3 1833 01941 3076

Gc
942.9702
C267c
v.5
1242356

M. L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

WITHDRAWN FROM
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

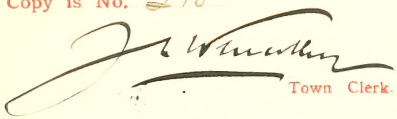
Class

Worcester, Mass., July, *1905*

Four Hundred Copies printed for the Records Committee of the Corporation of Cardiff.

1905.

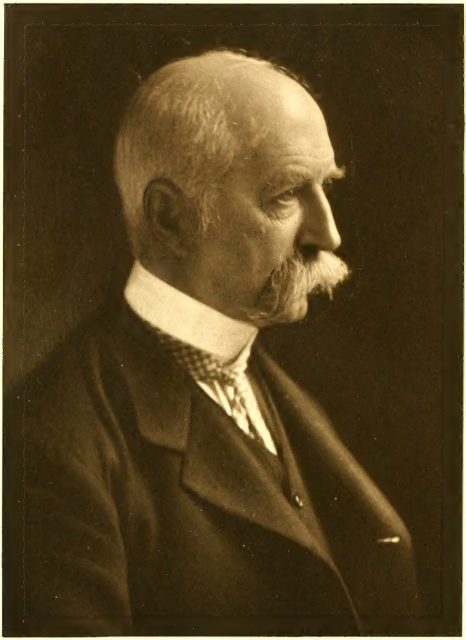
This Copy is No. 215



Town Clerk.

215

RECORDS
OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH
OF CARDIFF.



Yours faithfully
Roosevelt

CARDIFF RECORDS

BEING MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

EDITED BY

JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS

ARCHIVIST TO THE CORPORATION OF CARDIFF

(Author of the "History of the Borough of Saint Ives, Cornwall.")

PREPARED BY AUTHORITY OF THE CORPORATION,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
RECORDS COMMITTEE.

VOL. V.

CARDIFF: PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATION
AND SOLD BY HENRY SOTHERAN & Co., 140, STRAND, W.C.,
AND 37, PICCADILLY, W., LONDON. 1905.

WESTERN MAIL LIMITED, 57 MARY STREET, CARDIFF.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
WORCESTER MASS.

124358

EDITORIAL PREFACE.

The miscellaneous character of the "Cardiff Records," and the lack of arrangement in the manner of their presentation, are, it must be confessed, still more evident in this fifth volume than in its predecessors. The mixed nature of the materials, ranging, as these do, from mediæval charters to 19th-century tombstone inscriptions, and from Diocesan Act Books to the reminiscences of living persons, is not likely to incur the disapproval of the antiquary. It is otherwise with the admitted want of chronological sequence in the ordering of the various classes of records. This defect is one of which any student may reasonably complain. He is asked, however, to hold both the Records Committee and their Archivist excused for this shortcoming, on the ground that the scope of their research, at first restricted within narrow limits, was enlarged to its present range by several successive resolutions of the Borough Council, at considerable intervals of time.

The reader who is more concerned with the monuments of antiquity than with the affairs of yesterday, may begrudge the space allotted in the present volume to recent Minutes of Council, and will perhaps think that as the Minutes were already printed and issued to the general public, it was superfluous to reprint extracts from them in this series. In anticipation of such an objection, I would remark that a person who should refer to the official Minutes of Council for concise information on a particular matter of permanent local interest which happened a few years back, would find his search an arduous one. What I have done in this respect has been to select, from that huge mass of dry reports, statistics and ephemera, just what seemed worth preserving and would increase in interest with the passing years, and to condense the same selections into readable and useful proportions.

Some of these excerpts may appear insignificant, but each will be found, on consideration, to involve some point of local history having its distinct value.

The reason for offering translations of certain Latin and Welsh records which were already accessible in the originals is, that I knew of no satisfactory English renderings of those documents, and desired to place before the reader my own versions of such important writings.

In the chapter headed "Documentary Addenda," Thomas Jenkins' Deed Poll of 1608 should be read as following that of Elizabeth and John Hengod, 1606 (Vol. IV., p. 139), relating to the old Almshouse in Church Street.

Turning to the "Reminiscences of Old Inhabitants," the contribution of Mr. Luke Evans is noteworthy, not only for its antiquarian value, but also for the genuine humour of his racily-told anecdotes. In Mr. Evans' stories, Old Cardiff lives again. We see Toby Philpot, the last of the Aletasters, hurrying off (about dinner-time) to execute his onerous official duty at the Glove and Shears. In imagination we join in chasing that hare which, one Sunday at noon, ran from the Blue Bell to the Cardiff Arms, with a posse of church-goers behind it. The Corner House still has its blinds drawn for the good old Squire, whose life has just run out like the choice port from the best cask in his cellar. Long may the aged but hale and vivacious Luke Evans be a familiar figure in Saint Mary Street!

The Schedule of Place-names will, I trust, be found instructive. It will not, however, have fulfilled its author's hopes unless it leads to the perpetuation of interesting Welsh appellations in the nomenclature of new streets, and to the tardy but welcome restoration of "Crockherbtown" and its congeners.

Chapters VIII. to XI. are entirely the work of the gentlemen whose names appear as their authors; the Editor has had no share in their production.

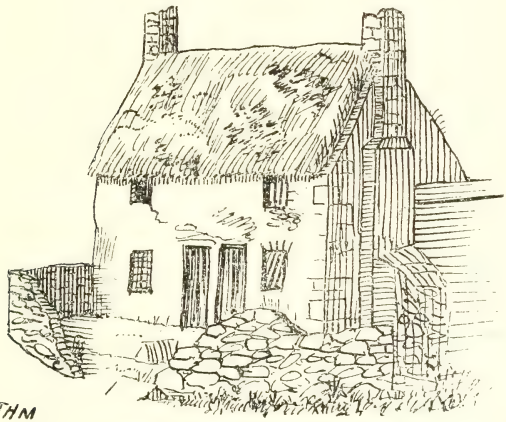
Much care has been expended on the Lists of Officials, but it was impossible to obtain a complete series of any one class. That of the modern Mayors and old Bailiffs is continuous from the year 1684.

The explanations and definitions given in the Glossary are original, save in the few cases where an authority is named.

With the completion of this fifth volume of "Cardiff Records" my duties as Archivist to the Corporation of Cardiff come to an end, after eleven years of arduous but congenial labour. I may be permitted to express in this place my thanks to the Corporation, and in particular to the Records Committee, for the kindness and consideration which have marked their dealings with me all along. I am the first official and salaried Archivist ever appointed in the British Isles; and it ought to be recorded, and not forgotten, that Cardiff was the municipality which led the way in thus recognising an important aspect of municipal affairs.

JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS,
("Mab Cernyw.")

Monmouth. Saint David's day, 1905.



DISMANTLED COTTAGE AT WHITCHURCH.

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
	EDITORIAL PREFACE.	
I.	THE LLANDAFF ACT BOOKS	
	Dissertation	1
	Chapter Acts, Vol. I. (1573-1721)	6
	do. Vol. II. (1722-1816)	32
II.	CARDIFF COUNCIL MINUTES, 1880-1897	
	Dissertation	44
	Foundation of Free Library	52
	Birth of John, Earl of Dumfries	59
	Proposed Barry Dock	77
	Birth of Lord Ninian Stuart	81
	Election riot	102
	Proposed Roath Park	114
	Tramway strike	145
	Opening of Clarence Bridge	148
	The Marquess of Bute accepts the Mayoralty	151
	Records Committee appointed	180
	Archivist's Reports :—	
	Chief Rent	191
	Herbert grant	196
	"Manor of Cardiff"	199
	Pier Head dispute	204
	Taff Bed action	206
	Borough Seal recovered	210
	Lord Windsor accepts the Mayoralty	219
	Local Charities inquiry	229
	The Prince of Wales admitted to the Freedom of the Borough	231
	Bute Charitable Dowry Fund founded	243
III.	SELECTIONS FROM ARCHIVIST'S REPORTS	
	The City of Llandaff	262
	The Claim of Cardiff to be the Capital of Wales	264
	The Corporation's Right to Levy Harbour Dues	271
	Town Lands	277

PAGE

IV. Translations from Printed Latin and Welsh Records

Dissertation 281
i. Brut y Tywysogion 284
ii. Liber Landavensis 286
iii. William of Malmesbury 288
iv. Giraldus Cambrensis 289
v. Annales de Theokesburia 291
vi. R.O. Printed Calendar of Papal Registers among the Vatican Archives 293
vii. Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV 294
viii. Chronicle of Matthew Paris 297
ix. Valor Ecclesiasticus 298

V. Documentary Addenda

Dissertation 305
i. Particulars of Augmentation Grants 307
ii. Deed Poll of 1663 308
iii. Letter of 1750 309
iv. Letter of 1763 310
v. Record of the Court of Piepowder, 1824 311
vi. Letter of 1852 314

VI. Reminiscences of Old Inhabitants

Dissertation 316
William Luke Evans 317
William Morgan Hier Evans 324
George Thomas 324
William Lewis 327
W. Davies, Bridgend 327
Mary Harris and Job Richards 328
Eccentric Characters of Old Cardiff 331

VII. Schedule of Place Names

Dissertation 332
Text 337

VIII. The Municipalia and Corporation Plate. By Robert Drane 446

IX. History of the Cardiff Corporation Waterworks Undertaking. By Joseph Larke Wheatley .. 457

X. History of Christopher Love, M.A. By T. H. Thomas 470

CHAP. PAGE.

History of Rawlins White. By T. H. T. .. 475
Notes on Map of The Manors. By John Stuart Corbett 479

XI. Members of Parliament for Cardiff By W. R. Williams 482

XII. List of Officials

Dissertation 508
Mayors (ancient) 512
Bailiffs of Cardiff 514
Mayors (modern) 521
Serjeants-at-Mace 523
Recorders. Stewards 526
Town Clerks 527
Common Attorneys. Water Bailiffs 528
Town Criers. Aletasters. Medical Officers. Borough Surveyors 529
Police Superintendents. Public Weighmen. Coroner. Borough Treasurers. Stipendiary Magistrates 530
Customers and Collectors. Surveyors and Comptrollers .. 531
Patent Searchers. Chancellors of Glamorgan .. 532
Chief Foresters. Stewards of Glamorgan. Receivors. Clerks of the Peace of Glamorgan 533
Sheriffs of Glamorgan 534
Stewards of Cardiff Lordship. Coroners of Glamorgan .. 537
Judges of Great Sessions. Gate-keepers of Cardiff Castle 538
Chief Constables of Kibbor 539
Bailiffs of Kibbor 541
Keepers of the County Gaol 543
Constables of Llantrisant Castle. Portreeves of Llantrisant 544
Prevosts of Roath and Leckwith 545
Prevosts of Whitchurch; of Griffithsmoor; of Pentyrch; of Radyr 546
Prevosts of Rempney; of Cogan. Priors of Cardiff. Stewards of Llystalybont. Wardens of the Cordwainers and Glovers 547
Clergy of St. John's. Churchwardens of St. Mary's .. 548
Churchwardens of St. John's 551
Sidesmen of St. John's 554
Organists of St. John's 55
Parish Clerks, Sextons of St. John's 556

XIII. Glossary 557

Corrigenda and Addenda to the Five Volumes.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

1	Lord Tredegar (Portrait)	*Frontispiece*	
2	Interior of Cardiff Castle Keep, with Portraits, 1789. (*Julius Cæsar Ibbetson*)	*face p.*	1
3	View of Cardiff Castle, from the West. (*E. H. Young*)	,,	17
4	"Cardiff from the Southwards," 1776. (*P. Sandby*)	,,	44
5	"Cardiff from the Eastward," 1776. (*P. Sandby*)	,,	49
6	Central Library, Cardiff. South and East Fronts	,,	52
7	Cardiff, from the Newport Road, 1826. (*G. Dawson*)	,,	65
8	Crockherbtown, Cardiff, 1826. (*John Wick Bennet*)	,,	81
9	St. Mary Street, Cardiff, about 1826. (*John Wick Bennet*)	,,	97
10	Portraits, *circa* 1830-40. (*R. Dighton*)	,,	113
11	Rowe's Square, The Hayes, *8th October*, 1890 - Carpenters' Arms Court, The Hayes, *8th Oct.*, 1890 - Landore Court, Back of St. Mary Street, *28th Feb.*, 1901. (1) *South Side.* (2) *West Side*	,,	145
12	The Four Elms, Newport Road	,,	193
13	The "Hamadryad," Hospital Ship	,,	209

14 View of Cardiff Castle, showing West Gate. (*Artist unknown*) - - - - - - *face p.* 241

15 Cardiff Castle (West Front), *circa* 1830. (*C. Norris*) - - - - - - - „ 262
Cardiff Castle (West Front), *recent* - -

16 Plan of the Cardiff Docks, 1905 - - - - „ 272

17 View of Cardiff Castle. (*Artist unknown*) - „ 281

18 Portrait of John Bird - - - - - - „ 305

19 Brecon Old Bank, High Street - - -
The Old Squire's House, Corner of Church Street, 1903 - - - - - - - 318

20 The Lovers' Walk, Plasnewydd Fields, 25*th March*, 1882 - - - - - - - „ 321

21 Ruins of Herbert House, Castle Gardens, *August*, 1888 - - - - - - - „ 327
King's Castle, Cowbridge Road - - -

The Old T.V.R. Station - - - - -
22 Glamorgan Canal, near Old Sea Lock, *July*, 1891 - - - - - - - - - „ 328
Glamorgan Canal, entrance from the Sea, *July*, 1891 - - - - - - - -

23 Examples of Old Thatched Houses in and near Cardiff - - - - - - - - „ 332

The Grange Farm House, Clive Street, 27*th Sept.*, 1890 - - - - - - - -
24 Old Farm, "Cathays Grange," Llantrisant Street, 1890 - - - - - - - „ 337
Roath Mill, 1890 - - - - - - -

25 Old Houses near Roath Park. (1) *Ty Draw*. (2) *The Dyffryn* - - - - - - „ 353

26	ROATH PARK.—THE ROCK GARDEN ROATH PARK.—ISLANDS IN THE LAKE	*face p.*	369
27	ROATH PARK.—VIEW LOOKING TO THE WEST IN THE PLEASURE GARDENS ROATH PARK.—THE BROOK AND RUSTIC BRIDGE	,,	377
28	ROATH PARK.—TWO VIEWS NORTH END OF WILD GARDEN	,,	385
29	ST. MARY STREET, 1882. (*The Queen's Hotel, Pine Apple Inn, Rock and Fountain Inn*) QUAY STREET, 1891 THE GLOBE HOTEL, CASTLE STREET, 1903 THE MASONS' ARMS HOTEL, QUEEN STREET, 1903	,,	438
30	JARDINIERE (*presented by Alderman Brain*)	,,	449
31	EPERGNE (*presented by Sir Thomas Morel*)	,,	450
32	THE MAYOR'S CHAIN	,,	451
33	THE MAYORESS'S CHAIN (*Badge and two Sections*)	,,	453
34	LOVING CUP (*presented by Lord Bute*, 1891)	,,	455
35	SILVER PLATE PRESENTED AS A MEMORIAL OF THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VII. AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA	,,	456
36	CARDIFF CORPORATION WATERWORKS. *The Cantref Reservoir* (*looking South*)	,,	461
37	CARDIFF CORPORATION WATERWORKS. *The Cantref Reservoir* (*looking North*)	,,	465
38	CARDIFF CORPORATION WATERWORKS. *The Beacons Reservoir* (*looking South-West*)	,,	467
39	CARDIFF CORPORATION WATERWORKS. *The Heath Filter Beds, Cardiff*	,,	469
40	CHRISTOPHER LOVE (PORTRAIT)	,,	473

41 Christmas Evans (Portrait) - - - - - *face p.* 474

42 Map of the Manors - - - - - - - .. 480

43 Five Bells Court, and Entrance to Grey Friars. (*G. E. Robinson*) - - - - - - - .. 497

44 The Higher Grade Schools - - - - . . 513

45 Virgil Street Board Schools - - - - .. 520

SUPPLEMENTARY ILLUSTRATIONS.

(Delivered to Subscribers fabout January, 1900.)

46 Map of the Centre of Cardiff in 1851.

47 St. Mary Street, Cardiff, 1840, *showing damage done by a flood in the river Taff* (*Mrs. H. G. Baden-Powell*)

ROATH COURT.

Interior of Carbie Castle, Kells, with Portraits.

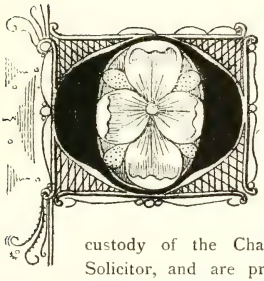
By Julius Cesar Ibbetson.—1786.

From the Original in Carbie Castle

CARDIFF RECORDS.

CHAPTER I.

The Llandaff Act Books.



OF the muniments belonging to the Dean of Llandaff, the most important are the Act Books, which contain Minutes of the official business of the Bishop, Dean or Archdeacon and Chapter of a diocese. The Act Books of the Diocese of Llandaff are in the custody of the Chapter Clerk, Mr. J. E. Gladstone, Solicitor, and are preserved in the offices of his firm, Messrs. Williams & Gladstone, Great Western Approach, Cardiff. I must express my acknowledgments to the Very Rev. The Dean, for his kindness in allowing me free access to the records of his Chapter, and to the Clerk for the courtesy with which he facilitated my research.[1]

The Acts of this diocese are written in a series of folio paper books, bound in calf, the first of which comprises the years 1573—

[1] I desire also to thank Mr. J. E. Williams, M.A., for shewing me some seventeenth-century Court Rolls of the Manor of Talyvan, of which he is Steward.

1721. The earlier portion is only a copy, however; for in the year 1664 the old Act Books were found to be so worn out, that the Chapter ordered their contents to be transcribed into a new book. This was done before Midsummer 1666, when it was decreed that the transcript should be examined. A few leaves of the original are still preserved with the other records.

At the commencement of the first volume, the business of the Chapter is entirely in Latin; but the use of that language was already on the decline, and it becomes rarer and rarer, until, towards the middle of the 17th century, English is employed for all but the most formal entries. Latin hardly occurs at all after 1663.

These records relate practically to every parish in the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, but I have extracted only what has reference to the Cardiff district. The town of Monmouth (north-east of the river Monnow) with the parish of Dixton in that county, was at this time in the diocese of Hereford; but Newland in Gloucestershire, on the left bank of the Wye, belonged to Llandaff. The business comprises the election of the Bishop, the appointment of the Prebendaries and other office-holders, the granting of Chapter leases, the repair of the Cathedral, the appointment to livings in the Chapter's gift, the oaths taken by ecclesiastical dignitaries, the correction of misdemeanant clerks, the licensing of chapels, the custody of the Cathedral library, the conduct of divine worship, the preaching of sermons, the relief of poor persons, the "entertainment" of the Chapter, &c.

In 1573 we find the name of William Evans as Treasurer of Llandaff Cathedral. (See Vol. IV., p. 52.)

Not the least interesting of the matters dealt with by the Acts is the repair of the Cathedral fabric. In 1592 a firm of Bristol plumbers were granted an annuity of six pounds, to keep in repair the leads of the roof. In 1594 the Chapter lament the "ruinous and decayed state" of their Cathedral, which they describe as being "more like a desolate and profane place than like a house of prayer and holy exercises." Mr. Mathew of Llandaff in that year undertook to pave, repair and maintain the east end of the north aisle (formerly the Chapel of Saint Dubricius) in which his ancestors lay buried, upon the condition that no one should in future be there interred but members of his family. All this marks a pleasing revival of reverence

for the unfortunate Cathedral, which reforming prelates and avaricious Canons had reduced to such a lamentable condition of dilapidation.

As the 17th century advanced, this return to the older order became still more marked, and in 1630 it was decreed that the Prebends should attend Chapter in gown, hood and surplice, and not in secular attire, while a certain salary was assigned for choristers. In the following year arrangements were made for the repair, maintenance and regular use of the bells. In 1638 the windows were ordered to be again glazed.

The Civil War was approaching, however, and devastation was once again to be the fate of Llandaff Cathedral. After the Restoration, some regulations were made for the orderly performance of public worship in the ancient building. Thus in 1662 a man was employed to keep dogs out of the church, a gown was bought for the clerk or sexton, and order was taken for the daily reading of prayers by the Vicars Choral in their surplices, and for the performance of "high service" in the choir on Sundays.

Towards the end of the 17th century this temporary revival waned. Mr. Mathew had neglected to repair the north aisle, and apparently the whole Cathedral was in a bad state. In 1691 the choir-singers were discharged, and their salaries discontinued; and instead of the choir, the schoolmaster was appointed a deacon "to give the singing-psalms" for four pounds a year. About this time various important parishioners were allowed to erect private pews in the choir. The great bell fell down in the steeple, but was afterwards put up again and the clock restored. New corbels for the roof were ordered to be made out of the old roof-timber in 1697. In the same year the Clerk drew an appointment of an organist, "to play with the psalm and to give the usual voluntary"; but the Chapter struck this out, and would only continue the office of a man to "give the psalms." However, in 1699, "being capitularly congregated," their reverences appointed a Mrs. Gyles to sweep the church and keep it "clean and decent."

It would, indeed, have been unreasonable to expect the Chapter to lay out considerable sums of money in repairing the Cathedral of a diocese the greater part of whose revenues had been appropriated by its Bishops. Even the slender funds which remained were drawn upon for other than ecclesiastical purposes. In 1610 the Chapter

granted to Sir John Herbert a life "pension" of ten pounds per annum, which had previously been enjoyed by Sir William Herbert, deceased, "for so long a time as the same church shall have means sufficient and be able to pay the same," and a similar pension of £6. 13s. 4d. to the Earl of Northampton. Advowsons and rectories had to be granted, and leaseholds demised, to the relatives of the Bishop and Prebendaries, on easy terms. There was thus little or no money to be dissipated in repairing stone walls and maintaining preachers.

These records are rich in place-names. A curious instance is the acre of land at Canton called Petty Callys (Little Calais). It would be interesting to know the origin of this name. In the early part of the 17th century lands (in such cases known as "concealed lands") were still from time to time found to have been anciently granted to religious uses, and were consequently forfeited to the King and from him purchased at a low price by the Chapter. Often the first lease of them was made to the discoverer, provided he would be at the cost of proving them to be "concealed."

The books in the Chapter Library were sometimes lent to the Prebends, on their giving a written undertaking for their safe return. The most noteworthy volume in that collection was the *Llyfr Teilo* (Saint Teilo's Book) or Book of Llandaff. This famous manuscript, the ancient register and cartulary of the see, had fortunately survived the Reformation, and long remained in the custody of the Chapter. For an account of its valuable contents and its later history, the reader is referred to the admirable edition lately published at Oxford;[1] which contains also an account of another MS. anciently belonging to Llandaff Cathedral, viz., the Book of Saint Chad. The *Llyfr Teilo* was occasionally lent, and in 1619 the Bishop had a difficulty in getting it back from Mr. Robotham, one of the Prebendaries; but this seems to have been because of some dispute in the Chapter.

In 1626 the Chapter resolved that the rectory of Eglwysilan, "being the chiefest support of the church and prebends," should, at the approaching expiration of the lease, be converted to the "best use

[1] The Text of the Book of Llan Dâv, reproduced from the Gwysaney Manuscript by J. Gwenogvryn Evans, M.A., and John Rhys, M.A. Oxford. 1893.

and most valuable advantage of the said church," without taking any fine. In virtue of that self-denying ordinance, they hope that God will bless their design "and that posterity shall see here the face of a Church." Curiously, they conclude with the ancient pre-Reformation Latin formula: "He who keepeth it, let him keep it; he who violates it, let him be anathema"—a sentiment which had been dormant for nearly a century of plunder and sacrilege.

In 1662 reference is made to the Welsh service in the Lady Chapel, which was continued weekly down to the last quarter of the 19th century. The Lady Chapel of the Cathedral is the parish church. This is the earliest allusion to a Welsh service at Llandaff.

The second volume of the Acts extends from 1722 to 1816, and is hardly less interesting than the former. In 1726 the Chapter invested in a State Lottery ticket, and measures were taken to raise a fund for the repair of the Cathedral. They themselves agreed to subscribe £200, but afterwards rescinded the resolution. In 1732 the well-known John Wood, of Bath, makes his appearance in the Acts. He was the architect of the egregious classical temple which eventually arose amid the Cathedral's dismal ruins. In 1738 we find the name of Thomas Omar, the intelligent carpenter whose acute observations on the remains of antiquity in the Cathedral may be read in Bishop Ollivant's account of the fabric,[1] where (p. 24) Omar records the discovery of the entombed remains of Saint Teilo. It is so rarely that the work of a joiner in a church merits more praise than than that of a bull in a china-shop, that tribute should be paid to the memory of good Thomas Omar.

Antiquaries will appreciate the few notes on the older documents belonging to the Cathedral of Llandaff, which conclude the present chapter.

N.B.—The reader may be referred to the "History and Survey of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff," by John H. James, M.S.A. (Cardiff, 1898), for particulars concerning the architecture of this ancient church.

[1] *Some Account of the Condition of the Fabric of Llandaff Cathedral.* By the Bishop of Llandaff. 2nd ed. London. 1860.

Llandaff Act Books.

From 1573. Copy made about a hundred years later.

ACTA habita in domo Capitulari Landaueñ quarto die Augusti A° Dñi 1573 Coram Arch'o et Cap'lo tunc et ibm congregat' et Capp'lu facieñ vizt. Ludouico Baker in legibus bacch'io Archi'no, Will'o Evans Thesaurario, Thoma Williams Cancellario, Morgano Nicholas Precent', Will'o Thomas, Johanne Evans, Hugone Lewis et Joh'e Powell canonicis in p'ntia mei Henrici Mathew Reg'rij[1]

The first item of business recorded is the confirmation unto Thomas Morgan, gentleman, of a lease of the manor of Baslegg, with the rectories of Basleg, Mynithisloyne, Bedwelty &c., for 21 years.

On the first flyleaf is the following, in the original handwriting of the book:—

Juramentum Cuiuslib't Præbendarij admittendi.

Ego A. B. vnus præbendarior' ecclesiæ Cath' Landaveñ Juro me obseruaturu o'nes consuetudines eccl'iæ laudabil' per Ep'u Archi'u et Cap'lū approbat' nec non statuta et acta super statum eccl'iæ p^rd' fact' et f'iend' per Ep'ū Archiū' et Capp'lum p^rd'.

Item quod consilia specialia et secreta eccl'iæ laudabil' Ep'i Archi'ni et Capp'li ad damnu eor' nemini revelabo.

Item quod fidele consilu et opem quat'us ipse potero prestabo ad manutenend' et sustentand' o'nes libertates eccl'iæ laudabil' et omnia bona temporalia et spiritualia ad eccl'iam Cath' Landaveñ spectan' quoties fuerit per Ep'u Archi'u et Capp'lu siue per Archi'u et Capp'lū sede vacañ congrue requisit'.

[1] Acts had in the Chapter House of Llandaff, the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord 1573, before the Archdeacon and Chapter then and there assembled and making Chapter, namely, Lewis Baker, Bachelor of Law, Archdeacon; William Evans, Treasurer; Thomas Williams, Chancellor; Morgan Nicholas, Precentor; William Thomas, John Evans, Hugh Lewis and John Powell, Canons, in presence of me Henry Mathew, Registrar.

[*Oath of every Prebendary on admittance.*

I A.B., one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff, do swear that I will observe all the good and lawful customs of the church, approved by the Bishop, Archdeacon and Chapter; as also the statutes and acts concerning the estate of the aforesaid church, made and to be made by the Bishop, Archdeacon and Chapter aforesaid.

Also that I will not reveal to anyone the good and lawful counsels, privities and secrets of the church and of the Bishop, Archdeacon and Chapter, to their damage.

Also that I will faithfully lend counsel and assistance, so far as I shall be able, to maintain and uphold all the good and lawful liberties of the church, and all the goods temporal and spiritual belonging unto the Cathedral Church of Llandaff, so often as shall be reasonably required by the Bishop, Archdeacon and Chapter, or by the Archdeacon and Chapter during a vacancy of the see.]

Clauses or prouisoes to be putt in all Chapp^r Leases.

Inpr'is that noe alienac'on of Chapp^r Leases bee made w^thout licence, p. 16.

Item that the tenent shalbee bound to shew leases, p. 51.

Item that the daie of paym^t of all rents bee Crastino petri.[1]

Item for renewing seaventh yeare, p. 154.[2]

Reentrie for non paym^t.

Item that in all graunts of Rectorys and tyths that there bee a Couen^t viz^t Vpon nõ paym^t of rent &c. Vpon the paym^t or tender of v^s that then y^e dimise to bee voyd &c.

Item contracters for Leases shall specifie the age of the parties.

1574 November 17. Advowson of the dignity of Chancellor confirmed to George Herbert and John Blethin.

1575 July 7. Andrew Vaine, clerk, installed as Prebendary of Holy Cross; and John Williams, clerk, as Prebendary of Saint Dubritius.

[1] The morrow of Saint Peter (and Paul's) day; *i.e.*, on the 31st of June.

[2] The number refers to the page in the MS. wherein the clause is set out.

Nov. 28. Thomas Evans, rector of Coychurch, installed as Prebendary of ffarewell.

1592 May 15. Indenture between the *Archdeacon and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff* of the one part and *James Mathew, Morrice Mathew* and *Morgan Mathew*, gentlemen, sons unto Howell Mathew of Sweldon in the county of Glamorgan, gentleman, of the other part. Demise of seven acres of arable land and pasture in the parish of Landaffe, "Wherof fiue acres doe lie neere a place called y clawth helig, somtimes in the hands of Dauid ap Evan ap Rune" and now of John Powell, of Llandaff; and the other two acres lying near the cross called "y crose loyd betweene Landaph and ffayrwater," between the lands of John Ragland, now in the occupation of Elizabeth Mathew, on the south and west, and the lands of the Canons of Landaffe on the east and north.

July 6. Deed Poll. Grant by the Archdeacon and Chapter unto Thomas Daker and John Dakers, "of the Citty of Bristoll, Plommers," of an annuity or pension of 6*l.* for life, provided that the grantees shall well and sufficiently maintain, keep and repair all the lead or leads of the cathedral church, and also shall cast anew and sufficiently lay all such leads. Provided always that if the grantees do empair any of the lead, or do suffer any leaks, or wet or rain to come to the said church through their default, and do not repair and amend the same within one month after warning and notice given by the Proctor General to any person dwelling within the Castle of Cardiffe within the county of Glamorgan, that then this present grant to be void, frustrate and of no effect.

1594 October 22. *fcod: reg'rarij.*

At which daie and place it was condiscended concluded and agreed by the s^d^ reuerend ffather archdeacon and chappter that the ffee of the Register of this Chappter was not certaine and knowne, that the same should bee laid downe at this p^r^sent Chappter as followeth vizt. That the said register should haue for euery seale that passed the Chappter house, for the registring therof v^s^ if hee were not of Councell, in the drawinge of conveyance that the Chappter did passe, and if he were then to take of the partie as hee could agree

with the same party, And that the keeper of the Chappter doore should haue for euery seale passed by the Chappter xij^{d} hee buyinge waxe for the seale.

January 10.

Seats in y^{r} Church.

At which daie and place it was decreed by the said reuerend ffather and the said Chappter That wheras the said reu^{r}end ffather appointed seates and pues of waynscoate & ioyned worke to bee made on both sides of the Cathederall churche of Landaffe in manner and forme as now they stand to wyt betwixt the twoe pillers next below m^{r} mathew his tombe on the North side of the churche ffoure seates, ouer against them on the south side betwixt the twoe pillers next beneath the pulpitt foure in like forme eight in order as before that time hee had don, Three more betwixt the twoe pillers next aboue the pulpitt on the same south side, and one on the right hand by the wall as you come in at the south doore. All w^{ch} seates thus made were paid for by the said reuerend father without any charge to any person kneelinge in them, and disposed of then to such inhabitants of that parrishe of Landaffe as by him were thought meete to kneele and sitt in them offering for priority & posterioritie a due regard of their antiquity liueing and places and soe left free vnto the said churche to bee euer after disposed of by the Bishopp and proctor generall in the Bishopps absence without any title to bee made by any person now kneelinge or sitting therein their children posterity freinds or houses of them that now enioye them otherwise then by consent and likeing of the said Lo: Bishopp for the time beeing or Proctor generall of that churche in his absence In wittnes wherof as well for the p^{r}serveing of the auncient liberty of that churche as for peace and quietnes amongst the Inhabitants of that parrish This was decreed vppon and made the daie and yeare aboue written as appeareth by the subscription of their hands

Gerv: Landaveñ
Morgan Nicholas arch'on
Tho: herbert. Andr: vaen
Thomas Edmunds
Riceus Morgan
Richard Turberuile.

The same daie yeare and place alsoe the said reuerend ffather and suche officers of the chappter of that churche as herevnto haue subscribed their names considering and dayly seeinge to their great greef the ruinous and decayed estate beeing digged and delued pitts and vnpaued beeing more like a desolate and profane place then like a house of prayer and holy exercises and noe way able with the reuenews left vnto that churche to repaire and amend it as they wish It beeing offered by Mr William Mathew of the Court an inhabitant of the towne & parrishe to haue the north Ile of that churche where his auncesters monuments lie and where hee him self and his family kneeleth & sitteth euen from the particion at the nether end of that Ile to the little Quier at the vpper end of the same paued wt new & hewen stones as alsoe the walls and windows whited & repred in all defects and soe euer after meintayned by him and his house succeeding after him soe that wee would consent & graunte that after that good worke don and finished none shold bee suffered in the same to bury to the breakeing vp and defaceing againe of the pauement but such as the said William Mathew should well like off or in his absence to suche as he putteth in trust (euer the members of the church excepted) who may haue their libertie so that they make vpp the broken place full as good as it was before Wee the said Bishopp and persons of the Chappter subscribed in carefull desire to haue the house of God soe beutified as alsoe in token of our kind acceptance of that vertuous disposition and godly offer of the gent' willingly & gladdly freely and fully gaue our consent and promise in that sort and binde our selues and our successors to the observing of the same as farr as any way wee maye and in wittnes therof haue subscribed our names.

[Signatures as the last.]

1596 June 30. Rice Morgan, executor of the Testament of Morgan Nicholas, late Archdeacon of Llandaff and Proctor General of the Cathedral Church, hath delivered up to the Chapter in the Chapter House certain records, "counter panes of leases," copies of Surveys, and such other writings which were in his custody and did concern this Chapter or any member thereof.

Morgan Roberts installed as Archdeacon.

David Morrice ap Howell ap Price appointed High Apparitor (Apparitor Generalis.)

1601 June 30. James Lewis, notary public, appointed Registrar (Chapter Clerk), in succession to Henry Mathew, esq., deceased.

Eisdem die et loco the said Archdeacon & Chapter graunted [to William Johns][1] one lease of all the roomes that he hath in his occupac'on in the Viccars Court in Landaffe together w^t^ ij gardens and a new edified house in the same gardens of his owne edificac'on to the same belonging in considerac'on of his true long and duetifull seruice in the Cathedrall churche of Landaffe for the terme of his naturall life w^th^ condic'ons that hee shall sufficiently repayre the house ouer the same roomes with laths and tiles and to paye yearely one redd rose to the p^r^ctor generall or his assignee at the ffeaste of S^t^ Peter & Paull the apostles yearely during the said terme if it bee lawfully demaunded And alsoe that hee shall continew and discharge his place of singingman in the same churche.

October 6. Cadwaladr Hughes, clerk, appointed Proctor General.

1604 August 1 Wednesday. Demise to William Wood, L.L.D., of an acre of arable land or pasture in the parish of Llandaff, called Petty Callys, between lands of the said William Wood on the south, Caer Castle etc. [*sic.*]

1606 July 17 Thursday. Demise to William Miles of Gabalua, gent., of a messuage and garden in "dobstreet," and lands in the close called "Kayer hanar," Ely Moore and Salt Meade.

Oct. 6. Edward James, M.A., installed as Chancellor in succession to Thomas Herbert, clerk, deceased.

1608 June 30. Robert Robotham, M.A., was Archdeacon. A demise was granted unto Hugh Robotham of Tame in the county of Oxford, gent., of 55 acres of land in the parish of Langoven in the county of Monmouth, now in the occupation of William Harry, of Llangoven; during the lives of Frances, wife of Robert Robotham, Francis their son and Isabel their daughter. And the Archdeacon and Chapter appointed William Jeyne of Matharne to be their attorney in this matter.

"Also then graunted that x*li* a yeare for this next yere shalbee allowed and payed to Kete the organist of the saide Cathedrall Church

[1] The grantee's name is omitted by a clerical error in the text, but occurs in the margin.

as his wages to bee paied vnto him quarterly by even portions." [Margin :—"The chapter did disagree & not Consent to this acte."]

1609 June 29 Thursday. Lease of a house at Landaffe to John Richards of Matherne, gent., together with 5 quarters of ground called "Kay yr skibbor," and 3 quarters at "Maes y dre," 3 quarters lying in Harry Jenkins' close, between Landaffe and Penhill; lands in Ely Moore, &c.

Residentia prebendariorum.

At which time and place alsoe the saide Archdeacon and Chappter with the consent of the said Reuerend ffather ffrauncis [Godwin] lord Bi^pp of Landaffe and of their whole consent and assent haue ordered and decreede That all suche of the p^r bendaries of this Church as shall not herafter keepe there residencie according to the statute shalbee debarred of their petty commons.

1610 July 19. At which daie and place the said Archdeacon and Chapter of their whole consent and assent agreed that where a pension of x*li* per anñ was hertofore by the archdecon and chappter of the saide church graunted and paied to S^r William Herbert kn^t late deceased the same pension of x*li* yearly shalbee continued and payde yearly at the ffeast of S^t Peter and Paul the appostles vnto the right ho^ble S^r John Herbert Kn^t for soe longe time as the same churche shall haue meanes sufficient and bee able to paye the same for and duringe the naturall life of the said S^r John herbert.

Alsoe the saide archdeacon and Chapter the same daie and place of their whole consent and assent for good considerac'ons them moveinge have graunted vnto the right hõble Henry Earle of Northampton a pension of vj*li* xiij*s* iiij*d* yearly during his naturall life and haue decreed l'rs patens therof to bee made and sealed.

1611 October 2. Lanederne rectory granted unto Oliver Robothan of Thame in the county of Oxon, gent.

1612 June 30. New lease granted unto William Herbert of S^t ffagans, esq., of the rectory of "Egloys y lan," together with the chapels of Lanvabon and S^t Martins and Caerfilly; at the rent of xxij*li*, to be paid upon the font-stone in the cathedral church.

Oliver Robothan is to have a lease of the parsonage of the Radyer, and 12 acres of lands in Canton Salt Mead.

Item the Park, 14*a.*

Item the Oramy, 14*a.*

Item the Place Mawr, 4*a.* and a house.

Item 4*a.* called the Crag, in William Lewis' hands.

Item Pencisly, 6*a.*

Item Cabalva, 5*a.*

Item the Morva Bagh by Ely, on the other side of the water.

Item the lands of Agnes Pewterer, 7*a.*

and other lands concealed

at the old rent and discharging the church from all charges that shall be for the sueing for the same, and he not to compound with any without the consent of the Chapter.

Demise unto Henry Morgan of Rubinay, gent., of one mansion house, with a bakehouse and a garden thereunto adjoining, late in the occupation of Elizabeth Mathew, lying in the highway leading from the Castle of Landaffe to Pencissly; one house lying in the said street or way, late in the occupation of William Griffith; one house and garden thereto adjoining, late in the occupation of Harry Skudmoore, lying in the highway leading from the said castle to the Radyr; one other house, with a garden thereto adjoining, now in the occupation of John Isacke, butcher; together with one close called Kayer Paine, containing 5 acres, on the north part of the way leading from Landaffe to Peterston; one acre of meadow ground lying in Gwayne Killgoed, on the south part of the highway leading from Landaffe to ffayrewater, both closes being now in the tenure of Henry Rimbron; one other close of pasture called Kaer Pooll, containing 4 acres, now in the tenure of Edward Howell; 9 acres of lands now in the occupation of Owen ap Ieuan; 2 acres of lands now in the tenure of William Lewis, the one lying at Penhill, the other near the common or Kymney of Landaffe; two acres of lands now in occupation of Richard Lewis, lying at Pant-y-crappull; one acre of meadow lying in Ely Moor, now in the occupation of Edward Lewis, gent.; three acres of lands called Kay-yr-groes-lloyd, now in the occupation of Ales Lewis, widow; and two acres of meadow lying in Saltmeade, commonly called Dwy-ero-Harry-Morgan-Lewis, now in the occupation of Margaret Spencer.

1614 August 31 Wednesday. Metropolitan Visitation by George, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Andrew Vaen, Prebendary of Wharthacombe (who did not appear), was decreed to be suspended from entrance into the church and from the profits of his prebend.

1616 September 23. A Confirmation of Letters Testimonial or Licence granted by the now Bishop (Francis Godwin) to the parishioners and inhabitants of Whitechurch, for marriages, burials and christenings within the chapel of Whitechurch.

1619 March 17 Friday. Visitation by Theophilus, Bishop of Llandaff.

Quibus die et loco dictus R'd's p'r primo secundo et tertio requisiuit libros vocat' Textus Capp'li et librum Tileai a p^rfato m^ro Robothā vt visitaret eccl'iam et Cap'lū an'dictū iuxta officiū suū in p^rntia dicti m^ri Roberti Robothan dicen': *that he would deliu^r them in time* et tunc dictus R'd's p'r ostendit ei literas Regis attestan' sub sigillo magno Anglie et earundē virtute et etiam virtute iuramenti de Canonica sua obedien' etc. requisiuit dictum Robothan sibi obtemp^rare in visitatione sua p^rd' et ne decederet a domo Cap'ri p^rd' in p^rntia dicti Robothan allegan' vt prius se non teneri subiere h'mo'i visit' ratione appellac'o'is et Inhibic'o'is sue an'dict' et statim requisitio'e et admonic'o'e dicti R^rdi p'ris nō obstan' decessit et recusavit subiere p^rd' visitat' deinde decretum fuit ex consensu dictor' Price, Morrice, Arney, Bowen, Dowle, Blethin et Bassett vt cista siue arca in dicta domo Cap'ri in qua libri Registr' et Acta dicti Cap'li ac etiam sigillū Cap're existunt aut existere debent app^retur vt viderent acta et archivia eiusdem Cap'li pro pleniori et meliori exequtione et expedic'one h'mo'i visitac'o'is ac vt concess' et p^rsent' in d'c'o cap'lo concedend' et p^rsentand' sigillarentur et emanarentur.[1]

[1]At which day and place the said Reverend Father once, twice and thrice demanded the books called the Chapter Text and the Book of Teilo, of the aforesaid Mr. Robothan, that he might visit the church and the aforesaid Chapter according to his office in the presence of the said Mr. Robert Robothan, who said that he would deliver them in time. And then the said Reverend Father shewed unto him the King's letters of attestation under the Great Seal of England; and by virtue of the same, and also by virtue of his oath of canonical obedience etc., desired the said Robothan to submit to him in his aforesaid Visitation, and that he should not go out from the afore-

"And the said Mr Robothan being demaunded by the sd Reur̄ed ffather whether he did thinke that his Mats auctyl was greter than the Archbishopps of Cant' Answered that they were all one, And beeing further demaunded by the sd Reur̄ed ffather whether he did thinke that the Archbipps auctv was subordinat to his Mats he the said Robothan depted refuseing or not making any answer thervnto."

And then the said Prebendaries (the aforesaid Masters Robothan and Godwyn excepted) made oath upon the Holy Gospels to observe the ordinances and statutes of the said Chapter contained in a certain Table, and the others hereafter lawfully to be ordained.

And afterwards appeared the said Robert Robotan and with an angry countenance held out certain letters, as he said, of inhibition, sealed with the seal of the Court of Canterbury of Arches in London, and by virtue of the same did inhibit as well the said Lord Bishop as the Prebendaries there present. To whom the said Reverend Father said "Doe all ciuilly and in good manner, els I will teache you manners." And thereupon the said Mr. Robothan answered saying "You cannot teach me manners," and thereupon departed.

Then the said Reverend Father, by and with the consent of the Chapter, or at least the greater part of the said Chapter, decreed that the aforesaid Mr. Robert Robothan, for his manifest contumacy in not exhibiting and producing the books aforesaid, namely, the Chapter Text and the Book of Teilo, as also in taking and carrying away the keys of the door and of the coffer or chest aforesaid, as also in not submitting to the aforesaid Visitation although often and repeatedly required and admonished, be from his office of Archdeacon of the church aforesaid amoved, until he shall submit, etc., during the pleasure, etc. (the said Jones, Hughes and Tod not consenting, etc.)

said Chapterhouse, in the presence of the said Robothan, who alledged, as before, that he was not bound to submit to such Visitation, by reason of his Appeal and Inhibition beforesaid. And forthwith, notwithstanding the requisition and admonition of the said Reverend Father, he went away and refused to submit to the aforesaid Visitation. It was then decreed, with the consent of the said Price, Morrice, Arney, Bowen, Dowle, Blethin and Bassett, that the chest or coffer in the said Chapterhouse, in which the Register Book and Acts of the said Chapter, and also the Chapter Seal, are or ought to be, should be opened in order that they might see the Acts and archives of the said Chapter, for the fuller and better execution and expedition of such Visitation, and that their grants and presentments in the said Chapter might be sealed and issued.

[1]authority

Richard Baxter, the Registrar, was suspended from his office, for contumacy. (A little later he was deprived, for that he absented himself and attended on the Bishop of Hereford.)

1622 July 1. "At which time and place it was agreed by the whole chapter then assembled that the seale of the Chappter should be made a little bigger and the print therof should bee mended but not to bee altered onely some small addition to bee putt in some parte thereof and that m^r^ John Dowle m^r^ of artes one of the p^r^bends of the Chappter and their p^r^ctor generall to see the doeinge therof and the Chappter to allowe the charge thereof."

1624 June 30. Lease granted to "Dame Margret Lady Morgan of Landaffe," widow, of one acre of arable land within the parish of Landaffe, commonly called Petty Callys, belonging to the said Bishop and Chapter, and lying between the lands of the said Dame Margaret Morgan called Little Callys on the east, the mill-pond of Landaffe on the north, and lands of the said Bishop and Chapter on the west; for 21 years at 2*s.* per annum. Proviso that Evan Price, of S^t^ Athens, clerk, shall have free access by a footpath through the said acre to a parcel of land adjoining to the said acre, commonly called the Twelve Acres.

1626 September 14. "Whereas the Lease of the Rectory of Eglwys Ylan held from the Chapp^r^ of Landaffe hath but a short time in beeinge vnexpired beeinge the cheefest support of the church and p^r^bends in expectac'on Wee whose names are vnder-written doe with vnanimous consent protest in the presence of god that wee are steedfastly resolued & decree not to dimise it to any, but to expect the expirac'on of the Lease and then to convert the entire profitts and anuall rent (beeing not minished by takinge any ffine) to the best vse and most valuable aduantage of the said Churche; And the p^r^petuall augmentac'on of the p^r^bendaries yearely mayntenance, trusting that God in mercy will blesse our designe and that posterity shall see heere the fface of a Church, And this our protestac'on wee close with our auntient forme *Qui custodit custodiat, Qui violat Anathema sit.*"

[Signature of the Bishop and
Archdeacon, and 11 Prebendaries.]

View of Cardiff Castle, from the West. E. H. Young.

From the Original Water Colour Drawing in Cardiff Castle

1627 August 3. Sir Walter Pye, knight, has contributed 20*l* for the repair of the Cathedral.

1629 September 3. "Eodem die et loco a tender was made vnto the Bi^p and chapter of Land : of a sume of mony as a rent due vnto the said Bi^p and Chappter from the Earle of Worcester from certaine Rectories churches and tything barnes houlden from the said Bi^p and Chappter but could not tell what or marke the same for any p^rticuler or thinge in certainty. The said reured ffather Bi^p of Landaffe and Chapter aforesaid deferred y^e receipt and acceptance therof vntill they should better consider & bee aduised by counsell learned in the law therin."

George Carr admitted organist of the Cathedral, at a stipend of 8*li* per annum.

"*Chapr men to come in their formalitys.*

1630 June 30. "Eodem die et loco dictus R^rdus p'r Landaveñ Ep'us vt caput Capituli ordinauit et decreuit that all the p^rbends of this Cath: Church in all their seuerall Chappter daies and all asseblies of Chappter heereafter to bee had or made shall come into the said Chappter house weareing their gownes hoods and surplices according to their seuerall Degrees Dignities and callings and not in clokes or haberdaines as hertofore they haue don.

"Eodem die et loco it was concluded by the said Bi^p and Chapp^r that there should be xx nobles a peece allowed and payd vnto sixe singingmen and fiue markes a peece to foure boyes as queresters yearly by the p^rctorgenerall out of the reuenues of the churche.

"Eodem die the said Bi^p and Chapp^r did give xx*li* to bee payd in 5 yeares vizt. 4*li* a yeare to wards the repayring of the bridge of Landaffe and the same to bee paid quarterlie as D^r Gwyn shall demaund it if the worke goe on."

1631 July 31. "Eodem die et loco there was an agreement betweene the bi^pp and Chappter and george burford and Morris Burford for the mending and new making of the bells wheeles frames and stockes and all other defects therevnto belonginge and to keepe them for twenty yeares for a marke a yeare and 20 markes &c.

"Alsoe there was a decree for burialls in the Church and for ringing of bells at burialls and the same to be drawne by the chapp^r

and to bee putt in a frame and to be set vpp in the churche that all may take notice of it.

"Alsoe there shalbee a note made and sett vpp in the church the daies euery p^rbend is to preach & of their times seu^rally."

1632 July 31. "The same daie and place a letter of Atturny was made & sealed by the Chappter to D^r Hughs, Doctor godwyn and D^r Dowle to sue for deedes and wrytings belonging to the Chappter from dame Margaret Lady Morgan, Marmaduke Mathew and William Prichard of Landaffe and others.

"The same daie it was ordered that the proctor generall should not paye any petty comons vnto Dr. Hughes vntill it bee otherwise ordered by the Chappter.

"Queristers allowed in the Cathedrall church of Landaffe: George Carr, organist, William Hutton, Rice Dauid, John Woluin, Austin Seldon, Moore and Smith."

1633 July 1. "The same daie and place it was ordered by the Bi^p and rest of the Chappter, that for as much as it did app're and was manifestly p^rued that Doctor Hughes hadd receaued petty comons by him self and alsoe by his tenent or ffarmer for many yeares It is ordered that the said D^r Hughes shall repaye twenty nobles for petty comons vnduely receaued by him and his tenents, and further in consideration of the wronge D^r Hughs disclaymeth for demaunding any petty comons augmentac'ons or diuidents whatsoeuer heraffter coming vnto him." (This order was reversed in 1636.)

1635 June 30. Three letters under the Royal sign manual, to the Bishop and Chapter, prohibiting the turning of Chapter Leases for 21 years into Leases for lives: "for by that meanes the p'ñte Bi^p putts a greater ffine into his purse to enrich him self his wife and children and leaues all the succeedinge bi^ps of what deserts soeuer to Vs and the church destitut of growing means."

1636 June 30. "The same time and place one of the Chappter bookes the workes of William Camden was lent vnto m^r Herbert Jones one of the p^rbends."

1638 June 30. Agreement with Richard Wager, of Cardiff, glasier, for the glazing of "all the windowes lances and all other

places fitt for to be glased and at any time hertofore vsed to bee glased of the whole Cathedrall Church of Landaffe The Chauncell or Quire and all the Chappells Chappterhouse library schoolchouse Consistory and all other roomes or places of the same." He is to provide sufficient ladders for the doing of the same, and afterwards shall leave the same ladders to the use of the Chapter; and he is to have 6*l.*

1643 June —. "At which time and place the aforementioned Bip Archdecon and Chappter vppon complaint made vnto them by a petic'on from Mr Ivy clarke Curat of Cardiffe against Constantine Smith one of the Quire of this Churche for offences by him comitted and specified in the said petition haue vppon considerac'on thereof had suspended him the said Constantine."

Deductions are made from the salaries of the organist and choristers, and the amounts added to the stipend of the Vicar Choral.

[There are no entries between 1645 and 1660.]

1662 June 30. "Eisdem die et loco the said Bip Archdeacon and Chappr did order that Thomas Jones cl' bacchler of arts shalbe schoole maister in Landaffe who shall haue xij*li* salary for teachinge xij poore boyes and xx*li* more from the three Cursorie[1] barnes for beeing one of the Viccars Corroll of the Cathedrall Churche of Landaffe and the saide sumes to bee paid quarterlie accordinge to a former act.

"Ordered moreouer that James Jones of Landaffe shall have xls. for keepinge doggs from coming into the Churche."

September 26. Five pounds of the fine for the rectory of Lantilioperthollly "shalbee payde vnto mr Jenkin Williams and mr Thomas Morgan prbends foresaid who are hereby appoynted to ourse the rebuilding and repayreinge the schoole house and for other necessary vses of the church soe farr as the same allowance shall extend.

"At the same time and place it is alsoe ordered and decreed that a gowne be prpared for William giles the prsent clarke or saxton which is alsoe intended for the imediat successor * * * And whereas xls is allowed to James Jones for his paines to keepe doggs

[1] Cursal

out of this Church at prayer time That hee taking vppon him to ringe the bells sundaies and holy daies Whereby William giles the saxton may the better attend other necessary seruice in and about the saide Quire and Churche shall have xxs. more."

William Deere is to receive 4*l* a year for teaching eight boys and girls such as neither they themselves nor their parents are competently able to pay for their such schooling and education; and those children to be chosen and approved of by some of the discreetest persons inhabitants there.

Eodem die et loco the Lord Bishop, Archdeacon and Chapter ordered that Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Jones, the two Vicars Choral of this church, shall daily attend in their surplices Morning and Evening Prayer in the choir of the said church. And that Mr. Reynolds shall attend, execute or performe all out-offices upon the week-days; and shall read prayers at Whitechurche upon Sundays, and afterwards attend high service in this choir And that Mr. Jones shall read and perform Welsh service in the "Ladies chappell," and afterwards attend the choir service of this church.

Eodem die et loco it was ordered and decreed by the Bishop, Archdeacon and Chapter, that, forasmuch as they had formerly promised to contribute with Mr. Chancellor Croffts and Mr. Bassett, the Registrar, for and towards the repairing and making up of the ancient Consistory place or room, that if the said Chancellor and Registrar do not cause the same place to be fitted and repaired before "Alhollantide" next, that from thenceforth the said Chancellor and Registrar are prohibited to keep their Court any longer in the Lady Chapel.

1663 June 30. "Eisdem die et loco Georgius Parry in artibus magr iuratu iuxta librum vocat' Textus ecclesie in vim iuramenti sacrosanctis Dei Evangeliis per eu corporaliter tact' et deosculat' suscepit."[1]

Every Prebendary, in order of seniority, is to preach in the Cathedral each 30th day of January and 29th of May, being the King's holidays; and the Vicar Choral to preach on the 5th of November. The Bishop shall preach on the first Sunday after the Feast of the

[1] At the same day and place George Parry, Master of Arts, took the oath according to the book called "Textus Ecclesiae," in the force of an oath upon the Holy Gospels of God by him corporally touched and kissed.

Assumption; and the Archdeacon on Christmas Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday and Ascension Day; on which days the Vicar Choral shall officiate in his Cure.

The Chancellor and Registrar having neglected to repair the Consistory, the 20 nobles granted for that purpose are recalled. The said Chancellor and his Surrogate shall hereafter forbear keeping Court within the Lady Chapel of this Cathedral, and the Proctor General is to provide locks and keys for the doors of the said chapel.

"The same time and place the said lord Bi[p] of Landaffe decreed Thomas Griffith clarke curate of Whitchurch to bee suspended *ab officio et beneficio durante beneplacito* for his excesse of drunknes in Cardiffe."

June 30. Mr. Thomas Maddocks, one of the Prebendaries, is ordered to make entry into the Manor or lands called Beganston, to the use of the Chapter, unless the pretended lessee shew a Lease thereof.

1664 June 29. There was exhibited to the Chapter a certain script or writing purporting to be a Lease of "the mannor or Parsonage of Beganston with the chief mannor house &c.," bearing date 16 Jan. anno 12 Eliz. (1570), for 99 years, formerly granted to William Herbert of Cardiffe, esq., by the then Archdeacon and Chapter; annual rent 40s. payable at Michaelmas.

"The same time and place it was ordered that the books of acts of this Chapp[r] beeing very much Decayed and disordered shalbee wholy transcribed verbatim into the new paper booke bought by Doctor Dauis, Archdeacon of Landaffe, ffor the transcribeinge wherof M[r] Harpur our Chappter clarke shall haue satisfaction or payment by the sheete or otherwise as in reason may bee though fitt and p[r]portionable to the worke by the said Bi[p] Archdeacon and Chappter.

"The same time and place the Bi[p] and Chappter committed to D[r] Dauis Archdeacon of Landaffe vppon his desire certaine acts of this Chapp[r] Viz[t] the acts made from the yeare 1643 to the yeare 1664 that he might draw breuiats of them."

Testor Ran: Harpur
No[ri] pub[lus] Cap[li]
Reg'rius.

1665 June 30. Decreed "That they will make vse of suche addresse vnto the nobility and gentry of their Country towards the good of this Cathedrall Churche as other Chappters haue donn in respect of their respectiue Churches successfully.

"Eisdem die et loco dicti Ep'us Archi'n's et Capp'lū vnanimiter promiserunt Viz^t That whereas William Johnns sonn to m^r Nicholas Johnns beeing now a poore scholler and student in Oxford for his further incouradgment in his studdy if hee the said William liues and becomes capable of ecclesiasticall p^rferment shall haue the Viccaredge of Caerwent when it next falls voyd and that a coppy of this act bee deliuered to m^r Nicholas Johnns."

Manor and rectory of Beganston &c is demised to Frances Thomas of Wenvoe, widow.

1666 June 30. Lease to John Mathew, son of Maurice Mathew, one of the Prebendaries, for 21 years, of (*inter alia*) 10 acres of lands at Canton, called Tyr Goleu by the Wattrell, and 2 acres called Kay Joane Bagh.

Decreed that, forasmuch as the old Book of Acts of this Chapter is decayed and has been transcribed into this book, and the same transcription is unexamined, the copy is to be compared with the original by Dr. Davies and Mr. Gamage, the Proctor General, "whether there bee any errors comitted in the said transcripc'on."

No copy of any Act of this Chapter shall be given to any party or person before there be an Act of Chapter for the delivery thereof.

1667 July 1. Mr. Edward Gamage, the Proctor General, shall use the best means possibly he can for the disposing of the demesnes belonging to the Palace or house of Matharne.[1]

Mr. Gamage shall choose some fit person to read Welsh service in the Lady Chapel or Whitchurch; which done and provided, Welsh service or reading thereof to cease in the choir.

1668 June 30. "ordered vnanimouslie that the seuerall titles of eatch respectiue p^rbend shalbee fixed in the Vpper end of eatch

[1] An ancient official residence of the Bishops, near Chepstow.

stale[1] of euerye perticuler p^r^bend w^th^in the Quire of this Cath: Churche as was aunciently vsed."[2]

November 13. The room over the Consistory shall be allowed, converted and ordered for a Registry, or place for keeping of records thereof.

1670 June 30. The six choirmen are to receive 40*s.* apiece, for their better encouragement to fit themselves for the same. Twenty shillings apiece is to be paid for preparing boys for the choir.

Mr. Owens, Vicar Choral, shall preach twice every quarter in Welsh in the Lady Chapel. Mr. Price, the other Vicar Choral, shall preach once in Welsh every quarter in the said chapel, and shall catechise in Welsh every Sunday from Shrovetide to Michaelmas.

1671 June 30. Twenty nobles are to be given by this Chapter towards the relief and redemption of the Christian captives in Turkey.

Grant of 40*s.* to Mr. Robert Graunt's relict *in tuitu paupertatis*, and 10*s.* to the wife of John Bassett now prisoner in Cardiffe.

1672 July 1. Mr. Wrench, the organist, is to receive 4*l.* quarterly.

1673 June 30. The organist and all the choristers shall constantly come to church to Morning and Evening Prayer. Fines in case of default. Also they are to meet for instruction in the Lady Chapel every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

Jan. 21. Lease granted to William Mathew of Landaffe, of a house and 7*a.* in Ely Moor and Gwaine Tullgoed, for 21 years at 8*s.* 4*d.*

Grant to the Bishop for the time being, and his successors, by Griffith Thomas, Prebendary of St. Cross, of a house, stable and gardens adjoining to the cathedral churchyard, in consideration of the surrender of of 2*a.* called Gwaine s^r^ Harry, in the parish of Landaffe.

1675 June 30. The Proctor General is to give 30*s.* to the relict of Theodore Price, late Vicar of Caerdiffe.

[1] stall

[2] This arrangement is continued in the Prebendal Stalls of the restored Cathedral.

1677 June 30. The Proctor General is to provide "a verge & gowne for a verger to serve in this Church."

1678 June 29. Lease of the Prebend of Cayre to Andrew Mathew, of the parish of Landaffe, gent.

The Chapter contribute 15*l* "towards the rebuilding of the Cathedrall Church of S^t^ Paules London."

1679 June 30. The Prebend of Llangwm confirmed to Robert Savor, of St. Mary Church in the county of Glamorgan, yeoman.

Lease of a messuage and gardens &c, together with $9\frac{1}{2}a.$ of land, and also a cottage or booth called "tayer Castle," and the Green, in Canton within the parish of Landaffe, is granted to Anne Lewis of S^t^ ffagan's, widow.

Order for glazing the windows of the new house built by the Chapter in the Churchyard.

Order for giving 6*s.* 8*d.* "to such poore people as now are waiteing att the Church doore," out of the forfeitures of absent Prebendaries who have not preached in their turns.

September 30. Thomas Roberts, notary public, appointed Registrar or Chapter Clerk.

1680 June 29. The sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* is to be distributed among "the stragling poore now att Landaffe."

Lease of lands at or near a place called "Plucka hallock," and 2*a.* of meadow lying below Ely in a place called "Morva bagh," to Thomas Roberts of Landaffe, the Chapter Clerk.

Ten shillings allowed the Proctor General for his journey made to the Audit at Brecknock to receive the Chapter rent.

1681 June 29. The manor and parsonage of Beganston, with its appurtenances (except one house adjoining to the churchyard of Landaffe), is leased to the Honourable Madam Mary Thomas of Ruperrey, widow, for 21 years.

1682 June 29. Licence granted to Thomas Roberts, gent., the Registrar, to build a seat or pew in the vacant place under my Lord Bishop's seat or throne, for himself and his wife to sit and kneel in the choir to hear divine service and sermon.

A benevolence of 10*s.* to Mrs. Jones of Carwige, now a prisoner in Cardiffe.

Mr. Francis Davies, Junior Vicar Choral, shall have a key at his own proper cost and charges, to enter into the Library; he first having taken his oath not to "imbezil" any of the books.

1683 June 29. Lease of a messuage, garden and curtilage, with an adjoining parcel of waste ground, situate in the Combe in Landaff, granted to Prebendary David Price.

The Bishop is to be reimbursed 5*l* laid out by him towards the relief of the French Protestants, upon the account of the Chapter.

1684 June 28. Whereas the charges are like to be very great which must arise upon the necessary repairs of this church and the adorning the same to the honour of God and conscionable discharge of that duty incumbent upon this Chapter: And whereas the said Chapter have been all along sensible of the manifold inconveniences which happen by the continuance of the Chapter Entertainment in a public house; in which place disorders, great expences, and no reputation, does apparently happen to the Community: And whereas there has been a house erected for no other purpose but the Chapter's accommodation, and that there is only wanting furniture and utensils for the Chapter's more convenient and creditable reception on all Chapter Meetings; the which are now designed with all convenient speed to be purchased: It is therefore agreed to break up all such unnecessary entertainments, and that every Prebendary shall bear his own expences, he being allowed at the Chapter held yearly on the feast of Saint Peter 20*s.*

Among the poor recipients of benevolence is Mr. Barkley Wrench, to whom 1*l* 5*s.* is given. Mrs. Agnes Williams, of Cardiff, receives 10*s.*

Undertaking signed by John Watkins, Prebendary of Warthacum, that he will restore the transcript of *Lib: Landaven:* with 18 loose leaves, at the next Chapter, under a penalty of 20*l.* And below:—"The said booke with the eighteen loose leaves was brought in & restored according to this cauc'on by the aboves^{d} m^{r} John Watkins."

1685 June 29.

An order for the Chapter's entertainment.

Whereas it has been heretofore and is still found inconvenient upon several accounts, that the members of this Chapter should dine at a public house, and that there is a house already built for their reception at Chapter time: It was unanimously agreed and ordered that the Proctor General shall lay out 12*l* or thereabouts, towards the providing of one dozen of chairs, a large oval table with tablecloth and napkins fitting for the same; and shall provide meat and drink fit for the Chapter's entertainment, and lay the same in the said house, where 't is intended that the meat shall be dressed, and where the Archdeacon and Prebendaries do resolve to diet together for the future, upon pain of loss of their dividend.

1686 June 29. Whereas complaint hath been made that divine service hath not been performed at such certain hours as are observed in all other cathedral churches: Ordered, that the canonical hours of ten in the morning and four in the evening shall be observed for English Prayers; and Welsh Prayers at such other hours as have been usual.

William Mathew of the Court, and his family, having neglected and refused to repair the north aisle of the Cathedral, so that it is grown unto miserable and dangerous decay, to the great charge and damage of this church: Ordered, that the liberty granted to the above-named family of burying in the said aisle be recalled; and that no person be suffered to be buried there except upon payment of the usual fees.

November 16. Thomas Stafford, L.L.D., and William Beaw, B.L., are granted in succession the dignity of Official. Archdeacon George Bull makes a Latin note in the margin, that he does not acknowledge the authority of the acts of this Chapter Meeting, held in the absence of himself or his proxy

1687 June 28. Order for the repair of the roof and windows of the room over the Chapter House. Also the "Ivy & other greens" are to be cleared off, and the walls pointed.

A question as to the Bishop's right to a dividend assigned to him by an Act of doubtful validity.

1688 June 28. The worshipful Mr. William Beaw, B.L., is confirmed in the Chancellorship.

Upon the petition of William Giles the younger, the Chapter promise that, upon his good behaviour of assisting his father, the present Clerk and Sexton, who is now antient and decrepid, he should succeed him in those offices after his said father's decease.

1689 June 28. Five pounds contributed to their Majesties' Brief for the relief of the Irish Protestants.

Dispute as to whether the presentation to the Senior Vicar Choralship was in the gift of the Bishop or the Chapter.

Ordered, that whatever fragments or broken meat shall be left after each meal or entertainment of the Chapter, shall be distributed amongst the poor.

1690 July 1. Surveys ordered, for the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth severally, of the lands, tiths, perquisites and profits belonging to the Chapter.

A Suit in Chancery was brought against Mr. William Beaw by Dr. John Jones, respecting the latter's right to the Chancellorship.

1691 June 29. "The s^{d} Archdeacon & Chapter being fully mett in Chapter and considering the small revenues of this Church & the irregular managem^{t} of the Quire thereof by the Singing men & singing boys belonging to the same voted the Quire Singing to be putt down & discontinued & their respective Salaries to be for the future withdrawn but considering the indigency of some of the Singing men, 't is referr'd to the discretion of the Procto^{r} Gen^{r}all to give & bestow to such of them as he shall find occasion what sum of money as he shall judge meet p^{r}vided he gives no sum to either of them exceeding one yeares salary.

"The same day the s^{d} Archdeacon & Chapter appointed M^{r} William Dear Deacon to give the Singing psalmes in the Quire of this Church, and that he should be allow'd four pounds yearly for such his service over & above the eight pounds form^{r}ly allow'd him by this Chapter for keepeing school."

1692 June 29. Lease of 7*a.* of land, and 3 houses with $1\frac{3}{4}a.$, as also of $8\frac{1}{2}a.$ more, with one house and garden called Ty Picka, situate

in the several hamlets of Gabalva, Landaffe and Ely in the parish of Landaffe aforesaid.

The sum of 7*l* 10*s*. is to be paid Mr. Thomas Croft, "philomath:," for surveying the Chapter Lands within the county of Monmouth, and making a card thereof which he left to remain in the Registry of this Chapter.

Other sums paid to various persons for the Survey of the lands in Glamorgan—5*l*. in all for this county.

The Proctor General is to pay 5*l* towards the Brief for the redemption of captives out of Turkish slavery.

1693 June 29. The said Bishop, Archdeacon and Chapter, upon the motion of Dr. Jonathan Edwards, Treasurer, ordered that "Tylo's Booke" with the 18 loose folios should be delivered to him upon his giving a caution of the penalty of 20*l* for the redelivery thereof to this Chapter at next Peterstide.

1694 June 28. The use of the seat or pew in the north side of the choir of this Cathedral (wherein the widow of Mr. Roger Owen, who built the same, formerly sate) shall be continued to Mr. William Turbervill of Wattrell, for his wife and family together with his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Turbervill, to sit in to hear divine service and sermons.

The Chapter granted to their Clerk the use of their house in the Churchyard, where they keep their entertainment, till they have use for it themselves.

1696 June 27. Madam Florence Herbert of Gabalva, widow, was granted leave to erect a seat in the choir, above and close to the seat of Mrs. Maddocks, betwixt the said pew and the rails of the altar or communion table.

Ordered, that the great bell which lately fell down in the steeple of the Cathedral be set up and fixed in its place as formerly, and the clock put to strike thereupon.

Chapter order a benevolence of 40*s*. to the widow of Mr. John Mathews, late of Llandaffe; also to the widow of Mr. William Deere, formerly a member of the choir, with 4*l* more for teaching school at Llandaffe since the death of her husband.

1697 June 28. Prebendary Griffith Thomas brought in "Tylo's booke" with the 18 loose folios.

Whereas there are eight corbels put up to support the roof of the Cathedral, and several more are in decay: Ordered, that the Proctor General cause to repair and put up so many more corbels, instead of such as are decayed, as there is old timber ready in the church to fit and do the same.

Benevolence of 20*s.* to Mr. Edward Crosby "for his attendance vpon y^e^ Quire of this Church in playing vpon y^e^ organs for sometyme there."

1698 June 30. Lease of the fourth part of the cursal tiths or barns, otherwise called the four barns of the Cathedrall Church of Llandaffe, to John Whitfield of Maydenhead in the county of Berks, esq., for three lives.

Appointment of [Edward] Crosby, now of Cardiffe, to be Organist for this Cathedral; who is obliged to attend the choir every Sunday and public holyday, to play with the psalm and to give the usual voluntary upon the organ; for which he is to have 50s. per quarter. [Struck out.]

1699 June 29. The Archdeacon and Chapter "being capitularly congregated" in the said Chapter House, appointed Philip John, of Llandaffe, one of the late choirmen, to give the psalms in the said choir, in the room of Edward Smith deceased.

They also appointed Anne Tanner, wife of William Gyles, to sweep the church and keep the choir and seats therein clean and decent, in the room of Wenllyan Gyles deceased.

Benevolence of 1*l* to the widow [Jane] Nicholls of Lantwit.

1700 June 29. Benevolence of 5*l* to Mr. John Evans, rector of Llanllowell, "towards the repaire of his loss sustain'd by Fire."

Lease of two houses and a cottage, with seven acres of lands, near Llandaffe, to Madam Jane Mathews, widow of the late Brigadier General Edward Mathews, assignee of Thomas Williams, of Cardiff, alderman.

[Blank from 1703 to 1705.]

1706 July 2. Complaint by Mr. Thomas Andrews and Mr. Francis Davies, clerks to this Chapter but commonly called Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of Llandaffe, that they are prosecuted in the Arches Court of Canterbury by Mr. Thomas Maddocks, one of

the Registrars of Landaffe, for desisting reading Prayers in the said church at several times when the said Mr. Maddocks, being an excommunicated person, came in among the congregation. The Chapter resolve to defend the complainants.

1707 June 28. Lease of the rectories of Penclawdd and Langoven to the Worshipful Richard Jenkins of Hensoll in the parish of Pendylon, esq.

Lease of two houses, a barn and seven acres of lands in the city and parish of Landaffe, to Illtyd Nicholl, assignee of Madam Jane Mathews of the Court.

Benevolence of 10/ to Dr. Robert Scott, Dean of Glasgow, towards the relief of the distressed Episcopal Clergy of the Kingdom of Scotland.

Also 2/. to Mr. Rice Williams, vicar of Langwm, towards the repair of his loss by fire.

1715 June 28. The Chapter granted a convenient place for Mrs. Alice Roberts, widow, to erect and build a seat on the left side of the choir of the Cathedral, overagainst and opposite to the seat lately erected by Mr. Thomas Davies on the right side of the said choir, and to equal and answer the said Davies his seat in proportion, situation and conveniency.

Agreement with Thomas Rosser, of Cardiffe, glazier, for the repair of the windows in the Cathedral and Prebendaries' House.

1716 July 2. Lease of tenements in Llandaff (lately granted to George Howells, esq., surviving guardian of Edward Herbert, esq., since deceased) to Mariannne Herbert, widow, and Elizabeth Herbert, widow, their executors and assigns, in trust for Thomas Herbert, gentleman, an infant, son of the said Edward Herbert.

William Morgan, elected Master of the Free School.

1718 July 3. Agreement with Mr. William Morgan of Coedygorass, the younger, lessee of the tiths of Lanederne, about his building a tith-barn there.

Leave granted Mr. Thomas Roberts to enlarge his seat under the Lord Bishop's throne, in length towards the west end thereof.

1719 June 27. Beganston manor and rectory leased to Sir Charles Kemeys of Kevenmabley, bart., for 21 years.

1721 June 28. Appointment of Christopher Lewis, of Landaffe, tailor, to give the singing-psalms in the choir of the Cathedral, for 4/ a year.

Lease to Mary Davies, spinster (daughter of Francis Davies, clerk, deceased), of 2*a.* on Eley More, ½*a.* near Wain Wilt, 1*a.* more in Eley More called Erw Wen, as also 7*a.* called Annes Pewterer's Lands.

"July y^e^ 4^th^

"The s^d^ ArchDeacon & Chapter takeing into Consideration the great Decays of this Cathedral Church & finding themselves utterly incapable, out of their small Revenues, to Support the growing Charge of Repairs occasioned by Sev^r^all Storms and Tempests and p^r^ticularly the Extraordinary one of November y^e^ 20^th^ last past as well by y^e^ general Decay of y^e^ Timber in y^e^ Rooffe & other Materials of the Church by length of time Have Resolved & doe Order an Address or Petition to be drawn up and p^r^sented To the King's most Excellent Majesty, To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales & To the Nobility, Gentry & Clergy of this Diocess & To the assistance and Contributions for and towards y^e^ repaireing of this Church And accordingly y^e^ s^d^ Petitions were drawn up and signed by y^e^ Sev^r^all Members of this Chapter.

"The same day The s^d^ Archdeacon & Chapter continued y^e^ Rev^r^end M^r^ Morgan Evans Chancellour of this Church to be their Proctor Gen^r^al for y^e^ Ensueing Year.

"Deinde Concluserunt hu'mo'j Cap'lum.

Ita Testor.

Tho: Davies, N.P.,

Reg^r^ius Cap'li p^r^d'."[1]

[1]They then concluded such Chapter, Witness my signature, Thomas Davies, Notary Public, Registrar of the aforesaid Chapter.

Llandaff Chapter Acts.

Vol. II., 1722—1816.

Folio paper book bound in rough calf. Slightly wormed.

1722 June 28.

"IT was alsoe y^e^ same day Ordered by the Chapter that Noe Corps should for y^e^ future be buried in the Cathedral Church or y^e^ Isles thereof or in y^e^ Lady's Chapel thereto adjoyning w^t^hout paying y^e^ Usual ffees for y^e^ Sepulture."

Any member of the Chapter who does not personally appear here on Saint Peter's Day, shall have no share or dividend of the seal-money arising from Leases &c. granted by the Chapter.

The Proctor General is to pay unto Mr. John Watkins, clerk, their curate of Langoven and Penclawdd (now a prisoner in Monmouth gaol) any sum of money not exceeding 20/, towards procuring his enlargement out of prison.[1]

1726 June 28. The walls of the Cathedral are to be cleaned from all "ivy and other shrubs."

Out of the Chapter stock, the Proctor General shall purchase one ticket in the present State Lottery; the benefit (if any should arise from the same) to be applied in such uses as the Chapter may appoint.

1727 June 28. The Chapter ordered the Proctor General to get the little bell, "w^ch^ is crazed," to be new cast; and the School-house, which is lately fallen down, to be rebuilt.

1728 June 28. Lease granted of the rectories of Lantillio Gressenny, Penrose, Lanarth, Bettus, Clitha, Dingestow and Tregare to the Hon. Robert Price, esq., one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster. "And in regard the s^d^ Judge has noe Parke, the s^d^ ArchDeacon and Chapter att his

[1] The unfortunate gentleman seems to have been the victim of a suit in the Exchequer, brought by Walter Churchey of Usk, esq., lessee of the rectories of Llangoven and Penyclawdd, touching the payment of the curate's salary.

request have Agreed to accept of four Pounds Yearly in lieu of y^e^ Dueties of a Buck & a Doe menc'oned in this Lease."

The Bishop having promised £100 to the repairing of the Cathedral, the Chapter resolve to furnish £200 towards the same 'object.

1729 July 1. "Quo primo die Julij p^r^d' the Chapter takeing Notice of y^e^ Drunkeness & other Irregularities & ill behaviour of Lewis Giles their Virger & Sexton did for y^e^ same Suspend him from y^e^ Execution of y^e^ s^d^ offices & profitts thereof for one Whole Year."

The Chapter having been at a great expence in new flagging the Lady's Chapel, and being desirous the same should be kept level, order that in future, before any grave be opened for the burial of any deceased person, the sum of £1. 1*s.* be paid into the hands of the Senior Vicar Choral, otherwise no such grave to be opened.

1730 June 27. The old silver Chapter Seal is to be melted down, and a new one made therewith.

The Bishop and Chapter, taking into consideration the present ruinous condition of their house commonly called the Prebendaries' House, situate in the churchyard, have proposed the granting of a Lease thereof for 21 years to Mr. Thomas Davies, their Chapter Clerk, in consideration of his repairing the same, paying the yearly rent of 1*s.* and allowing to the members of Chapter the use of the dining-room in the said house, as often as they meet on capitular business.

Lease of a messuage called Ty Hire and 9½*a.* of lands in Canton, with one cottage or booth called Kaer Castell, and the Green there, to Anthony Maddocks of Kevenydva, gentleman, and Alice Davies, of Ogmore, widow, executors of the Will of Jane Edwards late of Ogmore, widow, deceased; in trust for Jane Broadbear, an infant, to whom they are devised by the said Will.

Order for the purchase of another Lottery Ticket for the Chapter.

The 50*l* subscribed by the Archdeacon towards the repairs of the Cathedral shall be laid out in new seating and adorning the Lady Chapel according to a Plan now produced.

The order for the Chapter's subscription of £200 to the Cathedral repairs is rescinded, they thinking it more proper and advisable that

"every particular Member of this Chapter should p^rsonally Subscribe for himself" such a sum as he may think fit.

1732 June 28. Mr. Wood, of Bath, is to have twenty guineas for surveying the Cathedral and taking estimates of the repairs thereof, and for journeys made by himself and "some Artifers" from Bath or Bristol on that occasion.

1733 June 28. Payment ordered of £57. 16. 2, the joiner's bill for new pewing the Lady's Chapel, and making a new folding door and frame on the south side of the Cathedral, for the more easy access to the said chapel.

1734 June 29. Payment ordered of two guineas to Mr. Killin, of Crecklade, Wilts, for his journeys and trouble in surveying the Cathedral and making a draught and model, and drawing up an estimate of the expence of such repairs as the church now wants.

List of benefactors to the repairing-fund, and vote of thanks to them.

A Table of Benefactors is forthwith to be prepared and set up in some conspicuous part of the Cathedral.

Agreement with Mr. John Wood, of Bath, architect, for repairing the Cathedral at a cost of not more than £1,700, including the old materials. The scheme proposed by the Surveyor is first to take off the whole roof and lower it about 6 foot, the walls being so far very defective. In the next place, some of the walls being fallen down, and others much out of perpendicular, he is to draw an estimate of the expence of repairing all the walls upon the old foundation in a decent and substantial manner; as also of putting up a new roof, glazing the windows and new casting the lead.

1735 June 28. Accounts begin now to be entered in a systematic manner, in column.

"To M^r Gray a Carpenter from London for his Journey to Landaffe £3. 3. 0.

"Payd for Oake Timber bought of Robert Jones Esq^re by Bill from M^r Tho^s Davies who agreed for y^e same £40.

"Payd M^r Theobald's Bill for ffirr timber bought of him by y^e direction of M^r Wood the Surveyor £180. 18s.

"ffor y^e ffreight of y^e s^d timber from London to Cardiffe £50.
"Payd by M^r Davies to Workmen employed in erecting the Scaffolds in the Church £15.
"Payd M^r Killin for two Journeys out of Gloucestersh^r to Survey the Church & make an Estimate of the repairs thereof £2. 2s.
"Payd James Thomas for Cleaning & takeing off the Ivy from the Church Walls £1. 1s.

"Total of the Disbursem^ts 292. 04. 00

"Soe that there still remains in y^e s^d M^r Maddock's hands to ballance this Account 609. 06. 00"

Whereas, by an Act made the first of July 1729, the Chapter thought fit to suspend Lewis Giles, their Sexton and "Virger," for his drunkenness and ill behaviour, from the execution of the said offices and profits thereof for the space of one year, and afterwards restored him to the same upon his promise of behaving more soberly and orderly for the future; And whereas the said Lewis Giles has, at this present Chapter, been drunk and clamorous in church, and otherwise behaved himself in a very disrespectful manner before the said Lord Bishop and Prebendaries: The said Lord Bishop and Chapter (seeing no hopes of the said Lewis Giles' reformation and amendment) have thought fit, and do by this their Act of Chapter, absolutely remove him, for his said crimes and offences, from the said offices and profits thereof.

1736 June 28. Thomas Charles, clerk, B.A., is appointed Master of the Free School.

Lewis Rosser is appointed Clerk and Sexton

1737 June 28. At the same time and place the said Lord Bishop and Chapter, in order to preserve the new floors of this Cathedral Church and (as far as in them lies) prevent their being broken up for graves, thought fit to order and decree that no dead bodies be for the future buried in the choir, aisles thereto adjoining, or nave, or in the Lady Chapel, without first depositing the sum of

twenty shillings in the hands of the Proctor General or his agent, before any grave be made there. And as soon as conveniently can be after burial in such grave, to close up the same and to make pillars or proper supporters with brick or stone, to hinder the said floors from falling down or sinking in the place where such graves shall be made. And the said Lord Bishop further ordered that the Churchwardens be forthwith put under admonition to repair the churchyard walls belonging to this church, that such of the inhabitants of this parish as shall not think fit to comply with or submit to this Order may bury their dead in the said churchyard.

The Chapter may erect a fives-court for the use of the scholars of the Free School, on the soil near the dwellinghouse in Landaffe leased by them to Robert Jones.

1738 June 28. "At w^ch time & place the s^d Archdeacon & Chapter Order'd their Proctor General to cause the Great Bell in the Tower of this Cathedral Church w^ch is now crazed to be new cast w^th all convenient speed & that it be made into Such a Tenor, as may cover a Peal of 5 or 6 Bells—

"It was allsoe order'd at the same time that 5 Guineas be payd by the Proctor General to M^r Thomas Omar Joyner for his extraordinary care ab^t the buildings of this Church, over and above his Wages.

March 9 Friday. Installation of the new Bishop, Doctor Matthias Mawson. The official record of the ceremony concludes thus :—

"And Lastly to manifest the Premisses the s^d William Miles goeing into the Bellfry of the s^d Cathedral Church tolled for a Short time one of the Great Bells there in token of his haveing gotten Possession as is Customary upon the Installations of Bishops & ordered it to be tolled for sometime afterwards."

1739 June 28. The Bishop and Chapter admonish Mr. William Morgan, clerk, the Junior Vicar Choral, for having "frequented tipling Houses & been often seen disguised in liquor to y^e danger of his Soul & y^e Evil Example of all good Christians."

1740 June 28. The remainder of the charge expended last year in repairing Jasper's Tower is to be paid. The windows of the Lady Chapel, now in a tottering and ruinous condition, are to be

repaired. The great window at the east end[1] is to be taken down, a lesser window-frame of good, well-seasoned oak timber put up in the room thereof; a good stone arch made above such window, and the vacant places (both above and on the sides thereof) well walled up. The freestone jambs of the other six windows in the said chapel shall be well repaired, and all those windows new glazed. Further, the deal board partition in the nave, put up as a fence to the new work, shall be new tarred and otherwise secured against the weather.

1743 June 28. Ordered, that the buttresses and other parts of Jasper's Tower be forthwith well pointed and repaired, and the weeds on all parts of the church walls cleaned.

1747 June 29. Lease to Rees Jenkins of Hensol, gent., assignee of Charles Jones, of a mansion house, barn, outbuildings and garden on the churchyard wall in the parish of Pentirch; also $\frac{1}{4}a.$ called Crofft-y-Ffynnon, $2a.$ called Erw'r Yscolhaig, and $16a.$ called Tir-y-Coed.

Two locks (instead of the present four) are to be put on the Chapter desk where the Acts, Counterpart Leases, Seal &c. of the Chapter are kept.

The old tower belonging this Church, and the stairs leading to it, shall be repaired by Mr. Cole.

Mr. Morgan is again strictly admonished for drunkenness.

August 13. William Morgan, the Junior Vicar Choral [vicar of Pentyrch] is a third time summoned before the Chapter for being "concerned in liquor." Mrs. Rachel Rosser testifies to having met the reverend gentleman in that condition, returning on horseback from Cardiffe. The accused is once more admonished, and told "that if this Extraordinary Mildness now Shewn to him will not produce the desir'd Reformation in him, he will most infallibly be turn'd out of the Church at the Chapter to be held in January next." [He died in 1753.]

July 9. Lewis Rosser, the Clerk of this church, is appointed to give out the Psalm on Sundays and holydays. He is to have the salary usually paid to the Psalmgiver.

[1] Antiquaries with weak nerves had better skip this paragraph.

1749 June 28. The Senior Vicar Choral has leave to take away the yew-tree he cut down in the churchyard.

1750 June 30. A small fine is accepted from John Morgan, of Radir, yeoman, for premises in the parish of Llandaff, because the lessee has been at a considerable expence in rebuilding the Mitre inn, part of the property.

1756 June 28. Ordered, that part of the old steeple be pulled down.

1757 March 24. Nathaniel Wells, clerk, M.A., appointed Senior Vicar Choral.

1758 June 28. "Ordered that the crack'd Bells in Jaspers Tower be taken down and sold and the money arising from the sale thereof apply'd to the repairs of the Fabrick."

Licence granted to Mr. John Williams of Coed-y-goras to assign to Mr. Henry Llewellin, of the town of Cardiff, Attorney-at-Law, the lease of Lanedern rectory.

"Ordered that M^{r} Henry Jones, Vicar of S^{t} Hilary in the County of Glamorgan, be prosecuted and articled against in the Ecclesiastical Court of the Diocese for his indecent and scandalous behaviour, various complaints being made to the Chapter of his drunkenness and Immorality, and profane cursing and swearing."

1759 June 28. "Ordered that George Nott Bell-hanger do take down the old Bells, and putt up the largest and small one, to find all Timber Wheels and Stocks that shall be deficient, Iron and Brasses and hang them in a workmanlike manner (ropes excepted) and to have all the old materials, exclusive of Bells & ropes, for fifteen Guineas, and the work to be compleated by Mich'mas agreeable to an Article enter'd into with the said George Nott."

Ordered, that a new grate be put in the kitchen of the Prebendal House, and that one of the old pewter dishes be exchanged.

1763 July 1. A messuage, barn and 31$\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land in Canton in the parish of Landaff granted to Jane, widow of Thomas Young deceased.

1769 June 28. Ordered, that the state of the Prebendal House be immediately enquired into and surveyed by a skilful workman. And that the Proctor General be desired to enquire into the expence of a decent cloth for the Communion table, and cushions for the Bishop's throne and the pulpit, and also a gown for the verger.

The skilful workman reports that the Prebendal House is in a very decayed and ruinous state, "and that the expence of a new Roof and repairing the Walls will be attended with an expence of Sixty Pounds at least."

1771 June 29. Ordered, that Mr. Nathaniel Wells, Senior Vicar Choral, be prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for "divers crimes and enormities said and supposed to be committed by him."

"Whereas the said Mr Wells has been frequently admonished by this & former Chapters respecting his scandalous life and Conversation, without any reformation in Mr Wells from such admonitions. And whereas the said Mr Wells after a serious and pious admonition given him by the said Lord Bishop and Prebendaries assembled at their late Chapter at Peterstide 1770, promis'd to quit and give up the place of Senior Vicar Choral of this Church by him then and now held and enjoy'd, at or before May day last past, and the said Mr Wells having been guilty of a breach of promise and still continuing to hold and enjoy the said Vicar Choralship contrary to his promise made as aforesaid, & without any reformation in his life & Conversation, It is therefore hereby Ordered that from this time he is not to be paid or allow'd any preaching money for the several turns of preaching paid & allow'd by the respective Members of this Chapter."

1773 June 28. James Davies resigned the office of Chapter Clerk or Registrar, and was succeeded by Richard Lewis, Notary Public.

1777 June 28. The Rev. Benjamin Hall[1], B.D., was appointed Senior Vicar Choral, and is, by virtue of that office, to hold the whole minute tiths of Llandaff and Whitchurch.

[1]He was a Hall of Daisyback in the parish of Gumfreston, Pembrokeshire, and was grandfather to the first Lord Llanover.

Ordered, that the great bell now hanging in the steeple belonging to the said Cathedral Church be taken down and new cast by a bell-founder.

1778 June 27. Ordered by the said Bishop and Chapter, that a new surplice be bought for the Senior Vicar Choral.

The Chapter consent to the taking down and removing of the house annexed to the Prebend of Holy Cross, it being ruinous and incapable of repair.

1779 June 28. Ordered, that for the future no person whatever be permitted to erect any tomb or monument in the churchyard without the consent of the Proctor General and the payment of a fee of 6*s.* 8*d.* Also a fee of 6*s.* 4*d.* is to be paid for the interment of every non-parishioner.

1781 June 28. "Very reasonable Proposals having been made by the Reverend Benjamin Hall, B.D., Senior Vicar Choral, to the Inhabitants of the Parish of Landaff, of raising his Tyths, which have been rejected on their part unless he acknowledges the Existance of a Modus which from its Rankness cannot ever have existed; the Chapter taking the same into their Consideration, hereby direct the said Benjamin Hall not to come into any Compromise or Agreement with the said Parishioners of Landaff by the Terms of which he acknowledges the Modus claimed to be valid."

1787 June 28. Agreement with William Edward, of the parish of Eglws Ilan, mason, for repairing the steeple of this church, at a cost of £180; he to find all materials, and to be permitted to wall up the upper south window of the said steeple.

1788 June 28. A new folio Prayer Book to be purchased for the use of the Senior Vicar Choral.

1791 June 28. Edward Pearson, Notary Public, is appointed Chapter Clerk or Registrar, in the room of Richard Lewis deceased.

Ordered, that the Chapter Clerk be empowered to employ any proper workman to survey the part of the old tower[1] which now

[1] The south tower.

remains standing, in order to its being taken down, and to repair the cathedral roof.

The room over the Chapter House is to be fitted up for the reception of the Registrar's papers.

Order for the sealing of a Conveyance of lands through which the proposed Canal from Merthir Tidvill to Cardiff will pass.

1794 June 28. The Chapter contributes £50 towards the internal defence of the County of Glamorgan.

1795 June 27. Ordered, that some plain seats be made for the accommodation of the congregation in the Cathedral Church.

1799 June 29. Ordered, that £5 be laid out by the Inspector of the Fabric, towards repairing the pavement and forming screens at the entrance of the Welch Chapel, provided the parish will contribute; and that workmen be consulted on the repairs of the east window, which is now in a very decayed state.

Ordered, that no person whatsoever be permitted to make use of the Prebendal Room for any purpose whatsoever.

Occupation of the Cwm Yard is to be offered to a new tenant.

1801 June 27. Ordered, that the additional sum of two guineas be given to the person who furnishes the Chapter entertainment, on account of the extraordinary dearness of provisions.

1807 June 27. A clock is to be purchased and set up in the tower of the Cathedral, at a cost of forty guineas.

1808 June 28. Ordered, that the Proctor General be empowered to treat with Thackwell, clockmaker in Cardiff, for the sale of the clock lately purchased by Dr. Hall for the use of this Cathedral.

1809 June 28. Ordered, that the Chapter Clerk do attend when that part of the Parish of Pentirch is perambulated that adjoins to the Parish of Lantwit Vairdre, in order to ascertain the boundary between the said Parishes.

1817 January 15. Edward Stephens, Notary Public, appointed Chapter Clerk or Registrar.

BESIDES the Act Books above cited, the Chapter Clerk has in his custody an octavo book of seven folios of vellum, newly bound in calf, lettered "Oratio Episcopi Landavensis Præbendariis in Capitulo congregatis. Consuetudines et Ordinationes Ecclesiæ Landavensis[1], 1575."

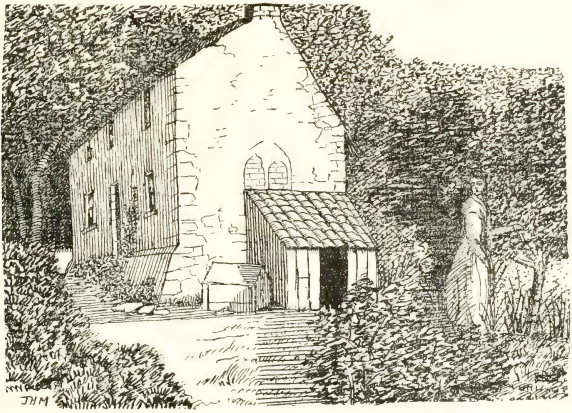
At f° 1 d begins the Latin oration. It is texted in Italian script, and headed thus :—"Oratio reuerendi in Chr'o patris ac Dn'i Willi'mi Blethin permissione diu'na Landaueñ Ep'i Prebendariis suis in Cap'lo Landaueñ congregatis."[2] This document has been printed, from a copy, in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1854. It will suffice to note, in this place, that the Bishop laments the miserable condition to which the very ancient Church of Llandaff has been reduced, and contrasts it with the Cathedral's former splendour and the wealth with which the See was anciently endowed. While allowing the necessity for purging the Church of her old Popery, he bewails the neglect, destruction and robbery which has deprived her of her magnificent ornaments, vestments, books and choral offices. He points out that even pigs are allowed to roam the sacred precincts. He exhorts the Prebendaries to aid him in restoring to Llandaff Cathedral some portion of her former dignity, and hopes that what she was under Bishop Urban and Pope Honorius, she may again be under Bishop Blethin and Queen Elizabeth.

The Oration is followed by certain Articles taken from the ancient and now lost manuscript known as the "Textus Ecclesiae," or "Textus Capituli." They consist largely of regulations for the Prebendaries, Vicars Choral and Annuellaries; which last term originally meant chantry-priests engaged in the cathedral, for a year at a time, to sing Masses, Obits, Dirges &c for the souls of deceased founders. Bishop Blethin adapted these Articles to the requirements of the Reformation, but was evidently anxious to preserve as much of the flavour of antiquity as was consistent with the new order of things.

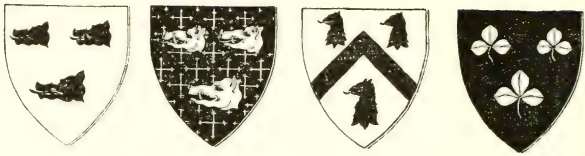
[1] Oration of the Bishop of Llandaff to the Prebendaries in Chapter assembled. The Customs and Ordinances of the Church of Llandaff.

[2] An Oration of the Reverend Father in Christ, the Lord William Blethin, by divine permission Bishop of Llandaff, to his Prebendaries assembled in the Chapter of Llandaff.

Not the least interesting document in this little volume is that which is written on the first page. Though it seems to have been purposely effaced, its meaning can be made out with a magnifying-glass and a good light. The document is in Latin, and dated at Westminster 20 January 1527. It is an Exemplification of a Dispensation granted by Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of England, Chancellor of England and Legate *à latere* of His Holiness the Pope, and operating by virtue of the Papal delegation, unto Roland ap Moglon and Blanche Vaghan, of the Diocese of Llandaff, to marry nothwithstanding that they were within the prohibited degrees of relationship. The record is signed by "Jo. Hughes" and "W. Clarburg, Datarius," and is certified a true copy. It recites that "our most holy lord the Pope" has granted unto the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, power to dispense in such matrimonial causes, and declares that his Grace, by virtue of the Apostolic authority, consents to the humble prayer of the parties and allows them freely to contract marriage without incurring any penalties.



YR-CAPEL, LLANEDERN.



CHAPTER II.

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1880-1897.

DURING the seventeen years covered by the following extracts from the Minutes of Council, the giant strides of Cardiff's material growth and progress proceeded even more markedly than before. New Docks were added to the already large shipping accommodation of the port, and increased railway facilities enabled coal to be poured into them at a more rapid rate than ever. The realm of bricks and mortar went on enlarging its borders and encroaching steadily upon the rural beauty of the adjoining parishes. Picturesque old farmhouses made way to the demands of the ever-growing population, meadows were effaced by streets, and suburban villas gave up their front gardens for the projection of shops. The speed of Cardiff's advance was almost bewildering. The merchant, returning from a couple of months' holiday abroad, had often a difficulty in recognising his own road, for the alterations that had been effected during his absence.

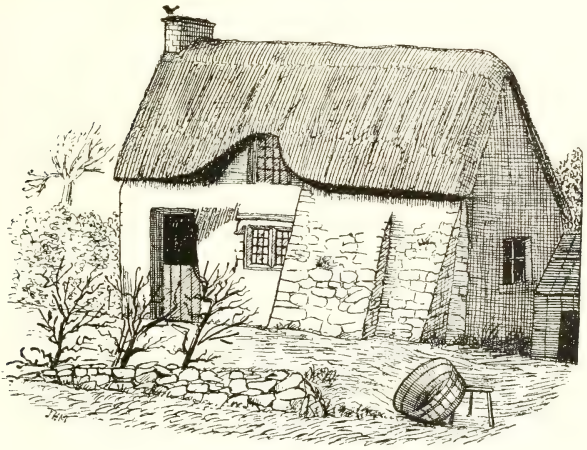
Then it was, however, that Cardiff turned her thoughts to the past, and remembered her ancient and honourable history. In 1880 Mr. George E. Robinson examined the Charters, and a Committee was ordered to be formed to obtain possession of missing muniments. It was not until 1886 that the Charters Committee actually got to work, and received a report by Mr. Robinson and

"Cardiff from the Southwards," P. Sandby, 1776

From the Original Water Colour Drawing in Cardiff Castle

Mr. Robert Drane. It was resolved to have translations made of the Charters, and zincograph facsimiles of the originals, but this was not done. In 1888 Mr. Robinson urged the Corporation to carry their Resolution into effect, but his efforts were not successful at that time. In 1890 the Charters were repaired and restored at the expense of the late Mr. G. T. Clark of Tal-y-garn, who announced his intention of printing them in the following year. At the same time four of the original Royal Charters were presented to the Corporation by Lord Bute. At this point things remained until the end of 1893, when the statements of the "South Wales Daily News" led to the formation of the present Records Committee and to the work of their Archivist, as narrated in the Introduction to these volumes.

The Marquess of Bute's acceptance, in 1890, of the office of Mayor of Cardiff, was the initiation of a custom since widely followed in other boroughs, whereby the post of chief magistrate has been taken up by the principal local landowner, often a peer of the realm.



TY-Y-CWN, ROATH (demolished 1898)

1879 November 10 Monday. *Present:—*

The Mayor, *Chairman.*

Aldermen.

William Alexander.	Daniel Jones.
W. B. Watkins.	Joseph Elliott.
C. W. David	Henry Bowen.
Thomas Evans.	Daniel Lewis.

Councillors.

Rees Jones.	W. Sanders.
J. W. Vachell.	W. Treseder.
David Duncan.	A. Fulton.
Richard Cory junior.	D. E. Jones.
John Rowlands.	T. W. Jacobs.
John Evans.	Robert Davies.
G. A. Stone.	David Jones.
A. Thomas.	Thomas Rees.
G. W. Armstrong.	Rees Enoch.
T. V. Yorath.	Thomas Evans.
D. L. Lougher.	W. E. Vaughan.
E. W. Shackell.	W. J. Trounce.
J. G. Proger.	W. J. Newbery.

Ebenezer Bevan.

Councillor John McConnochie elected Mayor. Salary £300.
Alderman Thomas Evans, Deputy Mayor.
(Morgan John, Town Crier, deceased.)

November 17. Special.

Approves the application of Mr. H. R. Snelgrove to lay down a tramway from Lower Grangetown to Splotlands.

December 8. Special.

Mr. W. C. Hurley, the Manager of the Tramway, has agreed to convey the prison van from the Police Station to the Gaol, for six months, at the rate of £60 per annum.

The contractors have commenced work on the southern portion of Richmond Road, as ordered by the Council.

Borough Engineer recommends that the carriage-way of Trinity Street be altered from pebble pitching to macadam.

Newport Road is being widened, from Roath Court to Broadway.

Mr. Henry Allpass, Secretary and Librarian of the Free Library, is in future to be denominated the Chief Librarian; and Mr. John Ballinger, Assistant Librarian.

One of the rooms in the Old Police Station, Saint Mary Street, is to be used as a cabmen's shelter in cold weather.

General District Rate 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £.

£1,000 to the School Board.

The application of Thomas Davies, one of the Serjeants at Mace, for an increase of salary was lost. (The salary was at this time £5 per annum and a suit of clothes.)

The Mayor and Financial Clerk are authorized to overdraw the Corporation account at the Old Brecon Bank,[1] to the extent of £50,000, if required for the purchase of the Waterworks.

Finance Committee recommend compliance with the request of Inspector James and his wife, that their salary as hall-keepers of the Town Hall be increased to 30*s.* per week.

Watch Committee draw the Head Constable's attention to the practice of flying pigeons in the suburbs of the town on Sundays, and to the blocking of North Road by the Cathays omnibuses.

Museum Sub-Committee acknowledge donations of a Welsh "Prince of Wales halfpenny" and an autograph letter of Daniel O'Connell.

Town Clerk is to request Dean Vaughan of Llandaff to distribute prizes to the students of the Science and Art Schools.

Resolved, by the Schools Sub-Committee, that the Art Silver Medal be awarded to Mr. John Ballinger.

1880 January 12. Special.

The purchase of the Cardiff Waterworks having been completed, it is resolved, that the best thanks of this Council be given to his Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Jones and Bowen, Councillor Sanders and the Town Clerk, Mr. J. L. Wheatley, for the valuable services they have rendered to this Borough in connection with the purchase

[1] Its offices were in a lofty, red-brick, Georgian house on the west side of High Street, demolished *circa* 1890.

of the Waterworks, and for the highly satisfactory manner in which they have negotiated the necessary loan.

R. W. Lewis, of Cardiff, is appointed Principal Assistant in the Financial Clerk's Department, at a salary of £100 per annum.

Attention was called to the obstruction in Saint Mary Street, caused by the awning erected in front of the Town Hall on the occasion of balls, &c., and a suggestion was made that in future the sides should be left open until the last moment. Attention was also directed to the want of police in Roath, but no resolution was come to

David Morse, Water Bailiff, reports that the North West Buoy, leading to the Old Canal, has been raised by him and left to dry on Coffin's Beach.

1880 February 9 Monday.

Memorial praying the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to consent to an exchange of the site of Castle Street for property belonging to the Trustees of the Marquess of Bute. Recites that one of the Improvements contemplated by the Cardiff Improvement Act, 1875, was the widening of Angel Street on the north side and for the whole length thereof, and the stopping up and appropriating the soil of a very narrow street called Castle Street, which ran parallel with Angel Street; and that for this purpose it was necessary to acquire a number of houses on the north side of Angel Street. That Angel Street and Castle Street were two narrow streets lying parallel to one another and separated by a block of houses forming the northern side of Angel Street and the southern side of Castle Street. That the said houses have been demolished and the site thereof, about twenty feet in width, now forms part of Angel Street; which has thus been formed into a thoroughfare sixty feet wide, more than sufficient for the present requirements of the traffic. That Castle Street is bounded along its northern side by the grounds of Cardiff Castle, the property of the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bute and of the Trustees of the Will of the late Marquess of Bute. That, by the widening of Angel Street, Castle Street has become unnecessary for public purposes, and its site has been agreed to be exchanged for other land.

"Cardiff from the Eastward." P. Sandby, 1776.
Showing what is now Queen Street.
From the Original Water Colour Drawing in Cardiff Castle.

Council petitions against the proposed amendment of the Bristol Channel Pilotage Act, 1861, which would enable pilots and shipowners to sit on the Board.

Council thanks Mr. B. S. Marks for his gift of the portrait of Lord Aberdare, to be placed in the Town Hall.

Mr. Cochrane, Museum Curator.

Resolved, by the Museum Sub-Committee, that the thanks of this Committee be given to Mr. Stanislas Bonfils, Curator of the Museum of Mentone, Corresponding Member of the Academic Society of Cherbourg, of the Archæological Society of the Tarn et Garonne, of the Historical Society of Rhode Island, &c., for the interest he has taken in the progress of the Museum in this town, for the collection of specimens illustrating the evidence which exists of the occupation of the caves of Baussé Roussé by men of the Palæolithic age, and for various fossils from the neighbourhood of Mentone, which he has forwarded by Mr. T. H. Thomas,[1] for deposition in the Museum.

The old Borough Offices are to be used for the Waterworks Department.

1880 March 8 Monday.

Head Constable is to suppress the practice of leaving market-carts in front of the Masons' Arms inn, Queen Street.

Library Sub-Committee resolve that their thanks be given to Mr. J. G. Godwin, the Marquess of Bute's librarian, for two volumes of "Passages in Church History" presented by him to the Library.

The thanks of the Museum Sub-Committee are accorded to Mr. T. H. Thomas for many valuable objects from Cwmffrwd, Merthyr; and to Mr. Hern for his donation of an armadillo.

Letter to the Waterworks Committee from Captain Montgomery, of the 41st Regiment,[2] asking for permission to fish in the Lisvane Reservoir.

Resolved, that fishing in the reservoir must be by ticket obtained of the Town Clerk for the sum of *2s. 6d.*

1880 April 12 Monday.

Mr. John Evans, of Pengam Farm, is to be required to show by what right he slaughters sheep on his own premises.

[1] Mr. Thomas Henry Thomas ("Arlunydd Penygarn"), of Cardiff.

[2] Now the Welsh Regiment, having its Dépôt at Maendy Barracks, Cardiff.

A Catalogue of the books in the Library is to be printed and published.

1880 May 10 Monday.

The question as to lighting the streets with electric light was referred to the Lighting Committee.

Joseph Monk appointed Mace Bearer, in the place of William Roberts deceased.

Negotiations are pending with Lord Bute as to the purchase of a site for the proposed new Infirmary at the corner of Newport Road and Longcross Street.

Borough Engineer to prepare an alphabetical list of streets within the Borough, in a book to be called the Street Register.

Mr. F. Webber, the Postmaster, shall be permitted to erect a pillar letter-box in Richmond Road, facing Northcote Street.

Veterinary Inspector having reported a case of hydrophobia among the hounds at Roath Court: Resolved, that the Mayor's attention be called to the matter.

Lighting Sub-Committee appointed to consider the questions of electric lighting and of the Corporation's manufacturing their own gas

Mr. John Ballinger, Assistant Librarian, has received the appointment of Chief Librarian at Doncaster.

Mr. J. H. Lucas, late Science Teacher, has received an appointment in Chili.

Tenders were received for taking down Zion Chapel and other buildings on the site of the proposed new Free Library.

1880 June 14 Monday.

Report of Deputation to Charity Commissioners *re* Howell's Charity :—

After tracing the history of the Charity, Mr. Duncan pointed out the serious mal-administration of the revenue by the Trustees, the Drapers' Company, and discussed the several clauses of the Memorial presented by the Corporation last October. The Deputation particularly objected to Howell's Charity being conducted as a purely

Church of England institution.[1] The Commissioners promised their most careful consideration of the points brought to their notice.

The Council sanctions the Town Clerk's appointment as Secretary to Howell's Charity, for a period of twelve months.

Borough Engineer reports that the Wedal, Fairoak and Coed-y-gurnos bridges, on the Borough boundary, are much out of repair.

140 persons visited the Museum in 10 days.

Mayor is desired to make arrangements for the Corporation to visit the Merthyr Tydfil Fine Art Exhibition, according to invitation.

1880 July 12.

Mr. A. C. Crutwell, F.G.S., F.R.H.S., is appointed Curator of the Museum; salary £60.

Mr. George Thomas, of the Heath, applies for shooting rights over the land leased with Llanishen Mill.

Mr. James Howell declines the Corporation's offer for the purchase of Wharton House.

1880 August 9.

The roan mare "Bunting" and the roan horse "Nelson" are to be sold at Caerphilly Fair, by Councillors Treseder and Evans. Also the mare "Darby" and her colt.

The house at the corner of the Hayes is to be taken down, and the land let.

Lord Bute is to be desired to lay the foundation-stone of the new Free Library; or, if he is unable to do so, the Mayor.

1880 October 27 Wednesday. Special.

A procession was formed in the following order:—

Head Constable.
Firemen.
Police.
Town Crier.

[1] The founder being a Welshman long resident in Spain, who died there at the end of Henry the Eighth's reign, it might be questioned whether this Charity was intended by him for the special benefit of any Protestant communion. Until its reorganisation by the Charity Commissioners, it was limited to descendants of the founder (in the male or female lines), residing in Glamorgan or Monmouthshire; and genealogical proofs of such descent were required of each applicant for admission.

Mace Bearers.
Mayor, accompanied by the
Town Clerk.
Aldermen and Councillors.
School Board.
Pilotage Board.
Consuls and Vice Consuls.
Honorary Members of the
Free Library Committee.
Borough Officials.
Other gentlemen.

They proceeded to the site of the new Free Library, Museum, and Science and Art Schools; when Alderman Bowen, as Chairman of the Special Free Library Building Committee, requested his Worship the Mayor (Mr. John McConnochie) to lay the foundation-stone of the new building, which was done.

It appearing that Mr. John Evans, who has resided at Pengam Farm since 1845, has always been accustomed to slaughter sheep on his own premises, and the Farm not having at that time been within the jurisdiction of the Roath Local Board of Health, Mr. Evans is seen to have a prescriptive right, and the prosecution against him is to be withdrawn.

Mr. Peter Price hands over to the Town Clerk the first Minute Book of the Free Library Committee.

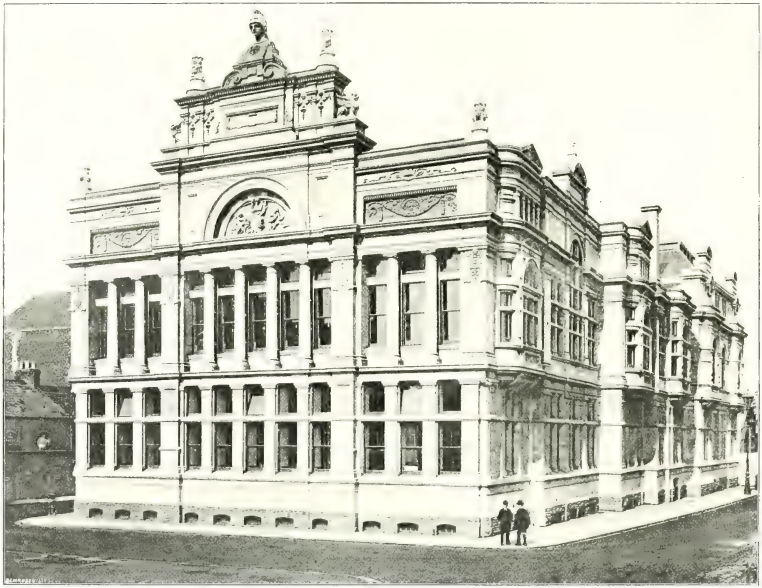
16,388 persons visited the Museum during the year.

60,000 volumes were issued from the Library—an increase of nearly 12,000 on the previous year.

963 new borrowers have joined the Library.

The Town Clerk placed in the cavity of the foundation stone of the new Free Library copies of the local newspapers and the *Times* of the 27th instant; also a specimen of each coin of the realm for the year 1880, obtained by the Treasurer from the Mint. The following is the inscription on the stone:—

> "This Memorial Stone of the Cardiff Free Library, Museum, and Schools for Science and Art, was laid by the Worshipful the Mayor of Cardiff, John McConnochie, Esq., C.E., J.P., on the 27th day of October, A.D. 1880."



Central Library, Cardiff, South and East Fronts.

1880 November 9 Tuesday. *Present*:—

The Mayor *(Chairman)*.

Aldermen.

Alexander,	Elliott,
Watkins,	Bowen,
David,	Winstone,
Evans,	Taylor,
Jones,	Lewis.

Councillors.

McConnochie,	Enoch,
Duncan,	Thomas Evans,
Cory,	Lougher,
John Evans,	Shackell,
Yorath,	Proger,
Stone,	Vaughan,
Thomas,	Trounce,
Bird,	Newbery,
Treseder,	Beavan,
Fulton,	Carey,
D. E. Jones,	Henry Jones,
Jacobs,	Evan Jones,
Davies,	John Evans (Canton),
David Jones,	Blessley.
Rees,	

Councillor Rees Jones elected Mayor ; salary £300.

Alderman Daniel Jones appointed Deputy Mayor.

Thomas Davies and Joseph Monk, appointed Serjeants-at-Mace.

William Cox appointed Town Crier.

David Davies appointed Inspector and Collector of Market Tolls.

A letter was read from Mr. G. E. Robinson, asking for permission to inspect certain records belonging to the Corporation.

Resolved, upon the motion of Alderman David, seconded by Alderman Taylor, that the application be granted upon the understanding that the documents are not taken away from the Town Clerk's Office.

Constables on night duty are to be supplied with coffee during the severe weather.

Council accepts the offer of Mr. B. S. Marks, to paint a portrait of Mr. Peter Price, to be hung up in the new Free Library.

The question of providing Reading Rooms for outlying districts is referred to the Library Committee.

1880 November 29.

The Town Clerk having informed the Property and Markets Committee that the appointment of a Water Bailiff rested with the Council: Resolved, That the Council be recommended to appoint a suitable person as Water Bailiff in the place of the late David Morse.

General Purposes Committee resolve that in future the several offices of the Corporation shall be closed at one o'clock on Saturday afternoons, instead of Wednesday.[1]

Also that Mr. G. E. Robinson be allowed to examine the Charters of the Corporation at his residence.

Also that the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to obtain possession of all Records and Charters which are not in the possession of the Corporation:—The Mayor; Aldermen David Evans, Jones, Winstone, Taylor; Councillors Duncan, Bird, Fulton.

1880 December 13.

General District Rate 1*s.* 4*d.* in the £.

Borough Engineer reported that the portion of the Old Town Wall adjoining the canal and on the north side of Queen Street, was exchanged for the frontage of the old Unicorn Inn, which projected eight feet beyond the street line; and that the Corporation have no other property at that point, between the site of the old wall and the Canal, except a short piece (11 feet) of the wall forming a continuation of the street-line eastward of the new premises of Messrs. Hern, drapers.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act Committee having found the Council Chamber occupied by the Royal Commissioners on Education, and the Grand Jury Room also occupied, thus inconveniencing them in holding their meeting: Resolved, That the Town Clerk be instructed to inform this Committee in proper time when the Council Chamber is so occupied, and that the Council be desired to authorise

[1] At this time Wednesday was the weekly half-holiday at Cardiff.

the Property and Markets Committee to provide a room in the Town Hall for Committees meeting under similar circumstances.

1881 January 10.

Resolved unanimously, that this Council desires to record its high appreciation of the munificent gift made by Lord Bute to the Corporation for the purpose of widening the roadway adjoining the Cardiff Arms Hotel.

(Francis Matthews was the last landlord of the Cardiff Arms.)

1881 January 28. Special.

Address to Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., welcoming him on the occasion of his visit to the Borough, and congratulating him on the success of his Afghan campaign, which included the great march from Cabul to Candahar.

The Mayor presented the address to General Roberts, who replied thereto in a suitable manner.

The Mayor and Corporation and the invited guests, numbering about 200 persons, afterwards lunched together in the Assembly Room.

1881 February 14.

Watch Committee resolve that in future all officers recommended for promotion in the Police force be brought before them.

Also that the Head Constable be instructed to retain, out of moneys found on prisoners, such an amount as will defray the cost of their keep while in the Police Station, if he can legally do so.

Property and Markets Committee accept the offer of Mr. J. T. Handy, M.R.C.V.S, to pay a rent of £36 per annum for the premises lately known as the Golden Lion inn, Wharton Street.

1881 March 22.

Thomas Thomas, Water Bailiff, is to superintend the removal of the wreck "Jeune Emile" from the Penarth Roads.

All the streets within the Borough have been provided with name-plates. New trees have been planted in Newport Road, Wordsworth Street &c., to replace dead ones.

Councillor McConnochie has been elected an Alderman, in the place of Alderman Bowen deceased.

1881 April 11.

Memorial to the Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P., Postmaster General, praying for improved accommodation at the Cardiff Post Office, which has not been enlarged since 1870.

1881 May 9.

Resolved that the best thanks of this Council be given to James Ware, esq., J.P., for his munificent offer of stained glass to fill four of the windows in the Reference Department of the Free Library, Museum &c. now being erected at Cardiff, as well as for his other efforts to advance the welfare of that institution.

Aldermen Evans and Elliott, with Councillor Fulton and Mr. G. A. Edwards, were similarly thanked for their gifts of stained glass windows for the entrance corridor of the Free Library &c.

1881 June 28.

To the Most Honourable John Patrick Crichton Stuart, Marquis of Bute, Earl of Windsor, Baron Cardiff of Cardiff Castle, &c. &c.

We the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Cardiff in the County of Glamorgan, in Council assembled, desire to offer to your Lordship and your noble Lady our most sincere and hearty congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the birth of a son[1] and heir to the ancient and noble house of Bute. We trust that her Ladyship the Marchioness may speedily be restored to health and strength, and that your Lordship and Lady Bute may, under Divine Providence, enjoy many years of uninterrupted happiness and find an ever-increasing source of pride and comfort in your infant son; who we earnestly pray may be spared to enjoy the high position which, in the fulness of time, he will be called upon to assume. And we cherish the hope that the strong community of interest which has ever existed between the inhabitants of the Borough of Cardiff and your predecessors, no less than yourself, may extend unimpaired to your infant son.

Given under our Common Seal this 28th day of June 1881.

[1] John, who succeeded his father as 4th Marquess.

1881 July 11.

Letter received from the Marquess of Bute :—

Chiswick House, Chiswick.

July 8th, 1881.

Dear Mr. Mayor,

I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the address which you have been so good as to send to me ; and to offer to yourself, to those who were present with you in the Council on the 28th ultimo, and to all those in Cardiff who are so kind as to wish me well, the expression of my sincere appreciation of their congratulation and friendly feeling towards my family. Little need I say that I participate in the hope that the community of interests of which you speak and which exists between the people of Cardiff and myself may, if my son be spared to inherit it, be both to his and their advantage. I remain, Dear Mr. Mayor, faithfully yours.

BUTE.

Resolved that the Public Works Committee be requested to consider the right of the Taff Vale Railway Co. to close the footpath leading from Blackweir to Crwys Road, and the entrance into and out of the field leading from the Grange Farmhouse to the Crwys Road ; and also to enquire into the cause of the stopping up of the footpath near the Maindy Bridge.

Letter from Mr. Daniel Gooch, Chairman of the Great Western Railway Co., to Mr. H. Hussey Vivian, M.P. The Directors regret their inability to comply with the Memorial of the inhabitants of Cardiff, Swansea and Newport praying for an accelerated train-service between South Wales and London. The average number of South Wales passengers between Paddington and the three Welsh towns is only twelve per train per diem, and therefore insufficient to warrant the alterations required.

Burial Board resolve that their Clerk be empowered to pass tombstone inscriptions—excepting any of an unusual character, which must be laid before the Committee.

Veterinary Inspector reported an outbreak of swine-fever at Mrs. Evans', Dean Farm, Roath, and at Mr. T. L. Evans', Crwys Farm.

Mr. John Storrie[1] is appointed Museum Curator.

The Museum is to be closed during the Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition held at the Drill Hall.

1881 August 8.

Council agree to the extension of Bank-holiday arrangements to the Post Office.

Consulate of the United States of America,
Cardiff, July 14th, 1881.

Rees Jones, Esq., Mayor.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your much esteemed communication of the 12th instant, enclosing the Resolution of sympathy touching the recent brutal assault of an assassin upon the President of the United States. I beg to express my profound gratification at this expression of good feeling towards our President and people from the municipal representatives of the people of Cardiff, and to inform you that the resolution will be at once transmitted to the Hon. James G. Blaine, our Secretary of State, by whom it will be communicated to General Garfield and his family, together with the expression of your own personal sympathy and hope for the President's early restoration to health. The information which reaches me from private sources is of the most encouraging character in this regard, and there is every reason to believe that the President will escape the evil intended for him by his foolish and wicked assailant. I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, with great esteem, Yours faithfully.

WIRT SIKES,[2]
Consul.

A letter was read from the officiating priest at the Cemetery, making application on behalf of the Roman Catholics of the Town for an enlargement of their Chapel at the Cemetery. Resolved, that the Chairman, and Councillors Davies and Carey, with the Borough Surveyor, inspect the building and report upon the subject.

[1] A Scotsman, a self-educated, eccentric, and learned scientist—a genius, in fact, of whom Cardiff will one day be proud.

[2] Author of "British Goblins" and "Old South Wales."

1881 September 12.

Watch Committee met for the purpose of taking into consideration the Sunday Closing (Wales) Act.

Moved by Councillor Carey, seconded by Councillor Treseder, That the Head Constable be instructed to take two or three test cases against the publicans for opening their public houses on Sundays in contravention of the Welsh Sunday Closing Act

Moved by way of an amendment by Alderman Taylor, seconded by Councillor Blessley, That the police be instructed to take no action until 10 October next

The amendment was carried by 18 votes to 5, and became the substantive motion.

Moved by Councillor Duncan, by way of further amendment, seconded by Alderman Lewis, That this Committee declines to give any instructions to the police until Sec. 3 of the Act be interpreted by some competent authority.

The amendment was carried by 19 votes to 4.

Resolved, on division, That the Town Clerk do not express any opinion as to the interpretation of the 3rd clause of the Act.

At a subsequent meeting of the Watch Committee a letter from Councillor Beavan was read, enclosing the copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of ratepayers held in the Circus, Cardiff, on the 17th September :—

"That this Meeting expresses regret at the course adopted by the Watch Committee at their special meeting on Monday last; and regarding them, as they do, the authoritative body to enforce Acts of Parliament affecting the Borough, urges upon them the necessity of rescinding the resolution passed at the said meeting, and of giving immediate effect to the Welsh Sunday Closing Bill, which was clearly intended by Parliament to come into immediate operation, for the town of Cardiff; and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to his Worship the Mayor and to the Town Clerk."

Councillor Carey submitted the following Resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee of the Cardiff Licensed Victuallers' Association, 20 September :—

"The meeting was called to consider the proceedings of the Blue Ribbon party in reference to the resolution of the Watch Committee as to Sunday Closing in Wales.

"Resolved unanimously That this meeting, having confidence in the Watch Committee of the Cardiff Corporation, that they are not likely to stultify themselves by rescinding a resolution so lately passed by an overwhelming majority, leave the matter in their hands and take no action for the present."

Moved by Councillor Bird, seconded by Councillor Beavan, That the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Watch Committee be rescinded; and that, as it is desirable to have an expression of opinion on the part of those entrusted with the administration of the law in Cardiff, and also in view of the decision at Neath, this Committee do not further hinder the Law relating to Sunday Closing.

After considerable discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

At a meeting of the Free Library and Museum Committee, Dr. Vachell called attention to a paragraph in the *Western Mail*, stating that the Committee had accepted a copy of the "Intellectual Repository and New Jerusalem Magazine," which the Committee denied. The Chief Librarian was instructed to decline offers of distinctively sectarian periodicals.

1881 October 10.

The Mayor reported that Sir Edward James Reed, K.C.B., M.P., had presented to the Corporation a valuable oil-painting by Vicat Cole, R.A., entitled "Noon on the Surrey Hills."

Mr. B. S. Marks presented to the Corporation a picture painted by him, entitled "The Board School Children," to be placed in the new Art Gallery of the Free Library and Museum.

£3000 paid to the School Board.

Sub-Committee reported on the negotiations between the Corporation and Lord Bute for the purchase or lease of the Bute Docks. The Marquess' representatives had come to the conclusion to advise his Lordship to retain all his dock property in his own control; but Lord Bute was himself prepared to provide a new Dock, in order to give the additional accommodation rendered necessary by the increase in the tonnage of the Port.

Dr. Paine retired from practice and resigned the post of Police Surgeon.

Resolved: That the Water Bailiff be instructed to have the "Embriaco," now lying a wreck on Penarth Beach, properly fastened so as to prevent her drifting; and that the Town Clerk be desired to communicate with the Agent of Lord Windsor, asking whether he is in a position to give notice to the owners of the vessel to properly secure her. (The wrecked barque was subsequently broken up on the beach.)

At the next meeting of the Property and Markets Committee the Town Clerk stated that Mr. R. Forrest, Lord Windsor's Agent, had written in reply that, though Lord Windsor was the owner of the foreshore at Penarth, having purchased the same from the Crown, he did not know that his right of ownership would go so far as to give the notice above referred to.

Public Works Committee resolved that Baker's Row, down to the Royal Arcade and across the same into the Tabernacle Chapel yard, be put into repair under the direction of the Borough Engineer, and that steps be taken to maintain the right of way from Baker's Row into the Arcade.

Councillor Bird presented to the Corporation trees to be planted in Newport Road.

A Report on public Improvements refers to the "site of the old Whitehouse bridge," on the Cowbridge Road.

The Newport Road was now being improved by the construction of a footpath on its northern side from the Roath Brook to the river Rhymney, in such a way that it might form a part of the road when the time arrived for the road to be widened and raised above the level of the highest spring tides.

1881 November 2. Special.

Science and Art Schools Committee pass a vote of thanks to the Town Clerk (Mr. J. L. Wheatley), "who has so efficiently managed the numerous examinations; a work to which he devoted much time, both in arranging and conducting. In addition to this he has placed his collection of works of art at the service of the students, who greatly appreciate the privilege of being able to copy them." Mr. Wheatley had also contributed prizes.

The Free Library Committee applied for £1,017. 8. 9. and interest, realized at the Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition held at

Cardiff in 1870, for the purpose of erecting a new Free Library, Museum, and Schools for Science and Art.

A considerable sum has been realized by the Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition held in the Drill Hall during August and September 1881, for the artistic furnishing and decoration of the New building.

Water Works Report shows that the Llanishen Reservoir is supplied by the following streams:—Llanishen Brook, Nant Mawr, Nant Draw, Nant Felin, Nant Dulas.

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1881-1882.

1881 November 9 Wednesday. *Present:—*

The Mayor (Councillor Rees Jones).

Aldermen.

Watkins,	Taylor,
Evans,	Lewis,
Jones,	McConnochie.
Elliott,	

Councillors.

Duncan,	Lougher,
Cory,	Proger,
Stone,	Vaughan,
Yorath,	Trounce,
Thomas,	Beavan,
Bird,	Carey,
Treseder,	Henry Jones,
Fulton,	Evan Jones,
David Edgar Jones,	John Evans,
Jacobs,	Blessley,
Enoch,	Johnston,
David Jones,	Waring,
Rees,	Morgan,
Thomas Evans,	Trayes.

Councillor Alfred Thomas elected Mayor; salary £300.
Alderman Daniel Jones appointed Deputy Mayor.

Thomas Davies and Joseph Monk appointed Sergeants-at-Mace ; salary £7. 10s. each and a suit of clothes. They are "to deliver notices and letters to the Aldermen and Councillors, when required by the Town Clerk, and attend the Mayor and Corporation upon all public occasions."

William Cox appointed Town Crier (by resolution of the Council).

David Davies, Inspector and Collector of Market Tolls ; salary 30s. per week.

Resolved that, in addition to the Quarterly Meetings, a Special Meeting of Council be held on the second Monday in every month, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Grant of 1*d.* in the £ to the Free Library, based on the net amount of rates collected for the previous year.

The Borough Engineer was instructed to obtain estimates for a bell for the Roman Catholic Chapel at the Cemetery.

Mr. F. Wotton received a prize of 30s., offered by the late Curator, Mr. Crutwell, for the best collection of British land and fresh-water shells.

The present Museum Curator, Mr. John Storrie, is to receive an annual salary of £60, rising by degrees to £100, and to devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

1881 December 12.

Moved by Councillor Henry Jones, in pursuance of motion previously given, and seconded by Councillor Rees Jones, and resolved, that, inasmuch as the Royal Education Commission recommended a College for Glamorganshire in connection with the proposed University College for South Wales, it is advisable that the Corporation take immediate steps to secure same for the Borough of Cardiff, and that a Special Committee be appointed for that purpose.

The Whitchurch Brook is to be utilised to supply Whitchurch, Gabalfa, Llandaff and Cardiff with water, under a scheme reported on by the Water Engineer.

Dr. Thomas Wallace is appointed Police Surgeon ; salary £30.

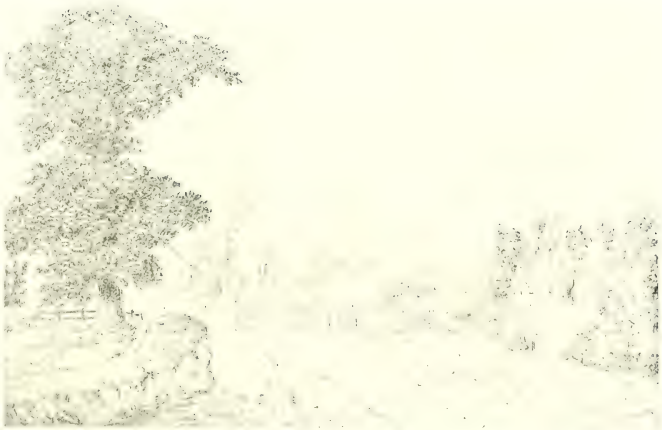
Mr. J. Woosey, Superintendent of the Scavenging Department, is authorised to fill up the ditch in the Cardiff Arms Park, with slurry, as requested in his report.

The Mayor informed the General Purposes Committee that William Menelaus, esq., of Dowlais, had generously offered to present to the Corporation of Cardiff a number of valuable works of art, to the value of £10,000, to be placed in the Fine Art Gallery of the new Free Library.

The Mayor is desired to convene a meeting of the nobility and gentry of South Wales and Monmouthshire, to consider means to secure the erection at Cardiff of the University College.

The following gentlemen were desired to act with the University College Committee :—

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Bute, K.T.
Right Hon. Lord Aberdare.
Right Hon. Lord Tredegar.
Right Hon. Lord Windsor.
Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
Right Rev. the Bishop of Newport and Menevia.
Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., M.P.
E. H. Carbutt, Esq., M.P.
Very Rev. Dean Vaughan.
Rev. J. Buckley.
Rev. Vincent Saulez.
Rev. C. J. Thompson.
Rev. John Griffiths.
Rev. G. A. Jones.
Rev. C. A. Smythies.
Rev. A. J. H. Russell
Rev. W. C. Bruce.
Rev. Cynddylan Jones.
Rev. Joseph Waite.
Rev. A. Tilly.
Rev. N. Thomas.
Rev. W. E. Winks.
The Mackintosh.
The Mayor of Newport.
The Town Clerk of Newport.
R. O. Jones, Esq.
J. S. Corbett, Esq.



CALEDA, FROM THE NEWPORT ROAD, 1826.

From an original pen Drawing by G. Dawe, in the possession of Reginald Rowland, Esq.

Jonas Watson, Esq.
G. W. G. Thomas, Esq., of the Heath.
J. R. Homfray, Esq., Penlline Castle.
W. Menelaus, Esq., Dowlais.
W. T. Lewis, Esq., Mardy.
C. H. Williams, Esq., Roath Court.
F. E. Stacey, Esq.
Cyril Stacey, Esq.
G. C. Williams, Esq., Lanrumney.
R. Forrest, Esq.
Lewis Williams, Esq.
Daniel Owen, Esq.
J. Batchelor, Esq.
Colonel Tynte.
J. A. Le Boulanger, Esq.
F. Primavesi, Esq.
John Duncan, Esq.
W. Sanders, Esq.
F. Sonly Johnstone, Esq.
H. Lascelles Carr, Esq.
Dr. Edwards.
James Ware, Esq.
Professor Harper, Oxford.

1882 January 9 Monday.

A very large number of names of prominent inhabitants of East Glamorgan and West Monmouthshire were added to the University College Committee, including the following :—

John Cory, Esq., Vaindre Hall, near Cardiff.
Lewis Davies, Esq., Ferndale.
David Davies, Esq., Blaengwawr, Abernant.
John Nixon, Esq., Westbourne Terrace, Cardiff.
A. Dalziel, Esq., Bute Docks, Cardiff.
C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., Margam.
H. Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P., Swansea.
Count Lucovich, Penhill, Llandaff.
Gwilym Williams, Esq., B.L., Miskyn Manor.
J. P. Thompson, Esq., Redlands, Penarth.

G. T. Clark, Esq., Tal-y-garn, Dowlais.
J. H. Insole, Esq., Ely Court, Llandaff.
W. G. Cartwright, Esq., Newport.
Charles H. James, Esq., M.P., Merthyr Tydfil.
Crawshaw Bailey, Esq., Maindiff Hall, Abergavenny.
R. W. Williams, Esq., Roath Road, Cardiff.
J. Colquhoun, Esq., Iron Works, Tredegar.
L. V. Shirley, Esq., Roath.
Clement Waldron, Esq., Llandaff.
Louis Guéret, Esq., Roath Road, Cardiff.
Henri Guéret, Esq., Llanishen.
Arthur E. Guest, Esq.
The Earl of Dunraven.
Rev. J. T. Waddy, Canton.
Archdeacon Griffiths, Llandaff.
Captain Herbert, Clytha Park, Pontypool.
Rev. Dominic Cavalli, Newport.
Dr. Nicholl Carne, St. Donat's, Cowbridge.
Colonel Turberville, Ewenny Priory.
Colonel Hill, Llandaff.
Colonel Page, Llandaff.
Sir George Elliott, M.P., Bellevue, Newport.
F. G. Mitchell, Esq., Llanfrechfa Grange.
Charles Lyne, Esq., J.P., Brynhyfryd, Newport.
J. A. Lyne, Esq., Newport.
Sir George Walker, Newport.
John Gunn, Esq, Newport Road, Cardiff.
Dr. Wallace, Crockherbtown, Cardiff.
Judge Herbert, Hay.
Judge Falconer, Usk.
Lady Llanover, Llanover Park, Abergavenny.
J. A. Herbert, Esq., Llanarth, Raglan.
Louis Tylor, Esq., Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

A letter from Mr. W. T. Lewis informed the Committee that the Marquis of Bute would contribute £10,000 towards the £50,000 to be raised for the University at Cardiff.

1882 February 13.

Council petitioned Parliament in favour of the Bute Docks Bill 1882.

Council memorialised the Charity Commissioners, praying them to institute enquiries as to the sum of £1,017. 8. 9., balance of proceeds of the Cardiff Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition 1870, which sum was to be paid towards the erection of a Free Library &c. at Cardiff, and which the Corporation claimed should be paid towards the expenses of the Free Library &c. then in course of erection by the Corporation.

Mr. Forrest wrote announcing Lord Windsor's intention to subscribe £1,000 towards the fund for the Cardiff University College.

1882 March 13.

The Council instructed the Mayor to forward to Sir H. F. Ponsonby, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Private Secretary, a Resolution expressing their indignation at the recent detestable attempt upon the life of the Queen.

His Honour Judge Falconer presents 1,000 volumes to the library.

1882 April 6.

Mr. W. T. Lewis offers to present the Corporation with a marble bust of the late Mr. Menelaus, to be placed in the Free Library. Mr. Lewis' gift is accepted with thanks.

The old King's Castle public house is to be pulled down in the summer.

1882 May 8.

Resolution of the Council's indignation at and abhorrence of the atrocious crime committed against the Government of the United Kingdom by the assassination of Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, the newly appointed Chief Secretary, and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Council thankfully accepts the gift of stained glass to the value of £100, offered for the Free Library by the Cardiff Foresters.

Messrs. Spiller and Co. are allowed to present £21 to Superintendent Hemingway, in recognition of his services in connection with the disastrous fire at their works.

Town Clerk is instructed to prosecute several persons who have refused to pay street hawking tolls.

Town Clerk is instructed to see his predecessor, Mr. Salmon, with reference to certain costs incurred four years ago in connection with the new road from Canton to Grange Farm.

Order of Procession to be followed on the occasion of the opening of the new Free Library, Museum &c.

Police
Fire Brigade
Band of the 2nd Detachment, 2nd Glamorgan Rifle Volunteers
Architects, Contractor and Chairman of Building Committee
Press Reporters
Four Mace Bearers
Mayor, Town Clerk, Chairman of Free Library Committee
Sir E. J. Reed, Very Rev. the Dean
Mayors and Town Clerks of Boroughs
Aldermen
Councillors
Hon. Members of Library Committee
Corporation Officials
Donors to the building fund
Executive Committee of 1881 Exhibition
Borough Magistrates
Consuls and Vice-Consuls
Clergy and ministers
Guests
Members of Cardiff School Board
Representatives of Chamber of Commerce
,, Law Society
,, Medical Society
,, Naturalists' Society
Editors of local papers.

The procession will leave the Council Chamber at 11 a.m. and proceed by way of Quay Street to the Cardiff Arms Park, and join the procession of the various trade and benefit societies. The whole procession will then pass through Angel Street, Duke Street, Crockherbtown, Newport Road, Glossop Terrace, Moira Terrace, Adam Street, Bute Terrace, Custom House Street, Saint Mary Street, Church Street, Trinity Street.

The Mayor will be presented with a gold medal commemorative of the event.

1882 July 12.

District rate 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £.

Lord Bute's representatives decline to comply with the wishes of the Council by eliminating certain Labour Clauses from the Bute Docks Bill 1882.

Waterworks Committee recommend the Council to construct a new reservoir at Llanishen, and filter-beds near the Heath, the Reservoir to contain 300 million gallons, as the first step towards providing a complete water-supply for the Borough.

Burial Board decline to comply with the desire of the Vestry of Saint Mary's Parish by taking upon themselves the repairs and care of the Old Cemetery.

One day's pay is to be allowed extra to each member of the Police, as a recognition of their duties performed during the holding of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Show at Cardiff in Whit week.

1882 July 10.

Resolved, upon the motion of Councillor Bird, seconded by Councillor Enoch, That the representatives of the Roath Ward be appointed a deputation to wait upon Lord Tredegar with the view of trying to make some arrangement with him whereby a public park may be secured for that part of the Borough.

Resolved, upon the motion of Councillor Sanders, seconded by Councillor Bird, That, considering the serious aspect of affairs arising from the proposition to promote Docks outside the boundaries of the Borough of Cardiff,[1] a representation be made to the various com-

[1] *i.e.*, at Barry.

mercial and dock interests, asking them to meet together to discuss the possibility of forming a Harbour Trust for the Port of Cardiff, which shall include all parties interested, and which shall be purely a commercial body.

1882 September 11.

The Town Clerk declined to give information to the Vicar of Saint John's respecting the date of the sale by the Marquis of Bute to the Corporation of the Vicarage Garden in Working Street. The Vicar contended that the Marquis had no proper title to the land in question.

The Cabmen's shelters at the Bute Docks, and at Gaol Lane, Crockherbtown, were presented to the Corporation, to be managed by the Cabs Committee.

The Cymmrodorion Society of London presented to the Corporation the original model of the statue "Religion," by the late Joseph Edwards, to be placed in the Museum.

1882 October 9.

The Watch Committee are to instruct the Head Constable to prevent horn-blowing by milk-sellers and others on Sundays. The Town Clerk is to prosecute offenders for Sunday trading.

A gas-lamp is to be fixed near the first brook by Roath Church, as the darkness renders access to the new houses in the adjacent terrace dangerous by night.

The Committee of the Exhibition of 1881 have presented to the Museum £100 worth of Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, to form the nucleus of a collection of local china.

The Draft Scheme for a University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire was submitted to Mr. Mundella, Minister of Public Education, by the local Committee.

St. James' Hotel, London,
19th October, 1882.

My Dear Mr. Lewis,

Will you kindly let the Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff know that each and all of the Trustees and myself have given their present suggestion the most protracted and anxious consideration; and that, while we recognize the force of many arguments tending to show that

the disposal at some time and to some public body, for an adequate price, of a very large part, or even of the whole, of our direct interest in the Bute Docks might be advantageous, we do not see our way to enter into the negotiation now proposed. Sincerely yours.

BUTE.

Cardiff Council Minutes. 1882-1883.

1882 November 9 Thursday. *Present :—*

The Mayor *(Chairman)*.

Aldermen.

Watkins,
Evans,
Jones,
Elliott,
Taylor,
Lewis,
McConnochie.

Councillors.

Duncan,
Yorath,
Thomas,
Bird,
Fulton,
D. E. Jones,
Jacobs,
D. Jones,
Proger,
Vaughan,
Trounce,
Beavan,
Carey,
H. Jones,
E. Jones,
Evans,
Waring,
Morgan,
Trayes,
Sanders,
Jackson,
R. E. Jones,
Andrews,
James,
Reynolds.

Councillor Gaius Augustine Stone elected Mayor; salary £300.

Alderman Daniel Lewis, Deputy Mayor.

Thomas Davies and Joseph Monk, Serjeants at Mace.

David Davies, Inspector and Collector of Market Tolls.

£24. 10. 6. was paid to the Marquis of Bute for the privilege of taking stone, sand and gravel.

Town Clerk recommends that Mr. F. R. Greenhill, the Financial Clerk, should in future be styled the Borough Treasurer, to conform with the terms of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882. Also that the practice of three members of the Corporation signing each cheque be abandoned.

General Purposes Committee resolve that a room in the Town Hall be set apart for a Mayor's Parlour and that furniture be purchased for the same.

Borough Engineer is to obtain estimates for speaking-tubes or telephones between the various Departments of the Corporation.

Mr. Edward A. Bond, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, writes that the Cardiff Museum has been placed on the list of those which are to receive electrotypes of coins from the British Museum.

1882 December 11.

General District Rate 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £.

David Vaughan appointed Assistant Inspector of Nuisances.

Dr. Paine is re-appointed Medical Officer of Health, upon the same terms as before.

Vote of condolence with the widow and relatives of the recently-deceased Bishop of Llandaff [Dr. A. Ollivant]. The Corporation will attend the funeral.

The Secretary of the Great Western Railway Co. writes that the Directors will consider the question of a station at Roath at an early date.

Moved by Councillor Henry Jones, seconded by Councillor Cory, That inasmuch as a paragraph appeared in the *Western Mail* of Thursday 21 December 1882, reflecting on the honour and morality of the Cardiff Corporation, we instruct the Town Clerk to take Counsel's opinion on the same; and, if there be ground for an action for libel, to take legal proceedings against the *Western Mail* forthwith.

Moved by Councillor R. E. Jones, seconded by Councillor Reynolds, by way of amendment, That no notice whatever be taken of the paragraph which appeared in the *Western Mail* of the 21st instant, referring to a member of the Corporation.

The amendment was carried by 16 votes to 7.

T. Gambier Parry, esq., of Highnam Court, Gloucester, was received in the Council Chamber on the 14th December by the Free Library Committee, and was by them accompanied to the Assembly Room, where he distributed the prizes to students of the Science and Art School.

The Free Library Committee became a member of the Cymmrodorion Society of London.

The President of the Cardiff Natural History and Antiquarian Society was made *ex officio* a member of the Free Library Committee.

The Town Clerk tendered his resignation of the office of Honorary Secretary to the Free Library Committee, and it was resolved that their best thanks be given to Mr. Wheatley for his valuable services to the institution during the past three years.

Mr. D. Dundas Gordon declined the Hon. Secretaryship of the Free Library Committee, in consequence of the heavy duties now devolving upon him in the Town Clerk's office.

Town Clerk reported that he had received notices from the promoters of the Barry Docks and Railway Company, of their intention to apply for parliamentary powers to acquire certain property of the Corporation in the parishes of Cogan and Llandough-juxta-Cardiff.

Arbitrators are to be selected to decide between Cardiff and Swansea as to the site of the South Wales University College.

1883 January 8.

Special Finance Committee. Town Clerk read a confession of embezzlement, signed by Morcombe and also implicating Gordon and Morgan.

Resolved, That the Town Clerk take proceedings against Morcombe and Gordon, who are detained on the above charge.

Morcombe's statement:—"As to the Milk and Cowkeepers' Licenses, that for about twelve months I have received the money for a number of licenses. I have divided the money for four with Morgan during the last three weeks through me. I asked him to take the money. He knew what the money was received for. As to Drivers' and Conductors' Licenses, I have taken the money for many during the last twelve months, and applied it for my own purposes. During the last twelve months I have, after orders have been received

from the Town Clerk's office, altered the order after Mr. Greenhill has signed it, by adding further contracts to be stamped ten shillings each. Then I handed each order to Gordon, who took it to Mr. Lewis, the printer, who gave Gordon the money in order that he might stamp the contracts. Then Gordon would divide the money with me for those I had added to the order. Respecting postage stamps, for about the same period we did the same thing, only getting the money from D. Owen & Co. We only received a few pounds from this source."

Subsequently Morcombe and Gordon confessed their guilt in the Town Clerk's office before the Mayor and Town Clerk.

The consideration of going on with the prosecution against Gordon for forgery was fully discussed; and the Committee resolved to continue proceedings but, if possible, to obtain a conviction on the charge of embezzlement.

The question of taking proceedings against Morgan was considered, and Mr. Hemingway was ordered to arrest him.

Finance Committee recommended that the hotel expenses to be allowed the members of the Council and their officials, for journeys on business of the Corporation, be limited to £1. 1s. per day.

Resolved that all postage and adhesive stamps required on behalf of the Corporation be perforated.

Resolved that the Borough Treasurer cause all documents requiring to be stamped to be sent to the Inland Revenue Department at Cardiff.

Property and Markets Committee. A letter was read from Mr. J. S. Corbett, denying Lord Bute's liability to pay rent for land known as the Old Barracks, near the Blind Asylum, Longcross Street, to the Corporation, and referring them for payment to the authorities of the Cardiff Infirmary.

Attention was called, at the Cabs Committee, to the fact that Mr. Solomon Andrews had recently changed the starting-point of his omnibuses, from the junction of Adamsdown Road with Newport Road, to the corner of Clifton Street, without having obtained permission.

The Taff Vale Railway Co. are to be asked how they intend to deal with the footpath leading from the North Road, near the old Militia Barracks, to Cathays.

Special Committee *re* New Dock. The first sod of the New Dock was to be cut by the Marquis of Bute on 31 January; and it was suggested that a public demonstration should be made by the Corporation and the various Trade and Benefit Societies, to celebrate the event, and that the day should be observed as a general holiday. This Committee was accordingly formed to carry out the necessary arrangements.

It was arranged that an open-air procession should be formed, to attend the opening of the New Dock, and that the various societies should be invited to join in it. The route was fixed as follows:— From Westgate Street, viâ Angel Street, High Street, Saint Mary Street, Custom House Street, Bute Road to the Docks. The Mayor proposed that, after the conclusion of the ceremony by the Marquis of Bute, the procession should re-form and accompany his Lordship back to Cardiff Castle and then disperse. Mr. J. Tayleure, of the Circus, offered the services of his brass band dressed in uniform, for the procession, which was accepted by the Committee with thanks. The Oddfellows arranged to provide two bands.

1883 February 12.

The Mayor is requested to convene a public meeting of the burgesses of Cardiff, to discuss the proposed construction of a dock at Barry, which a memorial of the Cardiff burgesses has called on the Council to oppose.

J. G. Grover appointed Inspector of Nuisances for the Cardiff Urban Sanitary Authority at a yearly salary of £109. 4*s*, and for the Cardiff Port Sanitary Authority at a salary of £10 per annum.

The Marquess of Bute offers to present to the Free Library a copy of the maps and memoirs issued by the Palestine Exploration Fund, which offer the Council thankfully accept.

Council will attend the funeral of the late Mr. William Done Bushell.

Mr. G. F. Hill writes that the promoters of the Barry Dock Bill are not likely to withdraw the same on any terms whatever, but that he will submit to them the proposals of the Corporation.

Cardiff 21 February 1883.

Dear Sir,

Church Street houses.

With respect to the conversation which I had this morning with yourself and Mr. Alderman Jones, as to the terms upon which the above property might be acquired by the Corporation for the purpose of public improvement, I beg to inform you that the property is held under a lease granted by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the United Parishes of Saint John and Saint Mary, Cardiff, to the late William Prichard, Esq., for 99 years from 1824, at the annual ground-rent of £7; so that there are now 40 years unexpired Myself and co-owners are now in possession of the property, by devolution from the original lessee, who was my great-grandfather. It has passed through so many hands through deaths and other circumstances, that it would be troublesome and costly to set out a legal title on the part of the present owner; but I should be prepared to take the responsibility of granting a lease in my own name, if the Corporation like to accept it, for the remainder of the term at £127 a year, subject to the existing tenancy of one of the houses, which I expect to revert to me in a few days, as the person in possession is there without my consent. It would be easy for the Corporation to acquire the freehold by arrangement with the Guardians and the Parish of Saint John. I may state that the rent I received from Staniforth, for the corner, was £75, and for the other house £50. I am daily receiving applications, and could easily re-let at increased rents. It is important that a decision should be given at an early date. I am, Dear Sir, yours very truly.

W. P. Stephenson.

G. A. Stone, Esq., Mayor of Cardiff.

Resolved That the offer of Mr. Stephenson be accepted.

G. M. Douglas appointed Collector of Harbour Tolls, in the place of G. B. Raggett resigned,

A long judgment is here inserted, given by County Court Judge Selfe in the action of Weaver *v.* Cardiff Corporation. It decides the Corporation is entitled to charge an extra Water Rate in respect of water supplied by them to a fixed bath in a private house, such not being a supply of water for domestic use within the meaning of the Acts. (This was reversed on appeal, by the Divisional Court.)

Town Clerk read to the Watch Committee a letter from the Cardiff Temperance Association, deprecating the Head Constable's statement that Sunday drunkenness had increased, and calling upon the Corporation to ascertain the facts, with a view to enforcing the Welsh Sunday Closing Act in its entirety.

Resolved That it be left to the Head Constable to take such action in the matter as he from time to time thinks advisable.

Mr. Alderman Jones stated that £900 had been named as the price of the six feet of land required for setting back the Saint Mary Street entrance to Quay Street.

Cabs Committee resolved that the terminus for all omnibuses on the Newport Road be altered from Clifton Street to Roath Court.

Town Clerk reported to the General Purposes Committee as to a part of the land upon which the new Infirmary was being built, fronting Longcross Street: That by a lease dated 20 June 1863 the Corporation, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, granted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, for the War Department, a plot of land containing 3 roods 13 perches, for a term of 987 years from 22 December 1856, at a yearly rent of £8. 4. 2½.; and a plot of land containing 2 roods 30 perches, for 1000 years from 22 December 1843, at £6. 15. 9½ per annum. The Town Clerk was of opinion that the Council have not the power to sell or alienate these rents.

Council petition against the Barry Dock Bill, and point out, among other considerations, that the proposed Dock would be within the Port of Cardiff, and the Corporation of Cardiff would be deprived of their harbour-dues.

Mr. William Thomas Lewis writes pointing out that, although objections had been made to the dues charged at the Bute Docks, the Barry Company were proposing to make the same charges at their new docks.

The Council approve a draft memorial to W. T. Lewis, esq., representing that the proposed dock at Barry must necessarily compromise the future progress of the Town and Port of Cardiff; and that the promotion of the Barry Bill has been brought about by the dissatisfaction of the freighters with the mode of transacting business in the Port of Cardiff. They point out the obvious consequences to the revenues of the Marquess of Bute of the success of the Barry

scheme, and ask Mr. Lewis to advise Lord Bute to make timely concessions in regard to port rates and charges, which are alleged to be excessive and burdensome.

Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., writes suggesting certain demands in the matter of dock rates and charges, which he thinks the Bute authorities and Taff Vale Railway Co. would be likely to concede. "By these means," he concludes, "the present deplorable antagonisms would be brought to an end, and Cardiff would start afresh upon her career of almost unexampled prosperity."

Mr. W. T. Lewis writes encouraging the hope that the suggestions of Mr. Reed may be favourably considered by the parties concerned.

1883 March 12.

Resolved, on an amendment, that the Council neither oppose nor support the Barry Dock and Railway Bill.

Mr. Robert Davies presented to the Free Library Committee a copy of a pamphlet published in 1834, containing an account of the proceedings at the Royal Eisteddfod held at Cardiff that year.

The Arbitrators (Lord Carlingford, Lord Bramwell and the Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.) unanimously award that Cardiff become the site of the College intended to be established and endowed in South Wales.

Sir Hussey Vivian contributes £1000 towards the College. In thanking him, the University College Committee of the Cardiff Corporation assure him that it is their earnest desire that the College should be as great a benefit to Swansea and the rest of South Wales as they trust it will prove to Cardiff and Monmouthshire.

Dean Vaughan writes "I am most anxious that the kindest consideration should be shown to the naturally wounded feelings of Swansea. It must be our first care now to try and carry with us the sympathy and co-operation of South Wales, and particularly of the rival town, which has undergone what we must feel to be a trying mortification."

Telegram from Bishop Hedley, in Rome, to the Mayor of Cardiff:—"Just seen news about college. Warm congratulations to yourself, town, and all concerned."

Resolved unanimously, on the motion of the Mayor, seconded by Alderman Evans: That the best thanks of this Committee be accorded to Mr. J. L. Wheatley, the Town Clerk, for the zeal and efficiency he has shown in the discharge of the onerous duties of Honorary Secretary to this Committee, and for the valuable assistance he has rendered in carrying out their instructions, and particularly in the preparation and formulation of the arguments and facts which were adduced in support of Cardiff's claims to be the site of the University College for South Wales and submitted to the Arbitrators to whom the question of site was referred, with so completely successful and satisfactory a result. That he be asked to accept the sum of £200 as an honorarium for his special services, and to defray the expenses he has incurred in connection therewith. (This Resolution was engrossed on vellum with the Corporate Seal affixed, and presented to Mr. Wheatley.)

1883 April 9.

£5,500 to the School Board.

Head Constable's Report to the Watch Committee shows a marked increase in the convictions for drunkenness. "It may appear strange to many that drunkenness should increase when the public houses and beer-houses are closed, and as the statement which I made in reply to a question from a member of your Committee relative to the increase of drunkenness on a Sunday has been challenged and disputed by a number of persons, it will, I trust, not be out of place if I give a few facts as to the cause of the increase. I may add that my statement was based upon reports from my inspectors and sergeants and from personal observation, and not from the number of persons arrested, as a much larger number might have been arrested had the police interfered with quiet drunkards. Those shown in the return are cases of the worst description and could not be passed over. The primary cause of the increase is, that a number of Clubs have been established, also illicit trading is carried on to a great extent. The County of Monmouth being contiguous to Cardiff, a number of people drive out to the country over three miles, to obtain drink, and convey drink home with them to finish their carouse in the evening. Private drinking of liquor purchased on a Saturday, has increased the drinking which previously prevailed. There are

thirteen Clubs within the Borough (irrespective of the "County," "Glamorgan" and "Mercantile"); twelve of these have been established since the Act came into force. The registered number for the last quarter is 2,854. The entrance fee or subscription is one shilling per quarter, with the exception of one which is two shillings and sixpence. In some of the clubs the member is (according to the rules) permitted to take a friend. These clubs do a large trade in the sale of liquor during the whole day on Sunday, but little or no business during the week. There are therefore many evasions of the Act, over which the police can exercise no control. Their duties have been considerably increased on a Sunday. The legislature should place the Clubs on the same footing as public houses.

University College Executive Committee elect Lord Aberdare as President of the College; Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., Vice-President; Sir Hussey Vivian, bart., Treasurer, together with 36 members of the University Council, and approve the 60 nominated Governors.

1883 May 7.

Captain Richard Short, of Tiwarnal, Howard Terrace, Cardiff, presents to the Town Collection a small marine picture painted by himself.

Letter read from Major-General A. Jenkins respecting a large sum of money bequeathed for educational purposes by the late Duke of Mantua and Montferrat.[1]

A Deputation was appointed to attend a meeting of the Trustees of the fund, in London, to support the claims of Cardiff to the benefit of the fund.

Negotiations are pending between the Corporation and Mr. W. G. Cartwright, Lord of the Manor of Llandaff, with regard to the purchase of the manorial rights in Ely, Leckwith and Canton Commons by the Corporation.

Resolved that Canton Fair be advertised to take place at Whitsuntide as usual.

Town Clerk wrote Mr. Edward David, cattle dealer, St. Mellon's, with respect to the cattle-fair[2] proposed to be held in a field in the

[1] This person afterwards proved to have been an adventurer, and the supposed bequest illusory.

[2] A last echo of the ancient Llandaff Fair.

CROCKETTSTOWN, CAHIRS, 1839.

parish of Llandaff on the following Whit-Monday. The same could not be legally held, being contrary to the Llandaff and Canton District Market Act, 1858.

1883 June 11.

Dumfries House, Old Cumnock, N.B.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your communication of the 21st and to offer my best thanks to all my well wishers for their kind congratulations upon the birth of my second son.[1] I am happy to be able to say that both my wife and child are very well. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant.

BUTE.

J. L. Wheatley, Esq., Town Clerk, Cardiff.

Town Clerk expresses his willingness that the Corporation should take over his staff of assistants together with his obligations to them.

The following were the staff referred to :—

Legal and Conveyancing Department.

J. S. Smith, chief clerk.
T. M. Barlow, articled pupil.

Municipal Department.

W. J. Newbery, committee clerk.
J. Boyce, shorthand clerk.
W. T. Lee, general clerk.
Office boy.

Their salaries amounted to £397. 8*s*.

Resolved That the present arrangement existing between the Town Clerk and the Corporation be not disturbed.

University College Committee recommend the Council to acquire the old Infirmary for the College premises ; but the Council resolve to enquire as to the possibility of accommodating the students in the Free Library buildings.

Mr. William Harpur, Deputy Borough Engineer and Surveyor, was appointed Borough Engineer and Surveyor in succession to Mr. J. A. B. Williams ; salary £400.

[1] Lord Ninian Edward Crichton Stuart, born 15 May.

Resolved That the attention of the Public Works Committee be called to the projected new Exchange to be erected in Mount Stuart Square.

Roath Park Committee formed.

Waterworks Committee considered an application from Mr. P. S. Dowson for a water supply to Crwys Farm.

1883 July 9.

£500 to be added to the Mayor's salary, to meet expenses in connection with the Welsh National Eisteddfod to be held at Cardiff in August next.

Head Constable is authorised to engage 30 extra constables, 4 detective officers, and four horses, for the Eisteddfod week.

In the event of any case of cholera being imported, the same shall be treated at the Flat Holm or Sully Island.

Roath Park Committee recommend the purchase of Roath Castle and grounds (50 acres) for the purposes of a public park.

1883 August 13.

Replying to a deputation of the Council, Lord Bute stated that he was not disposed to give the Cardiff Arms Park as a site for the new University College, as he desired to reserve it as an open space for recreation purposes; but that he would be prepared to dispose of a site in the Cathedral Road, or a part of the Ten Acre Field facing Moira Terrace, Roath.

Notwithstanding the desire of the College Council to temporarily locate the students' classrooms at the old Infirmary, the University College Committee advise the Town Council to acquire Queen's Chambers for that purpose. (A contrary amendment was lost. At the next meeting the College Council gained their point.)

Resolved on the motion of Councillor Trounce, seconded by Councillor Beavan, That the Town Clerk write to the Manager of the Cardiff Tramway Co., calling his attention to the desirability of discontinuing work on the tramway lines on the Lord's Day, and suggesting that repairs &c. should be done by night.

Great Western Railway Co. decline to make a station at Roath.

1883 September 10.

Mr. F. M. Greenhill appointed Deputy Borough Engineer; salary £150.

Town Clerk is authorised to act on behalf of the College Council, to prepare a petition for a Royal Charter to the University College.

Head Constable's salary increased to £400.

Amy Timothy, Mason's Arms, to be proceeded against for adulterating whiskey.

Resolved That the question of supplying the Free Library Reading Room with secular papers printed in the Welsh language be referred to the Library Sub-Committee, to consider and report thereon; and that Councillor H. Jones be added to the Sub-Committee in the consideration of that matter.

Vote of thanks to Mr. Murdoch, of Christina Street, for his donation to the Museum of a fourteenth-century shield.

1883 October 8.

Councillor David Duncan elected Alderman in the place of Alderman David, deceased.

The following were elected to act on the Court of Governors of the College, as representatives of the Corporation :—James Hurman, Dr. Andrew Davies, Dr. Thomas Wallace, F. B. de M. Gibbon, George Griffiths, William Adams, T. Foster Brown, J. A. Le Boulanger, Dr. J. J. Buist.

Councillor Richard Cory elected Alderman in the place of Alderman Evans, deceased.

Mr. Cook, the Sexton of St. Johns, waited upon the Committee of the Burial Board respecting a complaint made by the Rev. Alexander Roger[1] at the previous meeting; but Mr. Roger did not appear to support his complaint, and, after waiting twenty minutes, the matter was dismissed.

Borough Engineer reports as to the recent inundation of Grangetown. On October 17th he found the water standing to the level of the tramway along Clive Street, streets and houses below that level being under water. In their anxiety to let out the water, some of the inhabitants cut through the embankment, thereby exposing the town to an influx at the next high tide. The Engineer had the Sea Bank at once restored, and in 22 hours the water subsided through the drains.

[1] The Free Church of England minister and a popular Protestant lecturer.

1883 November 2.

General District Rate 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £.

£4,500 to the School Board.

Deputation presented to the Council a memorial in favour of the formation of a direct thoroughfare between Crockherbtown and Bute Terrace, by the demolition of two houses and a few sheds which intervene between Charles Street and David Street. "The proposed improvement would open out the shortest and best route from Roath and Crockherbtown to the Docks and Penarth Road, via Bute Terrace, and could not fail to relieve the heavy traffic of Duke Street, Working Street and the Hayes."[1]

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1883-1884.

1883 November 9 Friday. *Present:*—

The Mayor (Councillor G. A. Stone), Chairman.

Aldermen.

Jones,	McConnochie,
Elliott,	Duncan,
Taylor,	Cory.
Lewis,	

Councillors.

Thomas Bird,	Morgan,
Fulton,	Trayes,
D. E. Jones,	Sanders,
Jacobs,	Jackson,
D. Jones,	R. E. Jones,
Lougher,	Andrews,
Proger,	James,
Vaughan,	Reynolds,
Trounce,	Watson,
Beavan,	Gunn,
Carey,	Rees,
E. Jones,	Le Boulanger,
Waring,	Ramsdale.

[1] This improvement was not effected until 1901.

Councillor Robert Bird elected Mayor; salary £300.

Councillor G. A. Stone appointed Deputy Mayor.

Councillor G. A. Stone elected Alderman.

Thomas Davies and Joseph Monk, Serjeants-at-Mace; salary £10 each and a suit of clothes.

Joseph Mountstephen, Town Crier; salary £5.

Memorial from the inhabitants of Castle Road prays for an improvement to the narrow and dangerous entrance from Castle Road into Newport Road, and for the removal of Hemmingway's house on the west side of Castle Road, as "an eyesore and a reproach to all living in Castle Road and others passing through it."

Great Western Railway Co. are to be again urged to provide a separate entrance to their down platform at Cardiff Station

Museum Curator's salary increased to £150.

1883 December 10.

Petition of the inhabitants against the proposed new tramway along St. Andrew's Crescent, Salisbury Road and Woodville Road.

1884 January 14.

Vote of sympathy with the relatives of Mr. John Winstone, lately deceased, who was formerly an Alderman of the Borough.

Alderman Elliott calls the attention of the Free Library Committee to the supposed existence at St. John's Church of an old map of Cardiff, which if found would, it is believed, be placed at the disposal of the Corporation.

Town Clerk is authorised to affix the Common Seal to an agreement with Penry Williams, esq., for the sale and purchase of farms at Crewe in the parish of Cantref, and in the parish of Penderyn, in the county of Brecon.

At the request of Mr. John Stuart Corbett, the name of Angel Street is to be altered to Castle Street; but his desire to plant rows of lime trees on both sides of the street is not acceded to except as to the north side, by the Castle boundary.

Health Committee call the serious attention of the Public Works Committee to the deplorable condition of the roads.

Colonel Barnes, commanding the 41st Regiment, has written the Head Constable asking that the Police may be utilised for obtaining

recruits, and stating that the constables would receive 5*s.* for each recruit to the army, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for the militia. The Watch Committee declined to sanction the proposal.

1884 February 11

Cardiff will co-operate with Swansea in endeavouring to obtain an improved service of trains on the Great Western Railway between Paddington and South Wales.

Letter from Lord Tredegar's solicitors, that his Lordship would wish to reserve the sporting rights on the reservoirs to be constructed in the Taff Vawr Valley, and to have power to put a boat thereon. Resolved that his wishes be acceded to.

Minnit's Field bridge, on the Taff Vale Railway, is to be rebuilt.

The supposed map of Cardiff, at St. John's Church, proves to be a view of the town in 1748.

1884 March 10.

£400 added to the Mayor's salary.

1884. April 7.

Address of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen, on the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany.

The like to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany.

£6,500 to the School Board.

Council petition Parliament for the total suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquor on Sundays.

Daniel Jones appointed Water Bailiff, in the place of the late Thomas Thomas deceased. Salary £30.

William Read appointed Serjeant-at-Mace, in the place of Thomas Davies deceased.

Resolved That the triangular piece of land in the Hayes be enclosed and planted as an ornamental garden for the use and recreation of the public.

Resolved That the road leading from Roath Court to the north end of Castle Road, which has hitherto been known as the Merthyr Road, be in future called Albany Road.

1884 May 12.

Council petition Parliament to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

The members for the Roath Ward are to ascertain whether land can be obtained in that district suitable for a public recreation ground.

In consequence of the death by drowning which occurred at the Corporation Swimming Baths on 10 May 1884, a skilful swimmer and diver is appointed to take charge of the Swimming Baths during the summer months, and to teach swimming at a fixed rate of fees to be paid to the Baths account. Life-buoys are to be provided. The question of closing the Baths on Sundays is referred to the Council for decision.

A new flag is purchased for the Town Hall, at a cost of four guineas.

1884 June 9.

Borough Engineer submitted plans for a belfry and bell to the Catholic chapel at the Cemetery.

The attention of the Head Constable is called by the Watch Committee to the great and increasing prevalence of gambling and general lawlessness in various parts of the town, especially on the Sabbath.

Mr. John Ballinger, late Librarian of Doncaster, is appointed Chief Librarian of Cardiff, in the place of Mr. Henry Allpass, who has accepted the Chief Librarianship of Derby; salary £120.

Borough Engineer is instructed to prepare plans showing the manner in which it is proposed to form a public park near Roath Church

1884 July 14.

The Vicar of St. John's has issued a writ against the Corporation for recovery of possession of the old Vicarage Garden in Working Street, late glebe land, alleged to have been conveyed to them in error by the Marquis of Bute.

A cholera hospital to be opened on the Flat Holm; the tenant of the farm there to be compensated for loss.

1884 August 11.

Burgesses borrowing books from the Free Library shall be required to sign a guarantee form and to obtain the additional signa-

ture of another Burgess as a guarantor. Non-burgesses shall obtain the signatures of two Burgesses as guarantors.

1884 September 8.

A tender is selected, by the Property and Markets Committee, for the removal of the wreck of the schooner "Tredegar," which came into collision and sank in the fairway of the channel, a little to the westward of the Cefn-y-wrach shoal.

A letter from Mr. L. V. Shirley, on behalf of the Marquess of Bute, informs the Town Clerk that he had instructed Mr. McConnochie to remove the wreck. The Corporation are at liberty to remove it provided they do so promptly; but he cannot admit the Corporation have any rights in the matter.

The Town Clerk replied that "the Corporation, who have always undertaken the removal of obstructions in the entrance of the Cardiff Docks," are removing the wreck with all proper dispatch.

Three cholera patients were taken to the Flat Holm, one of whom died there. They were sailors from Marseilles.

1884 October 13.

Members of Council.

Councillor Robert Bird, *Mayor.*

Aldermen

William Alexander,	Daniel Lewis,
William Bradley Watkins,	John McConnochie,
Daniel Jones,	David Duncan,
Joseph Elliott,	Richard Cory,
William Taylor,	Gaius Augustine Stone.

Councillors

Thomas Vaughan Yorath,	John Evans,
Alfred Thomas,	Thomas Waring,
Andrew Fulton,	Morgan Morgan,
David Edgar Jones,	Valentine Trayes,
Thomas Windsor Jacobs,	Charles James Jackson,
David Jones,	Richard Edwin Jones,
William Sanders,	Solomon Andrews,
Thomas Rees,	Joseph Reynalt James,

Daniel Lloyd Lougher, Thomas Reynolds,
John Guy Proger, John Gunn,
William Edmund Vaughan, Dominick McGettrick Watson,
William John Trounce, John Amice Le Boulanger,
Ebenezer Beavan, Joseph Ramsdale,
Patrick William Carey, William Callow Hurley.
Evan Jones,

Joseph Larke Wheatley, Town Clerk.

1884 November 3.

Mr. W. E. Williams, Assistant Librarian of Cardiff, has been chosen to succeed Mr. Ballinger at Doncaster.

Colonel Page has presented to the Free Library a complete set, 86 volumes, of the "Illustrated London News."

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1884—1885.

1884 November 10 Monday.

Councillor Andrew Fulton elected Mayor; salary £300.

Alderman Daniel Lewis appointed Deputy Mayor.

Joseph Monk and William Read, Serjeants-at-Mace.

Joseph Mountstephen, Town Crier.

Council accept with thanks the offer from Mr. B. S. Marks of his portrait of the late Daniel Thomas,[1] "whose early death in an attempt to save the lives of men in extreme peril closed a career which had been adorned by many similar heroic efforts."

The Mayor read a letter from the Town Clerk suggesting that the Corporation should take over the staff in his Department.

Resolved That the officials in the Town Clerk's Department be engaged and paid by the Corporation instead of by the Town Clerk, and that the said officials be under the control of the Corporation.

Resolved That the salary of the Town Clerk be £800; he to devote all his time to the duties of his office, with the option of acting as Clerk to the Governors of Wells' Charity.

Vote of condolence forwarded to the family of the late Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P., Postmaster General.

[1] He died in rescuing miners entombed in the Pen-y-graig explosion.

1884 December 8.

General District Rate 1s. in the £.

W. J. Newbery appointed Committee and Managing Clerk of his department, at a salary of £200, and to be directly responsible to the Town Clerk.

A Shorthand and General Clerk is to be appointed in place of J. T. S. Eaton.

T. H. Middleton is appointed Shorthand and General Clerk.

William J. Board is appointed Junior Clerk; salary £15. 10s.

Resolved That the whole of the clerks be placed under the direct control and authority of the Town Clerk; and that he have power to suspend any clerk for misconduct or neglect of duty, reporting any such case to the next meeting of the Special Finance Committee.

Resolved That the office-hours of the clerks in the Town Clerk's Department be from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., allowing one hour for dinner, except on Saturdays, when the office shall be closed at 1 p.m.

The Town Clerk read the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the Roath Ratepayers' Protection Association :—

> "Resolved That the attention of the Corporation be called to the large increase of the Town Clerk's salary; and that the Corporation be requested, in view of the great depression of trade in the Town, to take every care not to increase the present expenditure."

Resolved That the clerks appointed by the Corporation shall not be allowed to do any work for gain, other than Corporation work.

A. H. Collingwood appointed Chief Clerk in the Legal Department; salary, £200.

F. C. Lloyd appointed Shorthand and Engrossing Clerk; salary, £91.

D. D. Davies appointed Assistant Conveyancing and General Clerk; salary, £85.

The tender of Mr. S. Treseder for planting trees in Richmond Road is accepted.

Resolved That in future the Minnitsfield bridge be called St. Andrew's Bridge.

Thomas Hughes appointed Borough Analyst, under the Foods and Drugs Act.

Memorial from the Council, addressed to the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., praying that the Borough of Cardiff be represented by two Members in the House of Commons, under the new Redistribution of Seats Bill.

1885 January 12.

The following letter was read to the Council :—

"Horse Guards, Whitehall.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the two groups of sculpture[1] in the Town Hall at Cardiff belong to me as the heir and executor of my late brother. They are original works of great merit, by the late J. Evan Thomas, F.S.A., J.P. and D.L. of the County of Brecon. They were deposited by him, with permission, in their present position after the Exhibition at Cardiff in 1871. He died in 1873. They are no doubt a great ornament to the Hall, and a great attraction to visitors, especially strangers. The group of Science is the original model, and is peculiarly appropriate to such a progressive town as Cardiff. The Distressed Mother is also an original model, and has been executed in marble. I am willing to dispose of them to the Town, for the sum of 100 guineas. I need not say that this is far below the value of original works of such magnitude, by such a distinguished native sculptor, who is well known in Cardiff by his statues of the late Marquis of Bute and the late Mr. H. Vivian. I request that you will lay this letter before the Corporation, who will, I trust, become possessors for the Town of the noble works in question, and thus prevent their removal from the place they have so long adorned.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. Lewis Thomas, F.S.A.,

Chief Surveyor, War Department.

To His Worship the Mayor of Cardiff."

Resolved That the letter be allowed to lie on the table.

Address of congratulation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., on the attainment of the majority of his eldest son, H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, K.G.

[1] They are still to be seen in the vestibule of the Town Hall.

1885 February 9 Monday.

Letter from Mr. D. Tudor Evans, Secretary of the Cambrian Society of South Wales and Monmouthshire, asking permission to use the Assembly Room on March 2nd next for a banquet in celebration of the anniversary of Saint David, the patron saint of Wales.

Resolved That the same be granted.

1885 March 9.

In accordance with a letter from the Lord Mayor of London, the Mayor of Cardiff is requested by this Council to open a subscription-list towards a national memorial to the late General Gordon.

Council petition in favour of the Cardiff and Monmouthshire Valleys Railway Bill.

1885 April 13.

£7,500 to the School Board.

The Medical Officer found a whole family down with typhus fever in a house in Carpenters' Arms Court, the Hayes.

Mr. S. J. Thorp having accepted the Town Clerkship of Bury, Lancashire, Mr. John Ballinger, the Chief Librarian, is appointed Secretary to the Free Library Committee.

Letter from Colonel Hill, C.B.:—

"Rookwood, Llandaff.

April 25th, 1885.

Dear Dr. Taylor,—A friend of mine, whose name I am at present not at liberty to disclose, is possessed of a valuable collection of works of art, the result of many years' labour and research, worth more than £1,000. He is prepared to hand over this collection to a Committee of a Museum or Art Gallery, upon the condition that it, as well as the other works of art and objects of interest in such Museum, be open gratis to the public upon every Sunday in the year, during three hours of daylight. I have pleasure in informing you that I am authorised to make the first offer to the Committee of the Cardiff Free Library and Museum. I am also authorised to state that, in the event of its acceptance, a relative of my friend is prepared to secure to the Committee a sum of £20 a year for a period of seven years,

wherewith to provide the needful attendance during the three hours of Sunday. I therefore address this letter to you, as Chairman of the Committee, and ask you to be good enough to lay it before them. I venture to express a personal hope that this munificent offer may commend itself to the minds of the Committee as worthy of acceptance. To give that large portion of the public whose occupations are of such a character as practically to preclude them from visiting Museums upon weekdays an opportunity of seeing the treasures of art at their leisure on Sundays would, in my opinion, tend to induce others to follow the example of the late Mr. Menelaus and that of my friend, and to place within the reach of the working classes, their wives and families, works of art the contemplation and study of which, I strongly urge, is of an elevating, improving and ennobling character.—I am, dear Dr. Taylor, yours very truly.

EDWARD S. HILL.

To W. Taylor, Esq., Chairman,
Cardiff Free Library Committee."

It was proposed and seconded that the thanks of the Committee be conveyed to Col. Hill for his offer, but that it respectfully declines to accept the munificent gift on the conditions named.

An amendment to defer the question of acceptance was lost by one vote.

The resolution was then put, and carried by 7 votes to 6.

The original motion was then declared to be carried.

1885 May 11.

Petition presented by Councillor Carey :—

" We view with deep concern the late decision of the Free Library and Museum Committee as to the opening of the above institution on Sundays, and hope you will take into your favourable consideration the question of opening the same on the whole or a reasonable part of Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday." (1,191 signatures.)

Proposed by way of amendment by Councillor Carey, seconded by Councillor Morgan : That the clause of the proceedings in question be eliminated, and that Colonel Hill's letter be referred back to the Committee for further consideration.

The amendment was carried, 15 voting in favour of, and 7 against the same. For : Aldermen Taylor and Duncan, Councillors D. E. Jones, Jacobs, Sanders, Lougher, Vaughan, Carey, E. Jones, Morgan,

Jackson, R. E. Jones, Watson, Ramsdale and Hurley—15. Against: Alderman Cory, Councillors Thomas, D. Jones, Rees, Proger, Trounce and Beavan—7. Neutral: Councillor Andrews.

General District Rate 11*d.* in the £.

Thomas Rees appointed Serjeant-at-Mace, in the place of William Read deceased.

Resolved That the Council cordially approves of the proposal to weir the river Taff at Cardiff, if on enquiry it is found to be practicable, and provided no injury be done thereby to property in the neighbourhood.

Committee appointed to confer with the promoters of the above scheme.

New bronze bell for the Catholic chapel at the Cemetery, to be purchased of James Barwell, Birmingham, for £36. 8*s.* 6*d.*

The Head Constable's attention is called to the obstruction caused by street hawking in Trinity Street on Saturdays.

The tenants of the farm on the Flat Holm complain that, since the Cholera Hospital was established there, they have suffered heavy pecuniary loss. There has been a great falling off in the moneys received from visitors to the island, and the complainants have had a difficulty in selling at Cardiff the vegetables etc. grown on their farm.

"Rookwood, Llandaff.

8th May, 1885.

Dear Dr. Taylor,—I have communicated the suggestion contained in your letter to my friend, and he desires me to say that he is *not* prepared to waive the condition attached to the proposed gift. The parting with personal possession of his cherished collection is a sacrifice only to be contemplated for the advancement of a great national work, viz., the education and healthy amusement of the working classes upon Sunday, their one day of leisure. I am, however, pleased to be able to inform you that, in consequence of the warm manner in which the subject has been taken up by those for whose benefit the gift was intended, my friend has consented to keep his offer open for three months, thus giving time for the possible reconsideration by the Committee of the Cardiff Free Library and Museum of their decision—after public opinion has had free expression. Very truly yours.

Edward S. Hill."

It was proposed and seconded: That in the opinion of this Committee, seeing the logical issue of opening Museums on Sunday must involve an enormous increase in Sunday labour, and so lead to the virtual enslavement of working men and to the prejudice of national interests, it is undesirable to accept the offer made through Colonel Hill on the conditions named, and it therefore respectfully declines to accept the same.

It was proposed and seconded as an amendment: That the Corporation be respectfully asked to ascertain the opinion of the Burgesses of Cardiff in regard to the opening of the Museum on Sundays, by means of a plebiscite or public town vote.

For the Amendment: Alderman Taylor, Councillors Lougher, Watson, Hurley, Dr. Vachell, Messrs. Price, Rönnfeldt, Wheatley—8. Against: The Mayor, Alderman Cory, Councillors Sanders, Rees, Proger, Trounce, Beavan, Gunn, Dr. Wallace, Rev. W. E. Winks, Messrs. Davies, Thomas.—12. Neutral: Mr. Heywood.

The Amendment was therefore declared lost.

It was then proposed and seconded as a further amendment: That the generous offer made through Colonel Hill be accepted.

For the amendment: Alderman Taylor, Councillors Lougher, Watson, Hurley, Messrs. Heywood, Price, Rönnfeldt, Wheatley—8. Against: The Mayor, Alderman Cory, Councillors Sanders, Rees, Proger, Trounce, Beavan, Gunn, Dr. Wallace, Rev. W. E. Winks, Messrs. Davies, Thomas—12. Neutral: Dr. Vachell.

The original motion was then put and carried.

1885 June 8.

On the adoption of the Minutes of the Free Library and Museum Committee being moved, it was proposed by way of amendment by Councillor Jackson, seconded by Councillor Lougher: That in the opinion of this Council the time has arrived for affording the working classes of Cardiff and its vicinity the opportunity of inspecting and studying the pictures, works of art, and other objects of interest in the Free Library buildings; and that arrangements be made forthwith for opening the Museum to the public on Sundays between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m., provided funds be forthcoming from voluntary sources.

For the amendment: Alderman Taylor, Councillors Jacobs, Lougher, Carey, Waring, Morgan, Trayes, Jackson, R. E. Jones,

James, Le Boulanger, Hurley—12. Against: The Mayor, Aldermen Lewis, Cory, Councillors Thomas, Bird, D. Jones, Sanders, Proger, Beavan, E. Jones, Andrews, Gunn—12. Neutral: Alderman Jones, Councillors Vaughan, Evans, Ramsdale.

The Mayor gave his casting vote against the amendment, which was therefore lost, and it was then

Resolved, That the Minutes of the Free Library and Museum Committee be deferred for further consideration.

Resolved That the Town Clerk be requested to report to the next meeting of the Council whether the Corporation have power to veto the proceedings of the Committee, and, if necessary, to take the opinion of Counsel thereon.

Borough Engineer is to prepare plans for a new bridge over the Roath Brook, near Pengam.

The Free Library has received from Her Majesty's Stationery Office a donation of 236 volumes of Record Publications.

1885 July 13.

Town Clerk reported that the Council had no power to veto or control the proceedings of the Free Library and Museum Committee.

The attention of the Bute Trustees is to be called to the dredgings which have been deposited both within and beyond the limits of deviation of the Bute Docks Act 1882, on the Cardiff Flats, east of the low-water pier.

Borough Engineer reports that the new buildings at the corner of Church Street and St. John Street have been completed, and the footpath and carriage-way duly improved there.

Head Constable reported upon the excellent manner in which the Fire Brigade worked at the extensive fire which took place at the new Market Buildings in St. Mary Street, on the 28th June.

1885 August 10.

Address of congratulation to be sent to Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, on her marriage with H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg.

1885 September 14.

Mr. John Amice Le Boulanger has been selected by the Lord Chancellor as a Justice of the Peace for the Borough. The Council announce their approval of the same.

ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF, ABOUT 1820.

From an original pencil drawing by John Wick Bennett of Ludeston House in the possession of Robert Rickards, Esq.

1885 November 3.

The General Purposes Committee by vote nominated Councillor D. E. Jones as Mayor for the ensuing year.

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1885—1886.

1885 November 9 Monday.

Councillor David Edgar Jones elected Mayor ; salary £300.

Alderman Daniel Lewis appointed Deputy Mayor.

Resolved That the ex-Mayor, Councillor Fulton, receive the thanks of the Council for the manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of the Mayoralty, and that he be admitted as the first Honorary Freeman of this Borough, under the powers conferred upon the Corporation by the Honorary Freedom of Boroughs Act 1885.

Resolved That a copy of the foregoing Resolution, engrossed on vellum and enclosed in a gold casket with a suitable inscription, be presented to Councillor Fulton at a public meeting to be called for that purpose.

Resolved That Joseph Monk and Thomas Kelly be appointed Serjeants at-Mace for the ensuing year, at a salary of £20 each and a suit of clothes.

Joseph Mount Stephen, Town Crier.

At the Property and Markets Committee, a letter was read from Mr. G. A. B. Cope, a member of the Re-Organised Church of Latter Day Saints, applying for the use of the Swimming Baths for the purpose of baptising males and females.

Resolved That the application be not acceded to.

The attention of the Property and Markets Committee was called to the storing by Messrs. Cross Bros. of a large quantity of petroleum &c. on Corporation property adjoining the Free Library.

Enquiries are to be made as to the date of the expiration of the lease of the premises between the Free Library and the old Royal Hotel. The latter site, on the corner of Wharton Street and Trinity Street, is required for the new premises of the Cardiff Savings Bank, at present situate at the corner of North Street and Duke Street.

Mr. W. T. Lewis has written the Board of Trade, with regard to the complaint of the Corporation, that "the mud raised by the

dredgers from the works at the Bute Docks has for a great number of years past been taken down the Channel and deposited near a rock called the Wolves, which is certainly not in the fairway."

Borough Treasurer is to recover £50. 4*s.* 4*d.*, amount of damage done to the old Royal Hotel on the occasion of the recent fire in Wharton Street.

Mr. G. A. Phillips, the temporary assistant in the Borough Engineer's Office, is appointed on the permanent staff at a salary of £100.

The first meeting of the newly-appointed Charters Committee was held 1st December, 1885; present: The Mayor (Chairman), Alderman Taylor, Councillors Yorath and Trounce.

Letter from Mr. J. A. Corbett:—

"Cardiff. 13th November 1885.

Cardiff Charters.

Dear Sir,—I am much obliged for your letter of the 11th and the vote of thanks which the Council have honoured me by according. I can get access to a book of translations of Charters, which will enable me to see whether there are any missing or not; and in a few days, when a little more at liberty, I shall be glad to see you on the matter.—Yours truly.

J. A. Corbett."

The Town Clerk submitted the seven old Charters which were handed to him by Mr. J. A. Corbett, numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 12 and 13.

Resolved That Mr. G. E. Robinson be desired to attend the next meeting of this Committee.

1885 December 14.

Resolved That in future the representatives of the Press be admitted to all the meetings of the Committees of this Corporation, as well as to the meetings of the Council.

Resolved That the use of the Assembly Room be granted for holding the Hunt Ball.

An application by Mr. T. Gammon for the use of one of the rooms in the Town Hall, for mission-work on Sunday evenings, was refused.

The new steam fire-engine is to be called the "Walter Hemingway."

Town Clerk reported that he had taken possession of the farms and lands in the Taff Fawr Valley, required for the construction of the Cantref Reservoir.

Charters Committee resolved That Mr. Robinson and Mr. Drane be allowed to inspect the Charters, and that Mr. Robinson be desired to give the title of each Charter and report upon the best means for the preservation thereof. Also that Mr. Robinson have permission to take one of the Charters at a time, for purposes of inspection.

1886 January 11.

Daniel Jones, Water Bailiff, reports that a French schooner and the steamer "Roath" had sunk in the Roads, the latter in consequence of colliding with a German steamer. Her wreck is to be properly lighted and guarded.

The congregation of the Jewish Synagogue in East Terrace ask that the street may have macadam substituted for the pebble pitching.

Police Surgeon Wallace and the Head Constable are to instruct the Police Force in "First Aid to the Injured," as recommended by the St. John's Ambulance Association.

1886 February 8.

T. E. Baker appointed Engrossing and General Clerk, salary £67. 12s., in the place of T. H. Middleton resigned.

Resolved That it be an instruction to the Public Works Committee that they take the necessary steps to acquire the piece of ground in front of the Spittal Cottages, Crockherbtown, in order to widen the street from the Alexandra Hotel to Dr. Hardyman's house.

Free Library Committee resolved That it is impossible, in the present state of the finances, to establish Branch Libraries or News-rooms.

Deputation sent to Birmingham to attend a Town Meeting, for the purpose of considering a scheme for improving the canal navigation between Birmingham and the Bristol Channel.

Moved and seconded, That in future the contribution of £50 from the High Sheriff towards the expenses of the Judge's Lodgings be not required.

—— Leonard appointed Collector of Harbour Dues, in the place of G. M. Douglas, late Inspector of Customs at this Port, who has retired.

Parliamentary Committee resolved That the time has not yet arrived for the Corporation to consider the question of the formation of a Harbour Trust.

1886 February 15.

Councillor Yorath elected Alderman, in the place of Mr. Elliott resigned.

Resolved That the Borough Engineer obtain brass plates for the insertion of cards with the respective names of the Members of the Council, and affix the same to their respective desks in the Council Chamber.

Deputation waited on the Great Western Directors, who promised that the question of a station at Roath should receive careful consideration.

1886 March 8.

Charters Committee. Present: The Mayor (chairman), Alderman Yorath, Councillor Trounce.

Mr. G. E. Robinson attended.

Resolved That Mr. Robinson be desired to obtain an estimate of the cost of a translation of the Charters in the possession of the Corporation, and for making facsimiles thereof by photo-zincographic process.

1886 April 12.

The Lord's interest in Ely and Canton Commons has been purchased by the Corporation.

Edward Jenkins, of Pont-y-clown, Llantrisant, appointed Engineer to the Fire Brigade; salary 30s. per week.

W. J. Parish, Clerk in the Borough Engineer's department, is permitted to fish in the river Ely, on payment of the usual fee for a fishing-ticket.

1886 May 10.

A letter from Mr. W. Grant respecting the formation of "a recognised professional Town Band" for the Borough was read.

Resolved That the memorial be allowed to lie on the table.

Resolved That, the Cardiff Savings Bank having suspended payment without a prospect of resuming business, immediate steps be taken to acquire the Bank premises with a view to carrying out the proposed improvements in North Street.

Resolved That the sum of £50 be added to the Mayor's salary, for the purpose of subscribing to the Glamorganshire General Agricultural Society, who are to hold their show this year at Cardiff.

R. W. Lewis appointed Chief Clerk in the Borough Treasurer's Department.

Property and Markets Committee Resolved That in future walnuts, the produce of the trees in Canton Market, be sold as soon as the same are ready for pickling, to obviate the damage caused by stone-throwing.

Discretionary power is given to the Head Constable for the Police Band to play in the Sophia Gardens during the summer evenings.

Swansea, Newport, Neath and Bridgend are asked to co-operate with Cardiff in endeavouring to secure an improved train-service on the South Wales portion of the G. W. R.

1886 July 12.

Vote of condolence with the relatives of the late Alderman G. A. Stone deceased.

Mr. Childers, the Home Secretary, writes directing the Watch Committee to institute a searching investigation into the conduct of the Police on the occasion of the riots during the recent Election at Cardiff.

An application was received from Mr. James Ayre, of 1 Ruthin Gardens, for compensation for damage done to his windows by the mob on the occasion of Mr. Parnell's visit to Cardiff.

Mr. James Cliff, of Penarth Road, is asked to attend before the Watch Committee with reference to his complaint of having been ill-used by the Police on 22nd June.

The Mayor and Councillor Morgan will be deputed to interview David Morrell as to the alleged ill-treatment received by him whilst under confinement in the Cardiff Police Cells.

The Police Surgeon is to furnish a report upon the number of policemen injured on the night of the Election.

Colonel Lindsay, Chief Constable of the County Police, has written the Borough Head Constable, declining to send him any report for the Mayor.

Head Constable's Report on the Riot.

"I have to report that during the recent Election the duties of the Police have been very trying and onerous. On the occasions of the visits of Mr. Parnell, Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Dillon, the crowds were very great, and on two occasions the Police were severely handled. His Worship the Mayor and myself received instructions from the Home Office to specially attend and protect Lord Hartington, which was done. In consequence of information received, His Worship instructed me to secure Police assistance from other towns. I applied to the Police authorities at Bristol and Swansea, but failed to get any. Colonel Lindsay informed me that he could not spare any, owing to the annual inspection being held during the week; but on the facts becoming known to Mr. R. O. Jones, he interposed and procured 30 constables, who arrived here on Tuesday the 6th instant, the evening of the arrival of Mr. Chamberlain. We escorted Mr. Chamberlain from the Railway Station, and to and from the Angel Hotel to the Drill Hall, and under the greatest difficulty prevented him from being upset and assaulted. Several attempts were made to attack the carriage, stones were thrown and several constables were struck. The feeling was very high. Several gentlemen were attacked and subsequently threatened, and they claimed protection from the Mayor for their houses. On the night of the 7th inst., after the declaration of the poll, a large crowd assembled in St. Mary Street, quite 9,000 or 10,000 persons. I placed a body of constables in front of the Royal Hotel, and distributed others in various places under the charge of Superintendent Price, Inspector Harris, and Sergeants Hawkins and Johns. Superintendent Price sent Detective Fowler to me about 12.15, and stated that the mob were throwing stones and breaking the windows of the *Western Mail* offices. I immediately proceeded with another body of constables. Upon arriving we found a most excited crowd throwing stones. I drew the men up in line near the

Western Mail offices, and advised and begged the crowd to desist and go quietly home. It was of no avail. The Police then advanced; stones still being thrown, and several of the Police were injured, including myself. I was struck several times. We charged the mob and drove the greater portion of the crowd away, and returned back to the wall of the *Western Mail*. The mob returned and recommenced throwing stones; after another advance we succeeded in clearing away the crowd. I used great forbearance, and regret if any innocent or unoffending persons were injured. I am confident that, had we not acted with promptitude and firmness, there would have been serious destruction of property, and our lives were in danger. The mob appeared intent upon wrecking the *Western Mail* buildings. A magic-lantern canvas, upon which objectionable caricatures had been exhibited, caused a great deal of excitement. Mr. Councillor Vaughan came to me in a most excited state. I had previously heard of his presence among the crowd, and I advised him to go home. That I threatened to strike him I most emphatically deny. The statements that have been made as to the Police being drunk are entirely without foundation. I was surprised where the mob procured the stones from, for I had arranged with the Borough Engineer and Superintendent of Scavengers to have all loose stones removed from the streets. In St. Mary Street at 7.45 p.m. there were no loose stones to be seen."

Statement by Councillor W. E. Vaughan.

I was at the Liberal Club about 10.30 p.m. When the result of the poll was made known I went out on to the balcony and listened to several speeches. There was a large crowd in the road, and their bearing was most orderly. About 12.30, just before Sir Edward Reed came to the Club from the Royal Hotel, I started to go home to Canton. I skirted the crowd on the side next to the canal. As I got to the corner of Mill Lane I saw the police pushing the people about and driving them back. I myself was pushed, and said to the policeman, "I am going home; why do you interfere?" Inspector Tamblyn was standing behind these men. I said to him, "I should think you are trying to incite a riot." He replied, "I cannot help it; you must see the Head Constable." I enquired where he was to be found, and the Inspector said, "At the *Western Mail*." I at

once went across St. Mary Street, but before getting to the Western Mail offices I saw a large number of police with drawn staves rush towards the crowd. The constables were followed by one or two Inspectors and Sergeants, and at the rear of these came Mr. Hemingway attired in plain clothes. He was shouting, "Rush at them; clear the streets." I cried, "Mr. Hemingway, if you want to stop it withdraw your men, or you will provoke a riot." He replied, "I won't be interfered with by you. If you speak to me again (and he rose his stick threateningly), I will knock you down." I had no weapon in my hand. Looking around, I saw a number of men at the corner of Mill Lane being beaten most unmercifully. I could distinctly hear the crack of the policemen's staves on their heads. The Head Constable was shouting like a maniac, "Drive them off the street." I went straight home, passing up St. Mary Street, and could see no signs of rioting. It is a mystery to me why the police thought it necessary to behave as they did.

The Mayor has asked the Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the above circumstances, which the Home Secretary has consented to do on payment of the cost.

1886 July 22.

The Home Secretary has appointed John Bridge, esq., the Stipendiary at Bow Street Police Court, to hold the enquiry into the conduct of the Constabulary in connection with the Cardiff Election Riots.

Councillor T. W. Jacobs elected Alderman, in place of Alderman G. A. Stone deceased.

Finance Committee recommend that in future Municipal Elections the scale of remuneration to be allowed to persons outside the Corporation be as follows :—Presiding Officers, two guineas; Poll Clerks, one guinea; and that no other allowance be made to the officials engaged thereat.

Vote of condolence with the family of the late Alderman Stone, formerly Chairman of the Burial Board. Councillor Trounce is appointed to succeed him in the chairmanship.

A tender was submitted from Mr. W. Spiridion for repairing the Mayor's chain and badge, replacing and making leaves and gilding same, and restoring case, for £6. 15*s.* 0*d.*

Resolved That the same be accepted, and Mr. Spiridion requested to take to the gold found concealed in the interior of the badge and credit the account therewith.

Letter from Mr. J. Hurman, Traffic Manager of the Taff Vale Railway, was read before a Special Committee. He had written the Head Constable asking him to render assistance on Sunday when the Company's private toll-gate was set up on the new road between Bute Docks and Grangetown, as he was apprehensive of a breach of the peace. He promised to comply, but did not do so. A breach of the peace did actually occur. One of the Company's special constables was assaulted, and received a blow in the mouth, and great damage was done to the Company's property. A new gate has been erected at the same place, and it is stated a similar attempt will be made to destroy it. The Company therefore demand protection.

In consequence of the above letter the whole Committee waited on the Chairman and Directors of the T.V.R., and urged them to remove the tolls; but this they declined to do until their right to the same had been admitted by the peaceful payment thereof on the part of the public

1886 August 9.

£26. 5*s.* added to the Mayor's salary, to give a prize at the Cardiff Christmas Fat Stock Show.

The Secretary of State has forwarded a copy of Mr. Bridge's Report *re* the Election Riots; and suggests that in future cases where, owing to party feeling or other causes, any serious disturbance of the public peace may be apprehended on the polling day, votes should be counted and the poll declared by daylight on the following day.

Summary of the Report.

Cardiff is a town which has increased in population to an extraordinary degree during the last ten years, and now contains a very large population from all parts of the United Kingdom, together with a large number of foreign sailors. "The question before the electors at the election in question" excited the greatest interest. During the visits of Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon, to address the electors on behalf of the respective candidates, the assistance of the Police was required for the protection of some of

these gentlemen ; and by the exertions of the Police alone disturbances of the peace were then avoided. The authorities were apprehensive of tumultuous assemblies on the day of the election, and the Mayor, after consultation with the Home Secretary, had arranged for the importation of a body of County Constabulary to assist the local Police. The Mayor had also directed that all stones should be removed from Saint Mary Street, where disturbances, if any, were likely to occur. The Head Constable directed that no constable should draw his baton except under the instructions of his superior officer. Before the declaration of the poll, the Head Constable had sent small bodies of Police to protect the Liberal Club, the Conservative Club, the *South Wales Daily News*, which supported Sir Edward Reed, and the *Western Mail*, which supported Mr. Brand. This was because the *South Wales Daily News* had been attacked at the last election, and because, for some evenings before the polling day, transparencies had been exhibited at the buildings of the *Western Mail*, which, being caricatures of certain eminent political leaders, had greatly excited the crowds coming to see them. The result of the poll was declared a short time before midnight at the Town Hall, in the presence of a large crowd in Saint Mary Street. After it was declared and a speech had been delivered by Sir Edward Reed, a large portion of the crowd proceeded from the Town Hall to the front of the *Western Mail* buildings. Up to this time the Police and the crowd had been perfectly friendly, although a few stones had been thrown against the different illuminations at the *Western Mail* buildings. On the arrival of the crowd from the Town Hall, an illumination of Mr. Brand was being exhibited. The crowd threw stones, and with great noise demanded that the illumination should be taken in. A number of stones struck the extra force of constables which had been summoned. At this time there was a very large crowd of from seven to eight thousand people, mostly orderly persons who were mere sightseers. But there were others who were armed with stones, and were noisy, and ripe for any mischief. The night was dark, and no one could see what took place except close to him. After the Head Constable had placed his men with their backs to the *Western Mail* buildings, he went into the middle of the crowd and endeavoured to persuade them to disperse. The stone-throwing continued, and he was struck by several stones with great force. He then ordered his men to advance

in line, but they were unable to press their way further than the edge of the pavement. The Head Constable then ordered them to charge, and clear the street. The Police then charged, drawing their staves, and divided the crowd, driving part of it up the street, and the other down toward the monument. On a second charge, the crowd again retreated, and went not only up and down St. Mary Street, but a number of them went along Mill Lane. Many persons were thrown down, and a considerable number received violent blows from the constables' staves. Two at least, William Davis and John Cabner, perfectly unoffending persons, were seriously injured. But many believed they saw people knocked down by the police, who in reality only fell from the rush of the crowd. In the last charge some of the Police followed the crowd down Mill Lane, without orders, and there struck down some of the retreating crowd. Two women were thrown down at the corner of the lane, who afterwards made complaints. It was toward the end of the second charge that Sir Edward Reed came down Saint Mary Street and, passing through the Police and the crowd, proceeded to the Liberal Club. About this time Mr. Vaughan, a Town Councillor, had some angry words with the Head Constable. Soon after this, most of the crowd having dispersed, the Head Constable drew up the Police in line near the monument. At this time also a large crowd had assembled in front of the Liberal Club, to listen to speeches from the balcony, and a large portion of the crowd had been driven towards Penarth Road and the East and West Canal Wharves, by whom stones were again flung at the Police, causing them great annoyance and bodily injury. One policeman at least was knocked down, and so much hurt that he was incapacitated for duty for some time. While the Police were in this line, Mr. John Duncan, part proprietor of the *South Wales Daily News*, came down St. Mary Street, and remonstrated with the Head Constable upon the conduct of the Police, but spoke only from what others had told him. Directly after this the Head Constable was called away by the report that a man was lying dangerously injured in Mill Lane, and he is not responsible for what subsequently took place. After speaking to the Head Constable, Mr. Duncan advanced to the monument and there addressed the crowd, telling them that the Police had greatly exceeded their duties. Stones came faster after this; the Police got impatient, declared they could endure it no longer, and Inspector Tamblyn, who

was in command, gave orders to clear the bridge. He gave no orders to draw staves; but the Police proceeded to drive the crowd over the bridge, down Custom House Street to New Street, using their staves on them. There was here no violent resistance, and the streets were soon clear. There is undoubted evidence of fifteen persons' having received severe injuries from the batons of policemen. Two of the Police were severely injured by stones, and sixteen or seventeen slightly.

Watch Committee considered the application of Mr. James Ayre, of 1 Ruthin Gardens, for compensation for damage done to his windows by the mob on the occasion of Mr. Parnell's visit to Cardiff.

Resolved That as, at the time the procession was passing the house, some persons therein exhibited party colours, his claim cannot be entertained.

Sir William Thomas Lewis writes that Lord Bute will be favourably disposed towards the scheme for weiring the Taff, provided it can be done without interfering with his own rights or those of his tenants, and that the water is not used for boating purposes above Cardiff Bridge. This last condition is absolutely essential to Lord Bute's approval.

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1886—1887.

1886 November 9 Tuesday. *Present*:—

The Mayor (*Chairman*).

Aldermen

Jones,	Cory,
Taylor,	Yorath,
Lewis,	Jacobs,
McConnochie,	Carey,
Duncan,	Waring,

Councillors

Fulton,	Watson,
D. E. Jones (ex-Mayor),	Le Boulanger,
D. Jones,	Ramsdale,
Sanders,	Hurley,

Rees,	Oliver,
Lougher,	Morel,
Proger,	Brain,
Vaughan,	Stevens,
Trounce,	Price,
Beavan,	Riches,
Trayes,	Burrow,
Jackson,	Mildon,
Reynolds,	Shackell.

Andrews.

Councillor Morgan Morgan elected Mayor; salary £300.

Alderman William Taylor appointed Deputy Mayor.

Vote of thanks to Alderman William Bradley Watkins, J.P., Mayor and Chief Magistrate 1865-6, upon his retirement from the aldermanic bench, for the services he had faithfully rendered to the Borough during 37 years.

Councillors Thomas Waring and Patrick William Carey elected Aldermen.

Joseph Monk and Thomas Kelly appointed Serjeants-at-Mace.

The Mayor gave to the Museum the bell from the Old Town Hall.

Vote of regret on the death of Robert Oliver Jones, esq., late Stipendiary Magistrate for the Borough.

T. W. Lewis, Secretary of the Cardiff Cymmrodorion Society, writes asking that the Stipendiary Magistrate next to be appointed may be conversant with the Welsh language.

Letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, asks for the Corporation's support to the proposed Imperial Institute, in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee. (Referred to Committee re Queen's Jubilee.)

The Justices, including the Mayor, having declined to punish persons for refusing to pay the street hawking tolls, their collection is to be discontinued.

Roath Park Committee arrange to inspect the land proposed to be acquired for the Roath Park.

Alderman Jones submitted a scheme shewing land between Pen-y-lan Road and Fairoak Farm to be covered with water for boating and other purposes.

1886 December 13.

Moved by Alderman Taylor, seconded by Councillor Brain, and Resolved: That the name of the street between Queen Street and the Taff Vale Railway bridge be in future called Queen Street, instead of Crockherbtown.

A time-ball, or public clock, giving Greenwich mean time, is to be provided for the town and set up at the Town Hall or in some other convenient situation.

Sir William Lewis agrees to let the Flat Holm to the Corporation at £50 per annum.

Special Committee resolved That the Town Clerk be desired to communicate with the various municipal corporations of Wales, and enquire whether it is their intention to celebrate the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign by the presentation of an address, and to suggest that they should join Cardiff, as the Metropolis of Wales, in so doing.

1887 January 10.

The Marquis of Bute has promised to present the Corporation with a site for an Infectious Disease Hospital, near the "Hamadryad" hospital ship.

Water Bailiff is to be provided with a suit of uniform clothes, overcoat, oilskin coat, boots and leggings.

Resolved That in view of the fact that the Bench at Cardiff consists of a large number of Magistrates willing to discharge the duties devolving upon them, it is not expedient to make application at present for the re-appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate.

1887 January 26.

Councillor Oliver presented a Memorial of Ratepayers, praying the Corporation to order the removal of the Batchelor statue from the open space in the Hayes. They complain that public land is occupied by the statue of a man whose memory is associated with the politics of one particular party. (1,200 signatures are appended).

Water Bailiff is authorised to settle the claim of Charles Bacon, of Walton Bay, near Clevedon, for picking up a Corporation buoy.

The tender of Messrs. Smith & Sons, London, for a time-ball, four feet in diameter, fixed complete for £85, is accepted by the Property and Markets Committee.

Watch Committee. Head Constable reported that William Thorn, manager for Messrs. Gibson Bros., Bute Docks, had been locked up by Detective Fowler, charged with wilfully defacing the Batchelor statue by throwing yellow paint and tar thereon.

Lord Bute's offer of £50 a year for the Flat Holm is accepted.

Special Committee resolve to ask the Charity Commissioners that the £500 per annum granted from the funds of the Wells Charity to the University College of South Wales shall only be devoted to scholarships or exhibitions in favour of poor boys and girls of Cardiff.

1887 February 14.

Deputation appointed to wait upon the Great Western Railway Co., to impress upon them the great necessity for immediately constructing a railway-station for the use of the populous district of Roath, and for converting the Cardiff Station into an open one; also to make an entrance to the down platform, and a thoroughfare from Wood Street to the Station, in order to meet the growing requirements of the public of Cardiff.

Town Clerk reported that a notice had appeared in the local papers stating that an application had been made to the Board of Trade from the Right Hon. Lord Windsor for the acquisition of the rights and interests of the Crown in certain foreshore of the river Taff at Grangetown, containing 7¾ acres.

Resolved That the Town Clerk be requested to object thereto on behalf of the Corporation.

1887 March 14.

Letter from Mr. Daniel Rees, Clerk to the Magistrates. The Justices suggest that the Secretary of State be asked to appoint Mr. R. A. Valpy as Stipendiary for the Borough.

Corporation require that the new Stipendiary Borough Magistrate should sit four days a week, and should have a knowledge of maritime law. The Home Secretary is not disposed to consider the latter qualification necessary.

Deputation of ratepayers petitions the Council to restore the name of Crockherbtown. "This alteration has proved very inconvenient in many ways, without any corresponding advantage whatever.

They are also unwilling that so well known and ancient a name, which has distinguished this as so respectable a part of Cardiff from time immemorial, should be abolished." (Mr. T. H. Stephens, solicitor, headed the deputation. The memorial bore 30 signatures.)

Councillor Price thereupon moved to rescind the resolution altering the name Crockherbtown to Queen Street, but the motion on being put to the meeting was lost.

Resolved That £500 be added to the Mayor's salary for the current year, as the subscription of the Corporation towards the expenses of public illuminations, arches, decorations, flags &c, in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen.

Town Clerk laid before the General Purposes Committee a resolution passed at a meeting of the Cardiff Working Men's Radical Association, deprecating the spending of any money by the Corporation in celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen's reign.

Town Clerk reported that the Borough of Llantrisant, which was recently a Municipal Corporation, had ceased to be a Corporate Borough, and the Corporation thereof had been dissolved, as a new Charter had not been granted by Her Majesty, and now forms part of the County of Glamorgan, and the office of Town Clerk of that Borough abolished. This latter gentleman carried out the duties of preparing and publishing the List of Freemen, and receiving claims and objections thereto for Parliamentary Registration purposes; and also issued a Precept to the Overseers of the Parish of Llantrisant to prepare a list of the persons entitled to vote in the election of a Member for Cardiff, which lists were afterwards handed to the Town Clerk of Cardiff. The Borough of Llantrisant is not co-extensive with the Parish of Llantrisant, the parish being five times larger than the Borough. Only the inhabitants of the Borough have the right to vote in Parliamentary elections for Cardiff. The Town Clerk therefore considers that he should issue his Precept to the Overseers of the Parish of Llantrisant to publish the List of Freemen, etc.

"Whitehall. 18 March, 1887.

Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Town Council of Cardiff, on the occasion of Her Majesty attaining the Fiftieth Year of

PORTRAITS (CIRCA 1830-50), FROM A LITHOGRAPH BY R. DIGHTON.

In the possession of C. St. David Spencer, Esq.

her reign ; in which the Town Council moreover pray that Her Majesty may grant that the Chief Magistrate of the Borough may be styled 'Lord Mayor.' And I have the satisfaction to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the congratulations of the Town Council most graciously.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY MATTHEWS.

The Mayor of Cardiff."

Resolved That Sir Samuel Griffith, K.C.M.G., the Premier of Queensland, Australia, be presented with an address of welcome on the occasion of his visit to this Borough.

Some old cottages were pulled down at the Cemetery.

The Head Constable is to summon any person cutting turf on the Ely and Canton Commons

Borough Engineer to report as to the best mode of preventing the leakage in the roof of the Town Hall in times of snow.

" Board of Trade, Harbour Department ;

London. 29 March, 1887.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 3rd instant, transmitting certain objections raised by the Corporation of Cardiff to the application of Lord Windsor for the acquisition of the rights and interests of the Crown in certain Foreshore of the river Taff at Grangetown, for the purpose of constructing a Dock and other works thereon, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state, with reference to the objection No. 2, that the Foreshores of the United Kingdom below high water mark are *primâ facie* the property of the Crown, and have been placed, by the Crown Lands Act 1866, under the management of the Board of Trade ; who, with their present information, are unable to admit that the Corporation of Cardiff have any right to the Foreshore below high mark of the river Taff, or elsewhere at Cardiff. With regard to the other objections made by the Corporation, a further communication will be made to you as soon as practicable.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

C. CECIL TREVOR.

Resolved That the action of the Chairman with regard to the wreck " Strathallan " be approved, and that the Town Clerk be desired to write to the authorities of Trinity House requesting them to remove same.

Resolved That the materials of the old Savings Bank premises be sold by public auction.

Mr. John Stuart Corbett has informed the Health and Port Sanitary Committee that Lord Bute would require a rent of £100 per acre for about three acres of land, part of the Dumballs, with a frontage to the river Taff, to be leased to the Corporation for a scavenging yard.

Cabs Committee. Resolved That, as the present system of regulating the vehicular traffic of the Borough is very unsatisfactory, the same be discontinued and the regulation of the traffic relegated to the Head Constable.

Town Clerk submitted to the Parliamentary Committee a letter from Mr. J. A. Corbett, apropos of the new Cardiff Corporation Bill, alleging that Lord Bute was owner of the foreshore and bed of the river Taff within the lines of deviation, and submitting a clause for the protection of Lord Bute.

Resolved That the Town Clerk be requested to inform Lord Bute's Solicitor that the Corporation are prepared to insert a clause for the protection of the Marquis of Bute, but they cannot admit any right on his Lordship's part to the bed of the river Taff.

re Roath Park.

Sir William Thomas Lewis writes that the correspondence between the Town Clerk and Mr. J. S. Corbett has been submitted to Lord Bute. Provided Lord Tredegar and the other owners of land in the Roath valley are prepared to give their land free of cost, the Marquis will arrange to purchase from his Trustees about 80 acres there and present the same to the public for a park. Enclosed is a plan shewing proposed recreation-ground and lake, the roads around which would form a drive $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, continued along the public highway to Llanishen The Corporation would of course have to provide the whole of the roads, fences and other necessary works.

Resolved That the best thanks of the Roath Park Committee be presented to Lord Bute for his valuable and munificent gift of a Park for the use of the inhabitants of this Borough.

1887 April 15

Town Clerk laid before the Council a Precept from the Cardiff School Board for £8,300, the amount required for the expenses of the said Board up to the 1st October next.

Moved by Councillor Trounce, seconded by Councillor Rees, that the same be apportioned among the respective parishes as usual.

Proposed by Councillor Jackson, seconded by Alderman Yorath, by way of amendment, That while recognising the fact that this Corporation is obliged to comply with the Precept of the School Board, as a protest against the abnormal and extravagant increase in the expenditure of the Board the Council do not take any steps towards the payment of the sum required, until the Overseers have collected the amount.

The amendment on being put to the meeting was carried, and it was resolved accordingly, and the names were taken as follows :— For: Aldermen Jones, Taylor, McConnochie, Yorath, Jacobs, Carey ; Councillors Lougher, Jackson, Reynolds, Watson, Le Boulanger, Hurley, Oliver, Brain, R. Price, Riches, Burrow, Hopkins—18. Against: Councillors D. Jones, Sanders, Rees, Vaughan, Trounce, Ramsdale, Mildon, Shackell, P. Price—9. Neutral: The Mayor—1.

Town Clerk read the following resolution passed at a meeting of the Cardiff Conservative Working Men's Club :—" That this meeting heartily endorses the action of the Town Council in voting £500 to to his Worship the Mayor for the Jubilee Festivities."

Town Clerk advises the Council to oppose the proposal for incorporating Penarth. Serious inconvenience would result therefrom, as there would be two municipal bodies in close proximity to each other and mutually antagonistic. Penarth has only an estimated population of 11,000. There is practically no difference between the rating of Cardiff and Penarth. The Cardiff Corporation are the permanent Port Sanitary Authority, with jurisdiction extending to Lavernock Point.

Property and Markets Committee desire the Town Clerk to inform the Board of Trade that they have no objection to Lord Windsor's purchase of the foreshore, provided that all the rights and privileges of the Corporation, as Conservators of the river Taff, and all rates or duties payable to the Corporation for vessels coming into the Port of Cardiff, &c., are not interfered with.

The erection of Messrs. Duncan's new premises in the Golate being now completed, that street is to be laid with adamantine paving.

1887 May 9.

General District Rate 1s. in the £.

Resolved that the Borough Engineer be instructed to cause the front of the Town Hall to be appropriately decorated and illuminated during the week commencing June 20th, in honour of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Committee appointed to enquire into the truth of the statements contained in the newspapers as to a dispute between certain of the Chief Officials in the Town Clerk's Office, with full powers to deal with the matter without further reference to this Council.

Moved by Alderman Jones, seconded by Councillor Andrews, that the Mayor and Town Clerk be requested to prepare an address to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., in honour of his visit to South Wales. (The motion on being put to the meeting was lost.)

William Edgar Stephens appointed junior clerk in the Town Clerk's Office, at a salary of £16 per annum.

Board of Trade write that no grant which they may make of the foreshore to Lord Windsor can affect any rights possessed by the Corporation of levying tolls on vessels entering the Port of Cardiff.

The Committee Clerk, Mr. W. J. Newbery, sent in his resignation, and it was accepted.

1887 June 13.

Messrs. J. Pyke Thompson and Edwin Seward write suggesting the desirability of bringing together a public collection of pictures relating to Cardiff, and of those features of the town which are constantly disappearing by reason of modern changes. They also offer for the Corporation's acceptance the following paintings of local interest :—

1. Original study of the David for the altar-piece in Llandaff Cathedral, by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Donor, J. Pyke Thompson.

2. An Italian peasant girl, painted in Rome by Penry Williams. Donor, J. Pyke Thompson.

3. Landscape sketch by Richard Wilson, R.A. Donor, J. Pyke Thompson.

4. Old buildings formerly standing in Quay Street, Cardiff. Donor, Edwin Seward.

5. Old Crockherbtown, with the Theatre Royal. Donor, John Jenkins.

6. Cardiff and the old Town Walls. Donor, Edwin Seward.

7. The old Taff Bridge at Pontypridd. Donor, John Jenkins.

The offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Council.

Plans for a proposed extension of Cardiff Castle were approved by the Council.

The Home Office notify the appointment of Thomas William Lewis, esq., B.L., to be Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Cardiff.

Moved by Alderman Carey, in pursuance of notice of motion previously given, seconded by Councillor Le Boulanger, and resolved, That the Borough Engineer be instructed to prepare a plan showing the continuation of Charles Street into David Street.

Borough Engineer submitted a plan of the land for the proposed extension of the Free Library and Museum etc., showing the ground to be utilised for the widening of Trinity Street and Working Street.

Resolved, That the same be approved, and the land remaining appropriated for additions to the Library &c., subject to the Free Library Committee setting back the building in Working Street to the line indicated upon the plan, at their own expense.

Resolved, That the Town Clerk be instructed to advertise for tenders for the removal of wrecks which may occur in the fairway of the Channel.

Mr. Lewis Williams writes to the Head Constable, apropos of bogus clubs :—"You will be pleased to know that Mr. Gladstone said to me on the platform, 'Your Police have done their work well, and are admirably handled;' adding 'The Metropolitan could not have done better. I really admire them.'"

Head Constable is to arrange for the Police Band to play in the Sophia Gardens on Wednesday afternoons.

Corporation make special arrangements for the Sunday School children's Jubilee fête in Cathays Park.

Deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen, waited on the Special Committee with reference to the selection of a site for the proposed National Institute of Wales :—

Major Jones, President of the Cardiff Cymmrodorion Society; Edwin Seward, Royal Cambrian Academy; Edward Thomas, Welsh Utilization Society; Tudor Evans, Hon. Sec. Cambrian Society; William Johnston, Secretary of the Literary Society; T. H. Thomas, R.C.A., President-elect of the Cardiff Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

Resolved, That the Council be recommended to grant a building-lease to the National Institute of the site desired by them in the Hayes, at a nominal ground rent of £1 per annum.

1887 July 11.

The Mayor reported that he had appointed Charles Pearce as Serjeant-at-Mace, in the place of Thomas Kelly deceased.

H. J. Paine, M.D., resigns his appointment as Medical Officer of Health.

Committee appointed to consider the Charity Commissioners' draft scheme for the endowment of the Cardiff University College out of the funds of the Craddock Wells Charity.

In reply to a deputation from the Corporation, the Directors of the Great Western Railway promise that they will give their careful consideration to the question of constructing a station at Roath and making Cardiff Station an open one.

The Golate is to be paved with blue Staffordshire stable-brick.

Borough Engineer submitted a plan for the intended widening of Pen-y-lan Road.

The barbed spikes on the Newport Road fencing are to be nipped off.

Sub-Committee appointed to consider the subject of the pollution of the river Taff.

1887 August 8.

Borough of Cardiff.

To the Most Honourable John Patrick Crichton Stuart, Marquis of Bute, Earl of Windsor, Viscount Mountjoy, Baron Mountstuart, Baron Cardiff of Cardiff Castle, Earl of Dumfries and Bute, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar and Cumnock, and Lord Mountstuart, Cumbrae and Inchmarnock, K.T., L.L.D.

May it please your Lordship :

We the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Cardiff, in Council assembled, desire, in the name of the Corporation and the inhabitants of this Borough, to offer to your Lordship our most sincere thanks for the generous gift of more than one hundred acres of land for the purposes of a public Park for the use of the inhabitants of this large and important Borough, and which has to-day been so appropriately inaugurated by the Most Honourable the Marchioness of Bute cutting the first sod. This is another evidence of your Lordship's desire to promote and foster the well-being of the inhabitants of this town, and this is now further proved by the presentation of the greater part of the land required for a public park We assure you that the gift will be highly appreciated by the people of Cardiff, and will afford them means of recreation which will contribute greatly to their health and enjoyment. As custodians of the land, we assure you that every effort will always be made to maintain and preserve the same as a public park in a manner worthy of the donor. Cardiff is a place enshrined in historical record since the time of the Conquest. Since the first dock was opened in the year 1839, by your late noble father, its population has risen from 7,000 to upwards of 117,000; and from a small town it has become the third port in the United Kingdom ; and it boasts of Docks which, both for capacity and construction, are amongst the best in the world. Its export of coal is the largest in the Empire, and its rateable value is not less than £620,000. The splendour of its public and private buildings, the magnificence of its streets, its unsurpassed water supply, its sanitary arrangements, its University College, its Free Library, Museum, and Schools for Science and Art, and, above all, the enterprise of its inhabitants, incontestably stamp it as the Metropolis of Wales. We refer with pride to the spirited policy adopted by your Lordship in furthering the interests of the Town and Port of Cardiff, and we heartily congratulate you upon the completion and opening to-day of the new Roath Dock, which will tend to further develope and give increased advantages to the shipping interests of the Port The sagacious and far-sighted policy your late noble father originated, together with your own untiring efforts, have resulted in the establishment of a vast coal and shipping trade, of which we are justly proud, and rejoice further in the fact of its rapid development having stamped

the Port and Borough as one of great and increasing importance. We hope that the warm feelings which your visits to Cardiff have called forth from all classes have proved to your Lordship how sincerely they welcome the presence of yourself and the members of your family in their midst, and how gladly they seize upon every opportunity of expressing their esteem and regard towards your noble House. We hope that you will long enjoy the blessings of health and strength, and that in time to come you will realise how truly your generosity is appreciated by the inhabitants of Cardiff.

Votes of thanks for land at Roath Park given by Lord Tredegar, Major and Mrs. Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Clarke.

Permission has been granted for holding the Cardiff Dog Show in the Market.

Trinity House, London, E.C.
22nd July 1887.

Sir,—I have laid your letter, dated the 14th instant, before the Board, and in reply am to inform you that the charge of £2 per twenty-four hours for marking and lighting a wreck is, in the opinion of the Elder Brethren, a reasonable one. As regards your enquiry as to whether the Elder Brethren would undertake the watching and lighting of any future wreck that may occur in the Channel, I am desired to state that the Elder Brethren, while perfectly ready to afford such assistance to Local Authorities as may be in their power compatibly with the duties and interests of their own service, are quite unable to state any terms or enter into any agreement in respect of watching or lighting any wrecks that may occur in water out of their jurisdiction, but that they will be prepared to consider any case on its merits when brought before them.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Chas. A. Kent,
Cor. Secretary.

Watch Committee are to prevent the recurrence of the obstruction in Church Street opposite the Old Arcade entrance, on market days.

Resolved That the Corporation buoys be painted and lettered "Cardiff Corporation," so that they may be identified in the event of their breaking their moorings.

Committee accepted a tender for showing the necessary signals day and night on any wreck within the Corporation limits.

Committee approved Mr. J. S. Corbett's plan for an arch across North Road, having a carriage-way of 32 feet with footpaths on either side.

David Vaughan, Assistant Inspector, is appointed Inspector of Nuisances, at a salary of £100, and Inspector of the Port Sanitary Authority at £30 per annum.

1887 September 12.

Council tenders to His Worship the Mayor (Sir Morgan Morgan) its hearty congratulations upon the distinguished honour of Knighthood which has been conferred upon him by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen in commemoration of her Jubilee, and sincerely trusts that His Worship and Lady Morgan may live long to enjoy the honour conferred upon them.

1887 September 19.

Letter from Mr. H. L. Grover, the Deputy Coroner. He has had the melancholy duty of holding an inquest upon the body of Lady Walker, who died from the effects of injuries caused by being thrown out of a dog-cart in Queen Street opposite the T.V.R. Offices, just before passing under the bridge. He informs the Corporation of his Jury's recommendation that the slippery pitching on the road at that spot should be taken up, so as to lessen the danger to life and limb. (Referred to the Public Works Committee.)

Corporation accepts terms formulated in a letter from Mr. James Andrew Corbett on behalf of Lord Bute. Subject to the Corporation permitting the proposed restoration of the Senghenydd Gate, the Marquess will accept £5,000 for the land required to widen North Street, and will build the boundary wall according to his own design. The Corporation will convey to His Lordship the small strip of land between the Glove and Shears Inn and the new line of North Street, and the 18 yards opposite the Corporation land which was retained by Lord Bute on the setting back of the eastern side of North Street.

Asphalt is to be substituted for the pitching in Caroline Street.

Council memorialise the Charity Commissioners, to the effect that the Commissioners' draft scheme for the re-organisation of the Craddock Wells Charity is at variance with the Will and intention of the founder, and that the funds should be specially devoted to the wants of the poor boys and girls of Cardiff.

Letter from Mr. Arthur J. Harris, Clerk to the Llandaff Highway Board. The Board suggest to the Corporation the advisability of building a bridge across the river Taff at Llystalybont, midway between the bridges at Cardiff and Llandaff. The public at present have a right of fordway across the river at the point connecting the road from Cardiff and the Merthyr turnpike-road, near Maindy, with the road leading past the old House of Mercy to Llandaff Mill. This right is not openly admitted by Lord Bute, through whose land the highways and fordway pass; and it, in conjunction with another similar right higher up the river, has been for some time past the subject of contention between the Highway Board and His Lordship. In the course of friendly negociations it has become evident that, to get rid of the troublesome right which the public at present possess, Lord Bute would consent to the making of a bridge, and would give the land necessary for providing proper roads thereto on either side. This would not only afford an alternative road to Llandaff, but would shorten the route from Roath, Cathays and the north-eastern parts of the Borough. Llandaff cannot bear the entire cost of the proposed bridge, in addition to the maintenance of its approaches; nor can the County of Glamorgan contribute more than half the cost of the bridge. Lord Bute is not prepared to do more than give the land. He will permit, but does not desire, the improvement, which will invade his privacy but not increase the value of any property which he desires to place in the market. The Board therefore ask the Corporation to contribute. (Referred to Committee to report.)

John Alexander Wood is appointed clerk in the Borough Treasurer's Department, in the place of G. W. Newbery resigned. Salary 15*s.* per week.

The attention of omnibus proprietors is to be called to the new route from Wood Street via Tudor Road to Canton.

Vehicles plying for hire between Cardiff and Barry, Cadoxton &c., are to take out licences.

1887 October 10.

On account of the increase of traffic, the Weighing Machine is to be removed from Queen Street.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Mayor (Sir Morgan Morgan).

Aldermen

Daniel Jones,	Richard Cory,
William Taylor,	Thomas Vaughan Yorath,
Daniel Lewis,	Thomas Windsor Jacobs,
John McConnochie,	Thomas Waring,
David Duncan,	Patrick William Carey.

Councillors

Andrew Fulton,	Dominick McGettrick Watson,
David Edgar Jones,	John Amice Le Boulanger,
David Jones,	Joseph Ramsdale,
William Sanders,	William Callow Hurley,
Thomas Rees.	Thomas Oliver,
Daniel Lloyd Lougher,	Thomas Morel,
John Guy Proger,	Samuel Arthur Brain,
William Edmund Vaughan,	John William Alfred Stevens,
William John Trounce,	Richard Price,
Ebenezer Beavan,	Tom Hurry Riches,
Valentine Trayes,	William Burrow,
Charles James Jackson,	Samuel Mildon,
Thomas Reynolds,	Edward William Shackell,
Solomon Andrews,	George Hopkins,

Peter Price.

Edward Walford, M.D., is appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Sanitary Authority, at a salary of £300, and for the Port Sanitary Authority at £100 per annum. (Dr. Walford was formerly Medical Officer at Ramsgate.)

Borough Engineer reports that the river Taff and its affluents are made the carriers of all kinds of refuse and filth from collieries, ironworks and sewage.

Resolved That the Town Clerk be desired to institute proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act 1876, against the Pontypridd Local Board and the Ystradyfodwg Local Board, for causing liquid sewage-matter to flow into the river Taff.

Roath Park Committee give formal expression to their regret at the news of the death of Alderman Daniel Jones.

After reading a report from the Borough Engineer, the Special Parliamentary and Public Works Committee resolve that they cannot recommend the Corporation to contribute towards the construction of the proposed bridge at Llystalybont, as the same would be outside the Borough.

1887 November 2.

Petition to Her Majesty the Queen. After congratulating Her Majesty on her Jubilee, the Corporation, as "the Municipal Authority of the Borough of Cardiff, the largest town and chief port and the metropolis of the Principality of Wales," pray that the Queen may be graciously pleased to direct Letters Patent or a Royal Charter to be issued and granted to the Corporation, according to the Mayor for the time being of Her Majesty's Royal Borough of Cardiff the right, title and dignity of "the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the Borough of Cardiff."

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1887-1888.

1887 November 9 Wednesday.

Alderman T. W. Jacobs elected Mayor. Salary £300.

Sir Morgan Morgan, Deputy-Mayor.

Councillor Andrew Fulton elected Alderman, in the place of Daniel Jones deceased.

Committee appointed to ascertain upon what terms the necessary properties can be obtained for opening up the thoroughfare from Charles Street to David Street.

Parliamentary Committee. Resolved, That the Town Clerk be instructed to take such measures as he may deem requisite for the purpose of including in the County of Glamorgan the Parishes of Rumney and St. Mellon's, which are in the District of the Cardiff Union and in the County of Monmouth; also to cause to be included in the County of Glamorgan certain lands which are situated on this side of the River Rumney but are in the County of Monmouth, and certain other lands to be included in the County of Monmouth which

are situate on the other side of the River Rumney but are within the County of Glamorgan and in the Borough of Cardiff.

1887 December 12.

Alderman Duncan writes protesting against the alteration of the hour of the Council Meeting from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. He believes it is asserted that the change was desirable in order to allow working men an opportunity of attending; but he very much questions the desire of any large section of the ratepayers to enjoy such a privilege.

Cardiff Ratepayers' Association write urging the Corporation to continue Charles Street through to David Street.

Councillor E. Beavan called attention to the hoarding or bill-posting station on the Newport Road, near the Clifton Street Chapel, and urged the desirability of the Corporation acquiring the site, with a view to opening up new thoroughfares to Broadway and Piercefield Place. (Referred to the Borough Engineer to report.)

Committee recommend the Council to offer £3,230 for the premises dividing Charles Street from David Street.

Application was made on behalf of Lord Bute, for a police constable to patrol the Castle grounds. The same was allowed.

1888 January 9.

Town Clerk read certain letters from the Society for the Abolition of Turnpike Tolls on the South Wales Roads, calling upon the Corporation to assist them in this object.

Vote of regret on the death of Alderman Duncan.

1888 February 1.

Councillor David Edgar Jones, M.D., is elected Alderman.

Letter was read from Mr. B. S. Marks with regard to the condition of the portraits of two Welsh Judges in the Museum and Art Gallery, and asking for permission to restore one of them.

Resolved, That this offer be accepted, and that Sir Morgan Morgan having generously offered to pay the cost of restoring the other picture, both gentlemen be thanked for their kindness.

Borough Engineer is to have the site of the Cardiff Savings Bank cellared and levelled and thrown into the street.

Notices are to be issued to vendors of fish &c. in the Hayes, that rent will in future be demanded from them.

Accommodation for the Press is to be provided in the Council Chamber.

The Ystradyfodwg Local Board having intimated their intention to bring their sewage to the sea at Cardiff, the Town Clerk is instructed to oppose that course.

Committee decline to light Spital Square as requested by Mr. John Lewis, it being private property.

Council memorialize the Lord Chancellor to allot two out of three Assize Courts for South Wales to Cardiff.

A fish pass will be constructed at Ely Weir by the Taff and Ely Fishery Board.

1888 February 20.

The resolution of 9th November last, altering the hour of meeting from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., was rescinded.

1888 March 12.

Mr. Charles James Jackson, B.L., resigns his seat in the Council, and receives a vote of thanks for the services rendered by him to the Borough during a period of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Address to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the occasion of their Silver Wedding.

Petition to Her Majesty the Queen in favour of Cardiff being decided upon as one of the centres for the training of hospital nurses, under Her Majesty's Jubilee scheme.

Council approve the Commissioners' scheme for the Craddock Wells' Charity, whereby the Governors are to pay £350 per annum to the general purposes of the University College of South Wales, and £450 a year to the maintenance of scholars who shall have attended the public elementary schools of the Borough for at least two years—provided this aggregate sum of £800 a year do not exceed half the income of the Charity.

Petition to Her Majesty the Queen in Privy Council, praying for a separate Court of Quarter Sessions for the Borough of Cardiff.

At this time are recorded a great number of complaints against the traction-engine of the Corporation, as a nuisance to the public.

Resolved That, inasmuch as a loss of revenue is occasioned to the markets by the itinerant vendors, and serious obstruction created in the streets, the Council be recommended to take the necessary proceedings to collect the street hawking tolls.

It having been reported that the time-ball had only acted once since the recent repairs, and that the same did not work satisfactorily and had been a source of great trouble and expense since its erection: Resolved That the makers be desired to forthwith put same in order, and make the time-ball work satisfactorily; otherwise this Committee recommend the Council to have the same removed.

The Mayor having reported that Mr. Storrie, the Curator of the Musuem, had waited upon him with reference to the old Town Hall clock, which was lying on the basement floor of the Hall, it was Resolved That the Council be recommended to present the clock to the Museum.

1888 April 9.

School Board Precept for £9,800.

Resolved That the attention of the School Board authorities be called to the heavy and rapidly increasing amount of the Precept each half year, and the Council beg that they will do their utmost to keep their expenses down to the lowest possible point.

Petition to the President of the Local Government Board, praying that Cardiff may be constituted a County under the Local Government Bill.

Two drinking-fountains and troughs are to be erected, opposite the new Infirmary and at the junction of Westgate Street and Cowbridge Road. The cost, £200, will be defrayed by the ex-Mayor, Councillor Alfred Thomas, out of the addition voted to his salary during his mayoralty.

Resolved That the attention of the Head Constable be called to the continued obstruction created in Church Street, Trinity Street and Victoria Place, and especially to the obstruction in the Hayes on market-days, by itinerant vendors.

1888 May 14.

The Corporation became Patrons of the National Eisteddfod of Wales, for the meeting at Brecon next year.

Borough Engineer reported that the footpath from Roath Church to Pen-y-lan had been fenced off on either side, whereby two other footpaths to Llanedern Road had been stopped up.

Resolved That the Borough Engineer take steps to cause the obstruction to be removed.

1888 June 1.

Councillor Kennard resigns. Council rescinded the Resolution of 14 December 1885, which enabled representatives of the Press to be present at Committee Meetings.

1888 June 11.

Cardiff has now been constituted a County in itself.

Council accede to the request of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, for the loan of one of the large and one of the small maces belonging to the Corporation, for the purposes of an Exhibition of Civic Insignia.

Vote of regret on the death of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

Town Clerk reported that a difficulty had arisen with regard to the conveyance from Lord Bute to the Corporation of land for the North Street improvements. It appeared that part of the land running from the Pound towards North Street Bridge was a part of the Castle Grounds, under the Will of the late Marquess, in which case it would seem that the Trustees had no power to sell this strip.

Resolved That the Town Clerk be instructed to carry out the purchase, notwithstanding the above defect in the title, upon taking an indemnity from Lord Bute in respect of the purchase money.

Borough Engineer's report as to a suitable site for a Pound was postponed for further consideration.

Mr. W. Hughes Morris, Hon. Secretary of the Cardiff Footpaths Preservation Society, writes calling the Public Works Committee's attention to the fact that Mr. Williams, of Pengam Farm, a tenant of Lord Tredegar, has enclosed a good deal of the land at Pen-y-lan, thereby stopping certain footpaths. The Town Clerk reported that Mr. Williams had agreed to re-open one of the footpaths, but not the other.

Resolved That the resolution arrived at by this Committee at its last meeting be strictly adhered to *(vide ante)*.

Messrs. Davis & Lloyd, Solicitors for Lord Tredegar, write that they had (without prejudice) arranged with Mr. Thomas Williams, the tenant of Pengam, that the footpath from the top of the main footpath from Roath Mill to Pen-y-lan, towards Llwyn-y-grant Isaf, should be forthwith opened; but that they see no reason for admitting the alleged right of the public through any other portion of the same field.

Resolved That consideration thereof be deferred, in order that the Borough Engineer may enquire as to the user of the footpath in question by the inhabitants of Llanedern.

An application from the Postmaster, Mr. F. C. Webber, to erect a pillar letter-box near the Mason's Arms inn, in Queen Street, was granted.

Resolved, That the Borough Engineer be desired to have the grass on the Flat Holm cut and harvested.

1888 July 9.

Public meeting has protested against the exclusion of the Press from Committee meetings.

The Council of Judges has decided that the Criminal Assizes for Glamorganshire in the Autumn shall be held at Cardiff and Swansea alternately.

Letter from Mr. Charles Conway with reference to the two portraits of gentlemen in Judge's robes, recently restored; together with a description of the pictures, prepared by Mr. John Storrie, Curator of the Museum :—

Portrait of John, 2nd Marquess of Bute.

It represents the late Marquess in the dress of the last generation, with the addition of a very large cloak of Stuart tartan, lined with red, and a crutch-handled cane, standing on a sandy shore, with the Kyles of Bute in the distance. The inscription : "This portrait was presented to the town of Cardiff by Lieut.-Colonel Crichton Stuart, M.P., 1859."

Portrait of Judge Hardinge.

This portrait hung in the old Town Hall, and after its demolition the portrait was stored, along with another, in the gallery of the Nisi Prius Court. The damp completely destroyed the frame, and also

damaged the picture. About four years ago I happened to see it lying there and brought it over to the Museum, where I washed it and hung it up, till it was sent lately to Messrs. Conway to be restored. This is the portrait which Mr. G. T. Clark, of Tal-y-garn, mentions in his "Glamorgan Worthies" as having been once a portrait of Admiral Button, of Cardiff and Worlton, a distinguished Arctic navigator, and officer in the Navy of James I. and Charles I. Mr. Clark states that the Corporation, wishing to do honour to Mr. Justice Hardinge, who was a great favourite here and a noted Welsh Judge at end of last century, engaged a limner to paint his portrait on the top of an old portrait in their possession, said to have been that of Admiral Button; and that the limner added a red cloak and a wig to the gallant admiral, transformed his bâton to a roll of paper, and made certain other alterations, as he states, "to do honour to Themis at the expense of Neptune." It is certain that this portrait is painted over an older one, whether Admiral Button's or not. By comparing it with the undoubted portrait of the admiral at Coedriglan, it is easy to see that all resemblance is now lost; and if the Corporation wish to have a portrait of Admiral Button for the Town Hall, the easiest way will be to have a replica painted from the one in possession of Mr. G. M. Traherne of Coedriglan. Admiral Button is certainly the best man that Cardiff has produced, and, as Mr. Clark says, "it is little to her credit that no memorial of him adorns her Council Chamber, or greets the mariner that steps ashore at her port." I ought to say that this portrait has been considerably improved by being cleaned and relined.

Portrait of Judge ———

Painted by T. Hudson, 1746, the celebrated English portrait-painter, and instructor of Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is stated, on what authority I know not, to be a portrait of Chief Justice Lee, who sentenced David Morgan of Coed-y-gores, and others, for participation in the rebellion of 1745. I regret that the face in this picture has lost some of the dignity and grace that it had before restoration. This picture was stored with the last, and suffered great injury from damp.

Resolved That the two paintings be suitably framed; and that the best thanks of this Council be conveyed to Sir Morgan Morgan

and Mr. B. S. Marks, for their kindness in paying the cost of restoring the pictures.

Mr. Storrie further reports :—

In the Assembly Room there is a large blazon of the Royal Arms, framed. It has the letters G. II., for George the Second. It was brought from the old Town Hall that stood in the middle of High Street, where it hung over the Judge's seat. It is believed to have been painted about 1750. Painter unknown.

A very large picture, by Frank Howard, a son of the Secretary to the Royal Academy. It represents an episode in the history of Cardiff, which occurred in the year 1158. Ivor Cadivor, known as Ivor Bach, or the Little, considering himself unjustly treated by the Earl of Gloucester, determined to surprise the Castle, and carried out his plans with complete success. The picture shows him, sword in hand, dictating to Earl William the terms of peace, which are said to have been, 1st Re-granting the right of the Welsh to be governed according to their old Laws and Customs ; and 2nd Renouncing certain territory which Ivor considered himself unjustly deprived of. The Earl and Countess and child appear struck with terror in the foreground, while an aged figure on the right, supposed to represent Robert Curthose, the eldest son of William the Conqueror, who was imprisoned here, is seen leaning on a harp. Duke Robert, however, was dead and buried 24 years before the time of Ivor Bach's exploit. The history of this picture is as follows. About 50 years ago it was determined to decorate certain corridors in the new Houses of Parliament with paintings of historical scenes, and this picture was one of those painted for the competition ; but the late Duke of Wellington, who was the umpire chosen to judge the pictures sent in, rejected this one. The artist then attempted to sell it elsewhere, and finally made an offer of it to the Cardiff Corporation, who appear to have had then no funds; till at last in despair at the expense of moving such an enormous picture about the country, he made a final proposal to the Corporation, that if they were willing to pay £50 for the frame he would present the picture to them. During the time this offer was being considered the artist died, and the picture is still here.

Large portrait of Sir Herbert Mackworth, bart., of Gnoll Castle, M.P. for Cardiff 1754—1790. He is represented with the Muster

Roll of the Glamorgan Militia in his hand, of which he was Colonel. He was raised to the baronetage in 1759. Painter's name unknown. I have not been able to ascertain how the Corporation became possessed of this picture.

1888 August 13.

The freedom of the Borough, and the certificate thereof in a jewelled casket, was presented to Mr. Alfred Thomas, M.P.

Letter from Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, acknowledging the Corporation's vote of condolence on the death of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany.

Resolution of the Free Library and Museum Committee urges upon the Corporation the necessity for extending the buildings of the Library, Museum and Art Gallery. (Consideration deferred).

A motion in favour of the re-admission of the Press to Committee meetings was defeated by a large majority.

Borough Engineer reported as to the proposed acquisition by the Corporation of land on the Canal Wharf for the purpose of widening the roadway on the East Wharf.

Resolved that the Town Clerk be desired to write Mr. Jonas Watson stating that, on reference to an ancient Plan, it appears that the land in question belongs to the Corporation, although they have not received any rent from Mr. Watson therefor.

The old ditch on the north side of the road from Roath Church to Pen-y-lan Road is being filled up and a footpath formed over same, and the waste land intervening is being thrown into the carriage-way. (Albany Road improvements).

1888 October 8.

Thomas Windsor Jacobs, *Mayor.*

Aldermen

William Taylor,	Thomas Vaughan Yorath,
Daniel Lewis,	Thomas Waring,
John McConnochie,	Patrick William Carey,
Richard Cory,	Andrew Fulton,

David Edgar Jones.

Councillors

David Jones,	Edward William Shackell,
William Sanders,	William Edmund Vaughan,
Robert Bird,	William John Trounce,
Thomas Rees,	Ebenezer Beavan,
Daniel Lloyd Lougher,	Sir Morgan Morgan,
John Guy Proger,	Thomas Reynolds,
Joseph Ramsdale,	John Amice Le Boulanger,
Joseph Reynalt James,	George Hopkins,
Thomas Oliver,	Peter Price,
Thomas Morel,	Francis John Beavan,
Samuel Arthur Brain,	William Benjamin Gibbs,
Richard Price,	Edward Herne,
Tom Hurry Riches,	Joseph Henry Jones,
William Burrow,	Alfred Rees,
Samuel Mildon,	David Richards.

Joseph Larke Wheatley, Town Clerk.

Inspector of Weights and Measures reports that vessels carrying petroleum, gunpowder or dynamite are discharged in the Old Canal.

Public Works Special Sub-Committee recommend the Corporation to purchase the land claimed by Mr. Jonas Watson, on the East Wharf, between the towing-path and the road.

Town Clerk reported that he had received notice of a claim for £6 and damages alleged to have been caused by a tumultuous and riotous mob assembled outside No. 70 Coburn Street, Cathays, in the occupation of David Churchill Forsey, bootmaker, from William White, the trustee of Forsey's estate under a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors. (Referred to the Head Constable to report).

Resolved that the Head Constable's attention be directed to the depredations committed by juvenile thieves, especially in the neighbourhood of Newport Road, Roath.

1888 November 2.

In accordance with a request from the Lord Mayor of London, the Mayor will order a banner with the arms of Cardiff, to be included in the series of municipal flags for the British Court of the Paris Exhibition.

Cardiff Council Minutes. 1888-1889.

1888 November 9 Friday.

Councillor David Jones elected Mayor; salary £300.

Alderman Daniel Lewis Deputy Mayor.

Vote of thanks to Councillor Sir Morgan Morgan, for his gift of a portrait of himself, painted by Mr. B. S. Marks.

25 guineas added to the Mayor's salary, for the purpose of awarding prizes at the Cardiff Fat Cattle Show.

Owners and residents at Salt Mead call attention to the state of Clare Street.

Arran Street and other thoroughfares on the Mackintosh Estate are being completed.

The Coedriglan Estate and other land in Castle Road is to be purchased of Mr. Traherne and Mr. J. G. R. Homfray, for the widening of the said road.

Council memorialize the County Justices to locate the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County at Cardiff.

1888 December 10.

The following honorary members were added to the Free Library and Museum Committee:—Messrs. Dr. Vachell, Rev. W. Winks, Peter Davies, Dr. Wallace, W. H. Thomas, Rönnfeldt, J. L. Wheatley, Rev. J. Williamson, Marcus Gunn, T. H. Thomas, R. W. Atkinson, Rev. John Hayde.

Branch Library and Reading Room to be established in Roath Ward.

Resolved That it be an instruction to the Borough Engineer to have number-plates affixed facing each chair in the Council Chamber, corresponding with the progressive number of each Member of the Council on the official list published by the Town Clerk, and keys to the drawers.

Resolved That the General Manager of the G.W.R. Co. be again urged to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants of Cardiff, as laid before his Directors by the Mayor and Corporation from time to time, by having the central station at Cardiff made an open one, and permitting public access from Penarth Road and Wood Street, and by the erection of a station at Roath.

Resolved That the Parliamentary Committee prepare and submit to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen a petition praying that Her Majesty's Letters Patent, or a Royal Charter, may be granted to the Borough of Cardiff, as the metropolis of the Principality of Wales, the dignity and title of a city.

Letter from the Standards Department of the Board of Trade with reference to the drinking-vessel known locally as a "blue," stating that, as there was no Board of Trade standard of the "blue," or one-third of a quart, the Inspector of Weights and Measures would have no power to stamp measures of such denomination for use in trade.

Resolved That it be an instruction to the Inspector of Weights and Measures not to stamp the "blue" in future

Committee considered the question of removing the old timber at the horse-fair at Canton.

Property and Markets Committee decided not to invite further tenders for watching and lighting wrecks.

32 St. Mary Street, Cardiff.

19th November 1888.

Dear Mr. Wheatley,

The re-print of the Beaufort Progress, 1684, just out, contains an illustration of the Common Seal of the Town of Cardiff. As I do not see the name of any member of the Corporation amongst the subscribers, it is possible this may not come to your notice. In some measure it bears out what I had to say upon the subject when writing you concerning the Charters. A copy of the book is in the Free Library; you will find the illustration page 357. I think it is a pity the more interesting of the Charters cannot be re-produced by the same means —or, for that matter, all of them, and especially the very interesting MSS. *extente* in your hands; but to do this the documents would have to be entrusted to the firm by whom this book is produced, and who, in addition to their great skill in such matters, may be and are entrusted with most rare deeds for a similar purpose. The arms are those of De Clare, Earls of Gloucester; but the supporters are, I think, the lyoncels of Jestyn ab Gwrgan. The shape of the shield and the character of the lettering are, I think, the earlier part of the 14th century. It is possible the Seal itself may have been given up at the same time as the deed of surrender to which it was affixed, and

that the smaller steel die which I have seen in your office may have been obtained and used subsequently until the royal grant of a new seal or the confirmation of the old one should be given. I suggest this as a possible reason only for the loss of that seal, which was the very symbol that such a "Comune" as Cardiff existed.

Very truly yours.

Geo. E. Robinson.

J. L. Wheatley, Esq.

Consideration of the above letter was deferred, and subsequently postponed.

Resolved That the Council be recommended to accept the offer of Lord Bute as to the following open spaces, on condition that his Lordship enclose and lay out and properly fence the same to the satisfaction of the Borough Engineer and properly convey the same to the Corporation, who will refund to his Lordship any sum he may have paid for private improvements in respect thereof and undertake to maintain such open spaces for all future time:—

Loudoun Square,
Bute Esplanade,
Adamsdown Square,
Clare Gardens,
Despencer Gardens,
Howard Gardens,
Senghenydd Gardens (North and South),
Llanbleddian Gardens,
Ruthin Gardens,
Plasturton Gardens.

1889 January 14.

£400 added to the Mayor's salary.

Committee formed to make arrangements for presenting the Honorary Freedom to the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, M.P.

Mr. A. H. Collingwood resigns the post of Deputy Town Clerk, on his appointment to the Town Clerkship of Carlisle.

Council memorialize Lord Salisbury, the Premier, on the urgent necessity for the construction of adequate military defences for the coal ports in the Bristol Channel.

The Corporation have given the Marquess of Bute notice of their intention to purchase Leckwith Common. His Lordship is Lord of the Manor of Leckwith, and very nearly the sole commoner there.

John Davis Williams to be appointed Deputy Town Clerk, salary £200. Mr. Williams is in the office of the Town Clerk of Denbigh.

1889 March 11.

Resolution of regret on the death of the Right Honourable John Bright, M.P.

Vote of thanks to Mr. John Lloyd and others, for the public service rendered by them in procuring the final abolition of turnpike tolls in South Wales.

At the expiration of two months the Borough Engineer is to take down the old buildings adjoining the Free Library, in Trinity Street and Working Street.

Borough Engineer is to prepare the necessary plans and drawings for a new bridge over the Roath Brook, on the Pen-y-lan Road.

Head Constable is granted six weeks' leave of absence on account of his health.

1889 April 8.

Resolution of regret and condolence on the death of Alderman McConnochie, J.P.

Precept from the School Board for £10,500, for the expenses of the Board for the ensuing six months.

Asylums Committee formed, Alderman John Cory chairman

Mr. Gladstone has intimated that he is unable to visit Cardiff, but will be pleased if the presentation of the Freedom can be made to him at Sir E. J. Reed's London residence.

Resolved accordingly; and the Freedom is to be presented in a gold casket, to be purchased by voluntary subscriptions.

1889 April 17.

It was proposed by Councillor J. H. Jones that Saint Mary Street be in future called High Street, and that the present High Street with St. Mary Street be numbered continuously; but a contrary amendment was carried.

The Council's attention was called to a Resolution of 12 December 1887, that the Borough Engineer furnish a yearly statement of the Corporation property. The instruction is now renewed.

A motion by Councillors Thomas Rees and Sanders, for fixing 10 a.m. as the hour for meetings of the Council, was lost.

Town Clerk submitted the scheme of the Charity Commissioners for dealing with the property of the dissolved Corporation of the

Constable of the Castle, Portreeve, Aldermen and Burgesses of Llantrisant in the County of Glamorgan.

Resolved That the Town Clerk oppose the above scheme so far as the same relates to the Freemen's Roll, and that application be made to the Commissioners to place the said Roll in the custody of the Corporation of Cardiff.

Mr. Spiridion is to repair the maces, at a cost of £3.

Resolved That the boundary of the Borough be enlarged by the inclusion of the following parishes, viz., Penarth, Cogan and Llandough, comprising the district of the Penarth Local Board; so much of the parish of Llanishen as lies on the east side of the Rhymney Railway; the parish of Rumney; the parish of Leckwith, and so much of the parish of Llandaff as lies to the south of the river Ely.

A license was granted to Mr. William John for the Grand Theatre, recently constructed in Westgate Street.

1889 May 13.

Vote of condolence with the widow of the late Head Constable, Mr. Walter Hemingway.

The attention of the Health Committee is called to the nuisance caused by the smoke from the Ely Paper Mills.

Resolved That the Borough be further enlarged by the inclusion of so much of the parish of Llanedern as stands northwards to the present boundary of the Borough, and bounded by the parish of Rumney on the east, the parish of Llanishen on the west, and so far northwards as the course of the brook called Nant Glan Dulas.

1889 June 3.

District Rate 1*s.* 1*d.* in the £.

Common Seal to be affixed to the Honorary Freedom of the County Borough of Cardiff, for the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

The re-admission of the Press to Committee Meetings was carried by a large majority.

Florentine sun-blinds are to be fitted to the windows of the Town Clerk's office.

1889 June 26.

To be included in the borough extension scheme: That part of the parish of Llandaff lying east of and including the Rhymney Railway.

William McKenzie is appointed Head Constable and Director of the Fire Brigade of the Borough of Cardiff; salary £400.

Borough Treasurer reported to the Watch Committee that there were certain deficits in the accounts of the late Head Constable, amounting in all to £376. 19s. 0d. It was therefore resolved not to pay over to his widow the gratuity of £400, one year's salary, as previously voted.

Borough Engineer reported that considerable damage had been done to the allotments land on Canton Common by cattle trespassing thereon.

Resolved That trespassers be proceeded against and stray cattle impounded, if found on the said land.

1889 July 8.

Council to represent to the Monmouthshire County Council the desirability of removing the old toll-bar cottage on the north-west side of Rumney Bridge, adjoining the County Borough, and throwing the site thereof and the garden adjoining into the highway.

Land near Pengam Bridge is being acquired for widening Newport Road.

Borough Engineer reported that he had had an interview with Mr. Henry John Davis, of Newport, in reference to the proposed enclosure of a portion of the old village green in front of Roath Church.

Cabs Committee resolved That the Town Clerk write the local Directors of the Tramway Co. calling attention to the necessity of employing a pilot horse to draw the cars up the hill in Bute Street.

1889 September 9.

Resolution of regret and condolence on the death of Councillor J. A. Le Boulanger, J.P.

Bus route from North Street to Blackweir is extended to Maendy and Whitchurch.

First Meeting of Electric Lighting Committee, 30 September, recommended the Council to oppose the schemes of various companies for supplying the electric light to Cardiff.

1880 October 14.

Mayor (Councillor David Jones).

Aldermen

William Taylor, Thomas Waring,
Richard Cory, Daniel Lewis,
Thomas Vaughan Yorath, Patrick William Carey,
Thomas Windsor Jacobs, Andrew Fulton,
David Edgar Jones.

Councillors

William Sanders, William Burrow,
Robert Bird, Samuel Mildon,
Thomas Rees, Edward William Shackell,
John Guy Proger, George Hopkins,
William Edmund Vaughan, Peter Price,
William John Trounce, Francis John Beavan,
Ebenezer Beavan, William Benjamin Gibbs,
Sir Morgan Morgan, Edward Herne,
Thomas Reynolds, Joseph Henry Jones,
Joseph Ramsdale, Alfred Rees,
Joseph Reynault James, David Richards,
Thomas Morel, Frederick Henry Jotham,
Samuel Arthur Brain, William Lewis,
Richard Price, Henry Lascelles Carr,
Tom Hurry Riches, James Tucker.

J. L. Wheatley, Town Clerk.

£7,000 to the School Board.

The land around Penhill reservoir is to be planted with shrubs by Mr. William Treseder.

The Medical Officer of Health reports on the "Havannah" Industrial School Ship. She is an old Government frigate, built in the year 1814, and lent by the Admiralty to the Cardiff Ragged School. She was brought from Devonport in 1860, and berthed in an excavation made for her in the bank of the River Taff. The tide was banked out and she was placed in her present position on the Dumballs, on an acre of ground which was filled in and enclosed. It would be unwise to incur any considerable expense in endeavouring

to improve the condition of this ship. In their report for 1888, the "Havannah" Committee allude to the vessel as a "decaying hulk," and state that "age and weather have rendered her top-sides too rotten to be made water-tight by caulking."

Borough Engineer is to submit plan and estimate of cost of fencing and laying out the old village green opposite Roath Church. (N.B. Previous entries refer to the land in question as "portion of the old village green.")

1889 November 2.

Resolved That such part of the proceedings of the Parks &c. Committee as recommends that a dwarf wall be erected round the open space near Roath Church be eliminated.

Letter from Mr. J. A. Corbett applying, on behalf of Mr. G. T. Clark, for permission to inspect the original Charters belonging to the Corporation.

The Council has pleasure in granting permission to the person to be appointed by Mr. G. T. Clark, to examine the Charters, in the Town Clerk's Office.

Councillor Carr moved that the Mayor's banquet, hitherto held on the 9th November, be discontinued.

Resolved accordingly, after defeat of an amendment which would have made the banquet optional.

Resolved That a subscription banquet in honour of the incoming Mayor shall be arranged by the Town Clerk, the price not to exceed 10*s.* 6*d.* per head, exclusive of wines; to take place on 9 November, 1889.

Committee appointed to arrange about the Judges' accommodation and to consider the question of a Mansion House for the Borough.

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1889-1890.

1889 November 9 Friday.

Councillor William Sanders elected Mayor. Salary £150.

The ex-Mayor, Alderman David Jones, J.P., appointed Deputy Mayor.

Resolved That the Quarterly Meetings of the Council for the ensuing year be held at 5 p.m. instead of 11 a.m.

Resolved That the portion of Canton Common recently acquired by the Corporation, situate north of the Great Western Railway, be forthwith levelled and made suitable for recreative purposes.

Deputation from the Corporation of Worcester attended the General Purposes Committee to ask for support to the Bill for the Improvement of the Severn Waterway. (Consideration adjourned.)

Frank Julius Schroeter appointed junior clerk in the Town Clerk's Department.

Town Clerk reported that he had received notice of the intention of Dr. Taylor to test the validity of the recent election of Aldermen. He is to take all necessary steps to defend the action of the Corporation.

Deputation from the Chamber of Commerce and the merchants of Cardiff attends a subsequent meeting of the General Purposes Committee, to support the project of the Severn Commissioners. They are of opinion that the projected improvements in the river Severn are calculated to be of immense advantage to Cardiff in bringing the manufactures of the Midlands to this port for export, and in facilitating the distribution through that district of the products imported here.

Resolved That the sum of £500 be voted for assisting the Bill in Parliament.

Resolved That this Committee recommend the Council to invest £5,000 in the proposed scheme, subject to terms to be arranged for the protection of the interests of Cardiff.

Stacey Road &c. to be planted with trees.

Newport Road to be widened opposite Rosemount.

Mr. Miles Aspinall is permitted to give his services gratuitously in the Borough Engineer's Office.

Borough Engineer submitted certain correspondence he had had with the Board of Trade in reference to the rights of the Crown in the foreshore recently reclaimed at Grangetown, from which it appeared that the land had been acquired by the Marquis of Bute.

Resolved That the Mayor and Town Clerk be desired to confer with the Board of Trade on the subject when next in London.

Sub-Committee *re* Allotments. Resolved That the maximum quantity of land let as allotments shall be 20 perches to each individual, who must be a Burgess of the County Borough of Cardiff.

1889 December 9.

Council thanks Lord Bute for his gift of land in Cathays Terrace, between Woodville Road and Minister Street.

General District Rate 1*s.* in the £.

Town Clerk reported that Mr. G. T. Clark of Tal-y-garn had presented to the Corporation Vol. I. of his new work on the Charters of Glamorgan.

Common Seal affixed to an Agreement with The Mackintosh and Mrs. Mackintosh for the sale of land at Plas-newydd, for the purpose of Albany Road improvements.

Borough Engineer is to carry out the approved plans for the widening of Pen-y-lan Road and the construction of a new bridge over the Roath Brook adjoining Roath Park.

Resolved That the Town Clerk make further enquiries and refer to certain old reports upon the subject of the foreshore of the river Taff near Penarth Road and opposite to the "Havannah" ship, upon which Lord Bute desired the Corporation to tip refuse.

Letter from the Allotments and Small Holdings Association, calling attention to the desirability of preserving charitable donations to the poor from being lost, and asking that a list thereof should be recorded by the Corporation.

Resolved That the Town Clerk be desired to ask the Vicars of the various parishes in Cardiff whether there are any such charitable donations in their respective parishes, and, if so, to give particulars.

At a subsequent meeting of the Parliamentary Committee the Town Clerk read letters from the Vicar of Roath and other local clergymen, stating that there were no charitable gifts in connection with their parochial districts; also a letter from the Rev. C. J. Thompson, Vicar of Saint John's, as follows:—"The only charity I can give you information about is one called Maddocks' Charity, which I formerly received, but payment of which was stopped by Sir Arthur Mackworth some eight or ten years ago. The amount annually paid was, I think, only about £4 per annum. It was for the relief of the poor. Sir Arthur Mackworth's agent simply refused payment, and I did not take steps to compel it."

1890 January 13.

Council thanks Mr. James Howell for his gift of a prize bullock to the poor of Cardiff.

Letter from G. T. Clark, esq., of Tal-y-garn, calling attention to the condition of the original Charters of Cardiff, and making suggestions for their renovation, the expense whereof he was prepared to bear.

Resolved That the Charters be entrusted to Mr. Clark for that purpose, and that the best thanks of this Council be given to him for his offer.

Vicar Thompson calls the Parliamentary Committee's attention to the list of Benefactions hung up in Saint John's Church.

Resolved That inquiries should be made, with a view of obtaining further information hereon.

Town Clerk wrote to the Charity Commissioners for an official list of the Charities of Glamorganshire.

1890 February 10.

Medical Officer reports on the epidemic of influenza, which has been of world-wide diffusion. It broke out in Russia in 1889, and reached England in December. In January it prevailed all over Cardiff, where it attacked 5 per cent. of the population. The symptoms were fever, followed by profuse perspiration, pains in the head and limbs, extreme prostration, catarrh and (in neglected cases) bronchitis and pneumonia.

1890 March 5.

Town Clerk reported that he had received from the Home Secretary Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated 25 February 1890, conferring upon the Borough of Cardiff the grant of a separate Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

Mr. Joseph Larke Wheatley, Town Clerk of Cardiff, is appointed Clerk of the Peace for the Borough, at a salary of £150; the office to be held only during his tenure of the post of Town Clerk.

Mr. Edmund Bernard Reece, Solicitor, is appointed Coroner of the Borough of Cardiff.

Subscription list to be opened on behalf of the widow of J. Barnett, a sewerman, who lost his life in the service of the Corporation.

Town Clerk submitted to the Watch Committee certain correspondence between the Vicar of Saint John's and himself with reference

Rowe's Square, The Hayes.—5th Oct., 1901.

Carpenters' Arms Court, The Hayes.—5th Oct., 1901.

Lyndore Court, Back of St. Mary Street.—28th Feb., 1901.

(1) South Side. (2) West Side.

to an account of 15*s.* 4½*d.* for damage done to the windows of Saint John's Schools, in October last, by the boys of Crwys Road Board School when out on strike.

Resolved That the amount be paid.

Head Constable reported with reference to the strike by the tramway employés, which commenced on the 15th February and lasted until the 20th, that inasmuch as the Company decided to run cars on the 19th ultimo by men imported from other parts of the country, for the purpose of ensuring the preservation of the peace he applied to the Mayor and members of this Committee for extra police assistance, which was readily granted. He obtained 16 men and 1 inspector from Newport, and 10 horses from the Tramway Co. for the use of the police, free of cost. Two constables in uniform were placed on each car, the remainder of the force were distributed along the line of route, every officer and man being on duty. Extra constables were also employed in plain clothes, and the strike passed off without any serious conflict.

1890 April 14.

£10,650 paid to the School Board.

"Whitehall. 21st March 1890.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Matthews to inform you that the Queen has been pleased, by warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual dated the 15th inst., to appoint Benjamin Francis Williams, Esq., Q.C., to be the first Recorder of the Borough of Cardiff. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

E. Leigh Pemberton.

The Mayor of the Borough of Cardiff."

(Temporary wooden market erected in the Hayes, during the rebuilding of the Cardiff Market).

1890 May 12.

Resolved That the attention of the Most Honourable the Marquis of Bute, as the principal shareholder in the Glamorganshire Canal, be respectfully called to the hoarding erected on the canal bank in New Street by the Cardiff Billposting Company, and that he be earnestly requested to cause measures to be taken for the removal thereof; as

the same is a serious disfigurement and a great public annoyance, as well as an injury to property in the neighbourhood.[1]

Cornelius Driscoll, of Mary Ann Street, accused a police constable of breaking open his door without a warrant. Mr. Cunningham Graham, M.P., put a question to the Home Secretary in the House of Commons, on this matter, and the reports of the Town Clerk and Head Constable of Cardiff were read to the House. Driscoll charged Police Constable Crook with the offence in the Cardiff Police Court, and the Defendant was fined £5 and costs. The Watch Committee recommend the Council to pay this.

Letter from the Coroner stating that on the 27th of May a child aged three years was drowned in the fountain in Loudon Square, and that his Jury recommend the fountain should be properly railed in.

1890 June 9.

General District 1*s.* in the £.

Mr. J. Lyster, Clerk to the Recorder of Cardiff, is appointed Crier of the Cardiff Court of Quarter Sessions, at a salary of £15 per annum.

Letter from Mr. Francis Anderson, Lord Bute's Secretary, acknowledging the Resolution respecting the New Street hoarding.

Letter from Mr. Clark of Tal-y-garn :—

"44, Berkeley Square, London.
26th May 1890.

Dear Sir,—I have just received from the expert I called in at the British Museum the Corporation Charters, which I send to your address this day by rail. I have to thank the Corporation and yourself for the use of them. I shall print them in the course of 1891. Very truly yours.

GEO. CLARK."

Resolved unanimously That the cordial thanks of this Council be given to G. T. Clark, esq., of Tal-y-garn, for generously restoring the original Charters of the Borough of Cardiff at his own expense; and the Council hereby record the pleasure with which they receive the restored Charters.

[1] This unsightly nuisance still flourishes in 1904.

The Town Clerk read letters from Mr. J. A. Corbett enclosing, on behalf of Lord Bute, four ancient Charters relating to Cardiff, granted by Kings Edward III., Henry IV., Henry VI. and Edward IV.

Resolved unanimously That the best thanks of this Council be conveyed to Mr. J. A. Corbett for his interesting and valuable description and translation of the four original Charters presented to the Borough of Cardiff by the Most Hon. the Marquess of Bute.

The Norwegian barque "Aalesund" has been wrecked in the Raine Pool within the Port of Cardiff, but the Water Bailiff does not think it necessary to light the wreck. Tenders are to be advertised for, to remove the vessel, the owners having abandoned her.

Professor F. E. Beckwith, of the Royal Aquarium, receives permission to give an exhibition of swimming at the Cardiff Baths.

1890 June 18.

Resolved That, in recognition of the great services rendered to civilization by the illustrious traveller, Mr. Henry M. Stanley, in his explorations and travels, resulting in opening up the resources of Africa, this Council desires to heartily welcome his return home, and to offer the Honorary Freedom of the Borough to him.

Mr. David E. Davies is appointed Prosecuting Solicitor to the Corporation, for the ensuing year; salary £50.

Sub-Committee recommend the Council to purchase the Cardiff Gas Works, and to obtain the monopoly for the supply of electric lighting within the Borough. This recommendation, however, was rejected by a large majority of the Council.

"34 De Vere Gardens, W.

24th June 1890.

Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for your various communications, especially the one of the 17th inst., informing me that the Corporation of Cardiff have been pleased to offer me the Honorary Freedom of their city. It is quite unnecessary for me, I am sure, to state how I shall value such an honour at their hands, and how pleased I shall be to accept it, although I cannot yet state a date upon which I may hope to visit Cardiff, as the multitudinous character of my engagements absolutely forbids, at present, any augmentation. As

soon as I can possibly decide the date of my visit to Wales, I shall communicate with you.—Yours very sincerely.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

The Town Clerk, Cardiff."

1890 July 14.

Common Seal affixed to an Agreement with Mr. James Howell for the purchase of the house No. 21 The Walk, Cardiff, and for the provision of Lodgings for Her Majesty's Judges until completion of the purchase.

Watch Committee resolved that the Borough arms be printed on the prison van, instead of the letters V.R.

1890 August 11.

One of the small maces is lent to the Corporation of Gloucester, for exhibition at the annual meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute there.

Letter from the Coroner, complaining of the dangerous condition of the Glamorganshire Canal opposite to the Glendower Hotel, there being no railing or other protection on the bank there. On the 27th July one Richard Ellesworthy was found drowned at that spot.

Resolved That the Town Clerk reply stating the Corporation have no control over the towing-path of the Canal where the accident occurred.

Sub-Committee arrange the order of the procession, on the occasion of the opening of the Clarence Bridge by His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale :—

After the reception at the Great Western Station, the procession will go to the new bridge by Saint Mary Street, High Street, Castle Street, Cowbridge Road, Lower Cathedral Road, Clare Street, Clare Road and Corporation Road.

Mounted Police.
Glamorgan Artillery Volunteer Band.
Borough Treasurer. Waterworks Engineer.
Medical Officer of Health. Dockmaster.
Postmaster. Governor of Gaol. Clerk to Justices, and
Clerk to Glamorgan County Council.
Members of Council.
Aldermen.

Ministers of Religion.
Officer Commanding the 41st Regimental District.
Stipendiary and Magistrates of the County Borough.
President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce.
Members of Parliament.
Reception Committee.
High Sheriff of Glamorgan.
Lord Tredegar.
The Marquess of Bute.
Lord Lieutenant of Glamorgan.
Mace Bearers.
His Worship the Mayor, The Recorder, Deputy Mayor, and Town Clerk.
Mounted Police.
Head Constable, mounted.
H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.
Mounted Police.
The Royal Suite.
Foot Police.
Members of School Board.
Members of Glamorgan County Council.
The Press.

At the bridge, the Mayor will present the Duke of Clarence with a key to unlock the turnpike, and His Royal Highness will declare the bridge and roads open for traffic.

The Engineer of the Works (Mr. William Harpur, M Inst. C.E.) will have the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness by His Worship the Mayor.

His Royal Highness will afterwards be presented with the Freedom of the County Borough of Cardiff, at the Park Hall. The Royal party will then leave the Hall and proceed by way of Queen Street, Duke Street, High Street and Saint Mary Street to the Great Western Station, for the train timed to leave at 5 p.m.

1890 September 8.

Town Clerk reported that he had completed the purchase of the Old Vicarage Garden from the Rev. C. J. Thompson and others, as also of the Saint John's Infant School.

The Head Constable's attention is called to the nuisance created by boys bathing in the brook at the Roath Park.

Resolved That Monsignor William Williams be invited to the Clarence Bridge procession and luncheon in the place of Bishop Hedley, who is unable to attend by reason of a long-standing prior engagement.

Resolved unanimously That the Right Honorable the Marquess of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, K.T., be most cordially and heartily invited to accept the office of Mayor of the County Borough of Cardiff for the ensuing municipal year.

Deputation appointed to wait upon Lord Bute and convey to him the purport of this resolution.

"Hotel Meurice, 228, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

October 2nd 1890.

To the Mayor of Cardiff.

Dear Sir,—I have been reminded that the Town of Cardiff expects an answer to an invitation sent me some time ago to receive from the Corporation the honour they intended to confer upon me; but on consulting my list of engagements, and regarding the few days at my disposal, I find that my stay in England will be so short as to render the visit highly inconvenient. Considering that I shall have only eleven days at the furthest to prepare for a lengthened journey in America, and that I have several pressing engagements to fulfil, I feel I shall be utterly unfit to present myself before the public of such an important town as Cardiff. I therefore beg you will kindly accept these my apologies and the reiterated expression of my goodwill, and believe me Yours very cordially.

HENRY M. STANLEY."

Resolved That the consideration of the above letter be adjourned.

1890 October 13.

Mayor (Alderman William Sanders).

Aldermen

Daniel Lewis, Thomas Waring,
Richard Cory, Patrick William Carey,

Thomas Vaughan Yorath, Andrew Fulton,
Thomas Windsor Jacobs, David Edgar Jones,
David Jones (ex-Mayor).

Councillors

Robert Bird, Joseph Ramsdale,
Thomas Rees, Joseph Reynalt James,
John Guy Proger, Thomas Morel.
William Edmund Vaughan, Samuel Arthur Brain,
William John Trounce, William Callow Hurley,
Ebenezer Beavan, Richard Price,
Sir Morgan Morgan, Tom Hurry Riches,
Thomas Reynolds, Samuel Mildon,
Edward William Shackell, Frederick Henry Jotham,
Peter Price, William Lewis,
Francis John Beavan, Henry Lascelles Carr,
William Benjamin Gibbs, James Tucker,
Edward Herne, Edward James Smith,
Alfred Rees, Philip Morel,
David Richards, William Symonds.
Joseph Larke Wheatley, Town Clerk.

£10,250 to the School Board.

1890 October 27.

"House of Falkland,
Falkland, Fifeshire.
Oct. 17th 1890.

Sir,—Your kind letter of the 14th enclosing the Opinion of Mr. Henn Collins, Q.C., has been forwarded to me here from Dumfries House. I may also mention that I received at the same time a letter from Mr. Corbett enclosing another Opinion, by Mr. R. S. Wright, Junior Counsel to the Treasury, which he had thought it advisable to take and which agrees with that of Mr. Henn Collins. Under the circumstances, I hope I may now safely accept the proffered honour, and it gives me very great pleasure hereby to do so. Pray be good enough to convey this my reply to the Corporation; and in so doing, pray be good enough to assure them upon my behalf of my very high sense of the compliment which they have paid me, and of my

very warm thanks for it. I hope to be at Cardiff in the week beginning Nov. 2nd, in order to be at their service.—Believe me, Sir, Your very obedient Servant.

BUTE."

Resolved unanimously That this Council desires to record the great gratification and pleasure with which they have received the above letter from the Most Honorable the Marquess of Bute, stating that his Lordship was prepared to accept the Mayoralty of the County Borough of Cardiff for the ensuing year, and that the same be recorded on the Minutes.

Resolved That the Town Clerk write Mr. Henry M. Stanley stating that the Council will be very pleased to invite him to Cardiff to receive the Honorary Freedom of the Borough on his visit to Wales after his return from America.

Letter from the Secretary of the Great Western Railway Co., stating that no order had yet been given for the erection of a station at Roath, but that preparations were being made for the construction of two additional lines through Cardiff Station.

Resolved That the Town Clerk inform the Manager of the Company that his letter is very unsatisfactory to the inhabitants of Roath, and urge that the station be erected without further delay.

The Council will apply for Parliamentary powers to supply electric lighting within the Borough.

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1890—1891.

1890 November 10 Monday.

Resolved unanimously That the Most Honourable John Patrick Crichton Stuart, Marquess of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, be and he is hereby elected Mayor of the County Borough of Cardiff for the ensuing municipal year.

His Lordship having accepted the appointment, and subscribed and made the declaration required by the Municipal Corporations Act, and duly taken the customary oaths as Chief Magistrate of the County Borough of Cardiff, the chair was vacated by the ex-Mayor (Alderman Sanders, J.P.), and the Mayor was installed therein.

(Customary vote of thanks to the ex-Mayor, to be engrossed on vellum, signed by the Mayor and Town Clerk, and presented to Alderman Sanders).

"I John Patrick Crichton Stuart, Marquess of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, K.T., Mayor of the County Borough of Cardiff, in pursuance of the power vested in me by section 16 of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882, do hereby appoint Daniel Lewis, esquire, one of the Aldermen and a Justice of the Peace for the said County Borough, to act as Deputy-Mayor of the Borough during my illness or absence; and I do hereby signify such appointment to the Council.

BUTE AND DUMFRIES.
Mayor.

Dated this 10th day of November 1890."

Resolved That the salary of the Mayor for the ensuing municipal year be £750.

Town Clerk reported That G. T. Clark, esq., of Tal-y-garn, had presented to the Corporation a copy of Vol. II. of his "Chartæ et alia Munimenta de Glamorgan."

Vote of thanks for the gift.

Committee appointed to consider and report upon the question of a new Town Hall.

"Everett House, Union Square,
New York. Nov. 11th 1890.

Dear Sir,—It will be impossible to say on what date I can appear at Cardiff; as yet I do not even know when I can leave this country, certainly not before April. If you will kindly wait until my return to England, I shall then begin to see a possible date after consulting my agent.—Yours faithfully.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

J. L. Wheatley, Esq."

1890 December 22.

Corporation approve of the Council of the University College purchasing the old Infirmary, for the purposes of a College.

Mace-bearers Charles Pearce and James Locke are to have their salaries raised to £30 a year each.

1891 January 12.

Council petition that appeals against Income Tax Assessments may be heard at Cardiff.

Council petition for Cardiff to be made a wine-testing Port, and for the Custom House to be removed to the Docks.

Council adopt new and stringent Bye-laws with regard to Common Lodging Houses.

Tender accepted for forming and ballasting Wellfield Road, Roath.

1891 February 9 Thursday. (Special).

Resolved unanimously That this Council, while heartily appreciating the hospitable and magnificent celebration by His Worship the Mayor (the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bute, K.T.), of the unparalleled commercial growth and prosperity of the Town and Port of Cardiff, desire to express their sincere and heartfelt sympathy with His Worship upon the unfortunate termination, by an outbreak of fire at the Drill Hall, of the banquet given by him on the 14th inst. in commemoration of the opening of the Dowlais Iron and Steel Company's new works.

Resolved That the prompt action of the Head Constable and Fire Brigade, and also of the Borough Engineer, in extinguishing the fire be heartily approved of.

" February 6th, 1891.

Dear Mr. Town Clerk,

I beg that you will be so good as to convey to the Council my warm thanks for the very kind Resolution of which by their direction you have sent me a copy. Provoking as the accident was, I cannot but feel very thankful to Providence that the consequences were no more serious than they were; and I am very conscious that this was largely owing, humanly speaking, to the great coolness displayed by everyone who was present. I have at any rate the satisfaction of having offered the usual official hospitality to the Members of the Council and others, and of having received the honour of their presence in response to my invitation. Had I had an opportunity of speaking at the dinner, it was my intention to have specially thanked the Members of the Council for the honour of their presence, and assured them of the great pleasure it afforded me. I

intended to have thanked them particularly for taking part with me in presiding, by sharing the different tables. I wished to have said that I could picture no relations more friendly than those which, owing to their courtesy and consideration, have subsisted between us for the three months of my mayoralty already passed; that I trust most warmly that these relations may continue, and that, while I feel sure there will be nothing on their part to interrupt them, so I hope that there will be none on my own. As I had not the opportunity of saying this then, I hope they will allow me to say it now. Pray accept my thanks for your own kind expressions, and believe me, Dear Mr. Town Clerk, sincerely yours.

BUTE."

Head Constable reported that he had been served with notice of action at the suit of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., for false imprisonment.

Resolved That the Town Clerk be instructed to take all necessary steps to defend the Head Constable in any such action.

Deputation from the local Committee of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union attended a Special Watch Committee and preferred a complaint against Superintendent Tamblyn of using language calculated to cause a breach of the peace at the Shipping Offices. Mr. Tamblyn denied the charge and called witnesses, and ultimately the Committee dismissed the case as unproven.

Head Constable reported that on the 6th inst. the coal-tippers employed at the Bute Docks came out on strike. Fearing disturbances in consequence of tips being worked by new men, the Bute Docks Co. had applied for and received police protection. The Borough Force was temporarily augmented by 2 inspectors and 38 constables from the Glamorgan Constabulary.

Resolved That His Worship the Mayor be respectfully desired to communicate with the Secretary of the General Post Office, calling his attention to the urgent need of improving the mail-service between Cardiff and London; and to the desirability of forwarding the West of England mails *via* the Severn Tunnel, instead of the present "circumlocutary route" *via* Gloucester.

General Manager of the G.W.R. writes that he is unable at present to give the proposed station to Roath.

1891 March 9.

Correspondence between the Town Clerk and the High Sheriff, Frederick L. Davis, esq., with reference to the accommodation of the Judges at the Town Hall. "Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams will make public reference to the insufficiency of the accommodation provided by the Corporation for Her Majesty's Judges of Assize. They will endeavour to get all the work done at Swansea, and that would be a great snub for Cardiff. A place of the size and importance of Cardiff ought to be able to afford better Courts."

Deputy Town Clerk (Mr. Davies) resigns, having received the appointment of Town Clerk of Southport.

Salary of Mr. Daniel Jones, the Water Bailiff, is increased to £45.

1891 April 13.

"San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.

en route, March 27th 1891.

Dear Sir,—I have this day received your letter dated the 25th February, wherein you state that the Council of the Cardiff Corporation, in view of the difficulties and uncertainties attending a visit to your town, had decided to forward me the scrip of my admission as an Honorary Freeman of the County Borough, within a silver casket, and wherein you ask my acceptance of the same. I have to express my great regret that I have been unable to visit Cardiff to receive in person this high and coveted honour awarded me, and also to express my sincere appreciation of the considerate manner you have adopted to relieve me from the great inconvenience which a visit to Cardiff would entail on me. Will you kindly convey to the Council of the Corporation my deepest gratitude for the Honorary Freemanship, and for the genuine kindness with which they have conferred it.—I am, Dear Sir,

Yours most obediently.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

J. L. Wheatley, Esq.,
Town Clerk, Cardiff."

£12,100 to the School Board.

Frederick Charles Lloyd appointed Deputy Town Clerk.

S. J. Harpur appointed Junior Assistant in the Borough Engineer's Office.

Mr. Robert Forrest, of St. Fagan's, is appointed to act as Arbitrator on behalf of the Corporation, in all cases where the Corporation are desired to appoint an arbitrator.

Resolution of regret and condolence on the death of Alderman Waring, J.P.

Borough Engineer submitted plans and estimate for the Cardiff Sanatorium, which were approved and adopted.

Extensive improvements are to be made in the rooms at the back of the Crown Court and Nisi Prius Court, in the Town Hall.

Resolved That the Mayoress of Cardiff (the Most Hon. the Marchioness of Bute) be respectfully and cordially invited to perform the opening ceremony at the new Saint Mary Street Market, on such a day as may be convenient to Her Ladyship.

Borough Engineer submitted two designs for a gold key to be presented to Lady Bute on this occasion; and it was Resolved that the design showing the ducal [*sic*] and Borough coats of arms should be adopted, subject to certain alterations.

1891 May 11.

Council decline to vote a subscription towards the funds of the Cardiff Horticultural Society.

After reading a letter from the National Vigilance Association, with reference to certain advertisements recently exhibited in Cardiff streets, it was Resolved that the attention of the Head Constable be called to pictorial advertisements of an obscene character, with a view to their suppression.

Premises in Bute Street purchased for the purposes for a Docks Police Station.

Resolved That the Town Clerk communicate at once with Her Majesty's Postmaster General, calling his attention to the urgent and pressing necessity of providing proper and adequate accommodation for the public at the Cardiff General Post Office, the unparalleled and continued development of commercial enterprise and prosperity at Cardiff, and the vast amount of Post Office business consequent thereon, having far outgrown the capacity of the present Post Office.

1891 June 8.

Special Property and Markets Committee resolved That after the 13th instant street vendors be not allowed to stand for the sale of goods in the Hayes.

Mr. James Brown and Mr. Robert Foster (cheapjacks) attended a subsequent meeting of the above Committee with reference to the beforementioned resolution, but it was resolved that the Committee's decision be adhered to.

Resolved That the Town Clerk take such measures as he may deem advisable with reference to the obstruction created by Messrs. Cross Bros. in the entrance from Church Street to the Cardiff Market.

The County Court sitting now twice a month at Cardiff, the authorities are to be asked to increase the allowance to the Corporation for all services.

At a meeting of the Property and Markets Committee, a letter was read from Professor Scott (described in the Minutes as an "eye optician"), applying for a shop in the New Market. Consideration thereof was adjourned.

1891 July 13.

Special Public Works Committee considered the circumstances connected with the accidental death by suffocation of the sewermen A. Sutton and R. Luker on the 18th July 1891, and decided that no blame attached to anyone for the accident. Gratuities were voted to the relatives of the deceased.

The old Weigh-bridge Office in Queen Street was leased to W. Bruce Lovie for 21 years at £26. 10s. per annum.

Borough Engineer was instructed to prepare a design of a turret for a four-faced clock to be erected over the Manager's Office in Cardiff Market.

Watch Committee thank Lord Bute for his present of a complete series of Sir Walter Scott's works to the Police Library.

1891 August 10.

Vote of regret and condolence on the death of Councillor Reynolds.

Memorial from ratepayers complaining of the nuisance caused by the steam organ, swing-boats &c. on a piece of waste ground on

Penarth Road, near the G.W.R. Station. The matter was left in the hands of the Town Clerk.

Councillor Peter Price moved to rescind the resolution of 13 December 1886 for changing the name of Crockherbtown to Queen Street, and proposed that the portion of Queen Street from the Glamorganshire Canal to the T.V.R. bridge be called Crockherbtown and be renumbered forthwith.

The motion on being put to the meeting was lost, and the names were taken as follows :—For : The Mayor ; Aldermen Yorath, D. E. Jones, D. Jones and Sanders ; Councillors Beavan, T. Morel, Mildon, Price, Shepherd, Thomas, Noah Rees and Owen—13. Against : Aldermen Cory, Carey and Fulton ; Councillors Trounce, Brain, Hurley, Shackell, Herne, A. Rees, Jotham, Lewis, Carr, Parker, J. H. Cory, Jenkins and Andrews—16. Neutral : Alderman D. Lewis, Councillors Richards, Tucker and P. Morel—4.

1891 September 14.

The Secretary to the British Association communicates to the Council the thanks of that society for the hospitality shewn to them by the Corporation on their recent annual Meeting at Cardiff.

Letter from Mr. G. W. Carr stating that he had been appointed Collector of Customs in the place of Mr. Reynolds, retired.

Resolved That Mr. G. W. Carr, the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, be and he is hereby appointed Collector of Harbour Dues for the Port of Cardiff, at a salary of £100 per annum ; the appointment to be determined by one month's notice on either side.

Mr. W. W. Pettigrew entered on his duties as Head Gardener.

1891 October 12.

£13,400 to the School Board.

Mr. George Saunders, clerk to the Recorder of Cardiff, is appointed Crier of the Cardiff Court of Quarter Sessions, in the place of J. J. Lyster, resigned.

Judgment has been entered for the defendant, in the action brought by Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., against Mr. W. Mackenzie, the Head Constable of Cardiff, for false imprisonment. The case was tried at the Midsummer Assizes at Swansea.

Mr. Goodyer is requested to instruct tram-inspectors to warn passengers before passing under the Bute Street bridge.

Resolved That the attention of the Head Constable be called to the great noise made by persons congregating around cheapjacks and lecturers in the Hayes, and that he be informed that the only persons allowed to stand in the Hayes are tenants of the fish stalls who pay toll to the Corporation.

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1891—1892

1891 November 9. Monday.

Alderman Thomas Rees elected Mayor; salary £350.

Alderman David Jones, J.P., appointed Deputy Mayor.

Resolved unanimously, upon the motion of Alderman Daniel Lewis, J.P., seconded by Alderman Carey, That this Council, with the heartiest satisfaction, desires to record its sincere and cordial thanks to the Most Honourable John Patrick Crichton Stuart, Marquess of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, K.T., for the admirable and efficient manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of Mayor and Chief Magistrate of this Borough during the past year, as well as its great appreciation of the manifold and valuable services so faithfully and zealously rendered by him to the Town and Port; of the graceful and generous reception accorded by him to the President and Members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and of the courtesy, tact and geniality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the Council.

Resolved unanimously that the above Resolution be engrossed on vellum, signed by the Mayor and Town Clerk, and presented to the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bute, K.T.

At a meeting of the General Purposes Committee held 23 November 1891, the Mayor reported that at the banquet given by him 9 November 1891 the ex-Mayor (The Most Honourable John Patrick Crichton Stuart, Marquess of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, K.T.) presented to the Mayor and Corporation of this Borough a magnificent loving-cup, in commemoration of his year of office.

The cup stands (with its cover) 3 feet 2 inches high, and is of silver, thickly gilded and very beautifully wrought. The cup is goblet-shaped, with masks and floral scrolls in low relief. On one side is enamelled the arms of Cardiff, and on the other the arms of the

Marquess of Bute. The stem is highly wrought and decorated, and encircled by the folds of a gold dragon, set with carbuncles, and diamond claws, and eyes of emerald. The whole cup, from base to lid, is hooped at intervals by bands studded with sapphires, rubies, aquamarines, amethysts and carbuncles. Upon the lid, which is ornamented by water-lilies in white enamel, with chiselled leaves, stand two female figures; one symbolises Cardiff by a standing figure having a mural crown, holding in one hand a rudder and in the other an olive branch. A half-draped figure, representing the River Severn (or Hafren) reclines at the feet of the standing figure. Upon the base of the cup are figures symbolising the three rivers between which Cardiff stands, represented as river gods. The plinth upon which the figures are seated is studded, like the lid, with diamond-eyed water-lilies.

Resolved unanimously That the members of this Council desire to express their great gratification and most cordial thanks to the Most Honourable John Patrick Crichton Stuart, Marquess of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, K.T., the ex-Mayor of Cardiff, for his appreciated kindness and munificence in presenting to the Mayor and Corporation of this ancient Borough a superb and costly loving-cup, and to assure his Lordship that the cup will ever be treasured by the people of Cardiff as a memorial of his brilliant and successful year of office.

Sir William Thomas Lewis informs the Corporation that it is the intention of the Directors of the Bute Docks Company to apply to Parliament for a Bill enabling them to extend their Docks. Such Bill would include provisions to enable the Town (as such) to acquire an interest in the property of the Bute Docks Co.

Resolved That Mr. Rowlands be not permitted to sell hosiery in Cardiff Market unless he rents a shop or stall.

The work of rebuilding the bridge across Roath Brook and widening Pen-y-lan Road, at the end of the Park, is in full progress.

1891 December 14.

Resolved unanimously That the Council of Her Majesty's ancient and loyal Borough of Cardiff most heartily congratulate their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales upon the betrothal of their son and heir, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and

Avondale and Earl of Athlone, to Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

(A like resolution of congratulation to the affianced themselves.)

Resolved unanimously That this Council, in the name and on behalf of the Burgesses of this important and progressive Borough, most respectfully and cordially invite the Right Honourable David Evans, esquire, Lord Mayor of London, to visit Cardiff on a convenient date to be hereafter decided upon, and assure his Lordship of a welcome worthy the metropolis of the Principality of Wales.

"Dear Mr. Mayor,—I received from Sir William Lewis last night the formal vote of thanks for the loving-cup. So many kind things have been said about it already, that I hardly think I am expected to write a formal letter in reply. If, however, you think I should say something, perhaps you will be good enough to tell the Council that I have written to you about it, and to convey to them the expression of my best thanks.—Believe me, Mr. Mayor,

Sincerely yours.

BUTE, ex-Mayor."

"Newhailes, Musselburgh, N.B.
December 6th 1891.

Dear Mr. Mayor,—I have pleasure in informing you that on Thursday last I went with Sir Edward Reed to the Local Government Board. Mr. Ritchie is unfortunately laid up; but we saw Mr. Adrian, and I gave him the letters of the foreign Consuls with regard to the Flat Holm quarantine question, with the exception of one which I had inadvertently omitted from the packet, but which I have since forwarded to him. He retained all except the one which declined to enter into the question. We had some conversation, and Sir Edward urged our view, as seemed to me, in a very able manner.

Sincerely yours.

"BUTE, ex-Mayor."

Rescinding a previous resolution, the Council resolved that hucksters and street vendors be allowed to stand and sell their goods in the Hayes as heretofore, subject to payment of the Corporate tolls.

Council call upon the Trustees of the late Colonel Kemeys-Tynte to put certain cottages in Mill Lane Court in a fit state for human habitation.

"Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.
Dec. 19th 1891.

Captain Holford is directed by the Duke of Clarence and Avondale to express his sincere thanks to the Council of the County Borough of Cardiff for their kind congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of His Royal Highness' betrothal to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck."

"The Mansion House, London.
Dec. 18th 1891.

My Dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., conveying to me a resolution of the Town Council of Cardiff inviting me to visit the metropolis of the Principality of Wales during my year of office as Lord Mayor, and assuring me a hearty welcome on the part of the burgesses and inhabitants of your famous Town. I beg you to express to the Council my grateful thanks for this distinguished compliment, which I accept with sincere pleasure and gratification. Nothing has touched me more profoundly than this great mark of respect on the part of the world-renowned centre of my native county; I might almost say of my birth-place, for Llantrissant was, when I was born, as it still is, in the same electoral division as Cardiff. This circumstance will invest my visit to your Town with peculiar interest to myself; and I feel certain that I shall much enjoy my reception by the Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff, not only as a Welsh Lord Mayor, but as a native of Glamorganshire. I shall hold myself entirely at your disposal as to the most convenient date for my visit; and I am with renewed thanks, My Dear Sir, Yours very truly.

David Evans, Lord Mayor.

J. L. Wheatley, Esq.,
Town Clerk of Cardiff."

All the members of the General Purposes Committee are appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for the visit of the Lord Mayor of London to Cardiff.

With reference to the proposed new Bute Docks Bill, the Town Clerk reports (*inter alia*) on the diversion of the Taff.

This diversion is across the West Mud, from the first bend in the Taff above the Docks entrance-channel, to a point near the junction of the Ely with the same channel. It is supposed that the object of this diversion is to prevent the accumulation of débris washed down by the river, which are now deposited in the entrance-channel; which débris have from time to time to be dredged out, at considerable expense to the Bute Docks Co. If this river diversion is carried out, it will necessitate the removal and replacement of some of the Corporation buoys. It will have to be considered whether, by such an interference with the river course, your jurisdiction over the river will be prejudiced, and, if so, what clauses should be inserted in the Bill, or what action on your part may be necessary to secure your proper protection.

Mr. J. H. Gwyn is informed the Corporation will not allow flannel merchants to take shops or stalls on the ground-floor of Cardiff Market.

1892 January 11.

"Sandringham, Norfolk.

Sir Francis Knollys is desired by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to express their cordial thanks to the Council of Her Majesty's ancient and loyal Borough of Cardiff for their kind congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the betrothal of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

8th January 1892.

The Town Clerk, Cardiff."

Committee appointed to consider the establishment of a thrift fund for the Corporation Employés.

General Purposes Committee, at their Meeting held 15 January 1892, resolved unanimously: That this Council, in renewing to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen the assurance of their devotion to Her Majesty's Person and Throne, desire to express the deep regret with which they have received the intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, who was an Honorary Freeman of this Borough, and tender

their respectful and sincere sympathy with Her Majesty and Her Majesty's Royal Family in their sorrowful affliction.

Resolved unanimously That this Council desire to place on record their deep regret at the lamented death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, who was an Honorary Freeman of this ancient and loyal Borough, and who, during his visit to Cardiff in September 1890, so greatly endeared himself to the inhabitants of this Borough; and to express their heartfelt sympathy and condolence with Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the members of the Royal Family, and Her Royal Highness the Princess May, the affianced bride of the late Duke of Clarence, in their great sorrow.

Resolved That a wreath be subscribed for by the Members of this Council, as a mark of their respect and esteem for H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, who was an Honorary Freeman of this Borough; and that the Mayor and Town Clerk take such steps for the proper disposal thereof as they may deem necessary.

Resolved That the inhabitants of Cardiff be most respectfully invited to observe the day of burial of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, who was an Honorary Freeman of this Borough, as a day of public mourning, in order to show the deep sympathy of the people of Cardiff in the affliction which has so suddenly befallen the Royal Family.

"Whitehall. 22nd January 1892.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolution of the Council of the Borough of Cardiff expressing condolence with Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

E. Leigh Pemberton.

The Mayor of Cardiff."

Mr. Frank J. Schroeter, having been articled to the Town Clerk, is permitted to resign his appointment as Junior Clerk.

"Sandringham.

Sir Francis Knollys is desired to convey to the members of the Town Council of Cardiff the sincere thanks of the Prince and Princess

of Wales for the warm sympathy they have expressed on the occasion of Their Royal Highnesses' bereavement.

30th January, 1892."

1892 February 8.

Petition from 479 ratepayers of Roath, praying the Corporation to urge upon the G.W.R. Co. the necessity for a station at Roath.

Committee appointed to deal with the question, who appoint a Deputation to wait on the Directors.

1892 February 22.

Resolved That the Honorary Freedom of the Borough be presented to the Lord Mayor of London in a silver-gilt casket, at a cost not exceeding £50, and that Mr. J. Tilley be desired to engross the scrip containing the Admission and the Freedom.

1892 March 14.

Councillor Charles Shepherd resigns.

Robert Hughes elected Councillor for the Central Ward.

A Deputation of the Free Library Committee request the Corporation to adopt the Museums Act. Council resolve that they cannot do so before ascertaining that such an action would be acceptable to the people of Cardiff, and especially to the working classes.

Council invite the British Archæological Association to hold their Annual Congress for this year at Cardiff.

Parks Committee thank Lords Bute and Windsor for their gifts of land at Grangetown for the purpose of an open space for public recreation.

1892 March 28.

Morgan Morgan, of 114 Newport Road, accountant, has been elected a Councillor for the Park Ward.

Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, one of the Hon. Secretaries of the British Archæological Association, writes that his Society has unanimously accepted the invitation to Cardiff; also that the Prince of Wales has consented to be one of the patrons of the Congress, with Lord Bute.

George Macdonald is appointed Hall Porter. Salary 26s. per week, with uniform. Hours 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

1892 April 11.

Mr. Stephen Coleridge, Clerk of Assize, writes complaining of insufficient accommodation in the Law Courts. (Referred to the Town Hall Committee.)

The General commanding the District has declined to allow the Volunteers to take part in a parade, or any military salutes to be rendered, on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's visit.

"The Mansion House,

April 8th 1892.

Dear Mr. Town Clerk,—In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., I do not think I can claim to hold any commission in the army or reserve forces, in either my private capacity or as Lord Mayor; but I am one of Her Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London, and the head of the Lieutenancy for the year. My party, as at present arranged, will consist of:—The Lady Mayoress and myself; Colonel and Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., M.P., LL.D.; Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Tyler and Mrs. Tyler, Mr. Sheriff Foster and Mrs. Foster; Sir John Monckton, Town Clerk of London; the Sword Bearer, G. T. W. Winzar, esq.,; the Mace Bearer, Colonel Burnaby; the City Marshal, Captain Richey. We shall bring three state carriages, and eight horses. There will be twelve men-servants in all. I do not know yet how many ladies'-maids there will be, but I will let you know more exactly on all these points later on. I am, Dear Mr. Town Clerk, yours very truly.

David Evans, Lord Mayor.

J. L. Wheatley, Esq.,
Town Clerk, Cardiff."

Arrangements are made for a banquet to the Lord Mayor, to be given at the Park Hall, followed by a Welsh Concert, at which Madame Lucy Clarke (a native of Cardiff) has promised to give her services.

1892 May 9.

District Rate 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £.

The Mayor and Corporation will officially receive the Institution of Naval Architects, in July.

Council decline to contribute towards the funds of the Cardiff Musical Festival.

The Town Clerk reported that the Mayor had appointed Jacob Wise as Sergeant-at-Mace, in the place of James Lock deceased. Salary £30 and uniform.

Resolved That the Special Committee *re* Town Hall be empowered to negotiate for such further site or sites for new municipal buildings as they may deem advisable.

Deputation appointed, in conjunction with the Cardiff Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, to interview the Secretary of State for War, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, with reference to the defenceless condition of the Port of Cardiff.

Town Clerk read a memorial from the Cardiff Fabian Socialist Society, regarding the presentation of the honorary freedom of the Borough to the Lord Mayor of London and the civic reception of his Lordship at Cardiff.

Whereupon it was moved by Alderman Sanders and seconded by Councillor Morgan Morgan, that the letter be respectfully acknowledged, with an expression of regret on the part of the Council that personal abuse of the Lord Mayor of London has been conveyed to the Corporation in this form.

It was then moved by Councillor Thomas seconded by Councillor Jenkins by way of amendment, that all words in the proposition, after the word "acknowledged," be struck out.

The amendment on being put to the meeting was lost.

The proposition of Alderman Sanders was then moved and carried, and it was Resolved accordingly.

Permission is granted for an omnibus to run between North Road and Whitchurch.

Mr. Samuel Harpur resigns his appointment in the Borough Engineer's Office, on being appointed Assistant Surveyor at Pontypridd.

"5 Leicester Villas, Clifton, Bristol.
May 11th 1892.

Dear Sir,

Having a valuable collection of various-sized engraved portraits of the luminaries of the Law, including some rare ones, all framed and in perfect condition, being wishful to give what I can when living, so as to save trouble after I am gone; therefore thinking I could not make a better disposition thereof than to ask the acceptance of the

same by the Mayor and Corporation of my native Town, to hang up and adorn the Judges' Room or Rooms in the Town Hall, with pleasure I now do so; and on hearing from you in the affirmative, will forward them as you direct, and am, Dear Sir, yours very truly.

JOHN EVAN DAVIES.

J. L. Wheatley, Esq.,
Town Clerk, Cardiff, Glam."

Resolved unanimously That this (Property and Markets) Committee has great pleasure in accepting on behalf of the Town Council of Cardiff the valuable collection of engraved portraits so kindly offered to the Corporation by Mr. John Evan Davies, of Clifton (a native of Cardiff), and that the best thanks of this Committee be accorded to Mr. Davies for his valuable and interesting gift.

Percy H. Gray is appointed as Shorthand and Engrossing Clerk.

1892 June 13.

£700 added to the Mayor's salary, towards the expenses of the Lord Mayor's visit.

Town Clerk reported that he had duly received from Mr. John Evan Davies the hereunder mentioned portraits, which had been hung in the Grand Jury Room and the two rooms at the back of the Crown Court.

1 Lord Thurlow,
2 L. C. Tindal,
3 L. C. Erle,
4 Justice Ashurst,
5 Earl of Clarendon,
6 Justice Chitty,
7 Lord Coke,
8 Sir Matthew Hale,
9 Justice Powell,
10 Sir Thomas More,
11 Lord Talbot,
12 Lord Lyndhurst,
13 Paul before Felix,
14 The Law,
15 The Bench (Hogarth),
16 Earl Mansfield,
17 Earl Camden,
18 Chief Baron Sir Thomas Pengelly,
19 Lord Cowper,
20 T. Denman, Esq.,
21 Henry Brougham, Esq.,
22 Sir John Leach,
23 Justice Blackstone,
24 Lord Harwick,
25 Lord Kenyon,
26 Baron Tenterden,
27 Sir W. Grant,
28 Lord Ellenborough,
29 Sir Robert Clifford,
30 Lord Souers,
31 Dr. Lushington,
32 J. Parker, Esq.,
33 L. J. Lindsay.

Resolved That street hawkers be allowed to sell goods on the open space in the Hayes, subject to a toll of 6d. per truck.

The Lord Mayor's Secretary writes that the impending dissolution of Parliament has necessitated certain alterations in the list of the Lord Mayor's party visiting Cardiff. This will now include only the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sword-bearer, Mace-bearer, and City Marshal, who will come in full state. As the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress are to be the guests of the Marquess and Marchioness of Bute at Cardiff Castle, there will be no necessity to make provision for housing the party at the Judges' Lodgings. The Lord Mayor will provide for the accommodation of his official retinue at a hotel.

Resolved That the Town Clerk reply that arrangements have been made for entertaining his Lordship's suite at the Park Hotel.

Resolved That the ménu of the banquet be printed in English only—instead of English and Welsh, as at first proposed.

1892 June 27.

Mr. Lloyd's salary as Deputy Town Clerk is raised to £300.

Town Clerk read correspondence between Mr. Peter Price, Chairman of the Cardiff Free Library and Museum, and Sir William T. Lewis, Lord Bute's Agent, with regard to the purchase of a site for a new Museum and Art Gallery. Mr. Price asks whether Sir William would advise Lord Bute to sell to the Corporation a site in Park Place adjoining the premises of the Iron and Steel Institute, and adds a suggestion that "Lord Bute may be induced to sell the whole or a part of Cathays Park to the Corporation for public uses only. We are sadly in need of land for a new Town Hall, Assize Courts, Municipal Offices, Technical Schools, Intermediate Schools and new University College. These could be arranged around a Central Park. If Lord Bute found it his pleasure to sell this land for a moderate sum . . . . . we could make Cardiff one of the most beautiful towns in the country."

Sir William replies that any official proposition made by the Cardiff Corporation for a carefully prepared scheme, will receive his best consideration.

1892 August 2.

Mr. W. H. Massey is engaged as Electrical Engineer.

Resolved That the serious attention of the Cardiff Gas Co. be called to the very insufficient light given by the gas-lamps in the Borough, and also to the late hour at which they are lighted.

1892 August 8.

Council Resolved That Dr. Walford be asked to undertake not to apply for any further increase of salary for three years from this date.

Mr. W. Edgar Stephens resigned his position as Shorthand and General Clerk in the Town Clerk's office.

Thanks were severally voted by the Council to Lord Bute, to His Worship the Mayor, and to the Town Clerk, Mr. J. L. Wheatley, for their valuable services and assistance in connection with the recent visit to Cardiff of the Lord Mayor of London, "and for the dignity with which they sustained the best traditions of the metropolis of the Principality."

1892 September 12.

Allan Wyon, esq., Hon. Treasurer of the British Archæological Association, has forwarded to the Mayor and Corporation a copy of the late A. B. Wyon's work on "The Great Seals of England," in grateful remembrance of the courtesy and kindness extended to the Congress of the Association during their recent visit to Cardiff.

Mr. F. J. G. Cornish is promoted to the post of Principal Committee Clerk; salary £120 to £150.

Ernest Edward Williams is appointed Junior Clerk in the Town Clerk's Office, salary £2. 10s. to £26.

Tom Holdsworth Lister Thorburn is appointed Junior Copying Clerk; salary £30 to £80.

1892 October 10.

Vote of regret and condolence on the death of Councillor Peter Price, J.P.

£12,000 to the School Board.

Mr. Henry Llewellin Grover, of Cardiff and Pontypridd, Solicitor, has been appointed Deputy Coroner for the Borough of Cardiff.

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1892—1893.

1892 November 9 Wednesday.

Councillor Vaughan elected Mayor; salary £350.

Alderman Daniel Lewis, J.P., appointed Deputy Mayor.

Councillor Walter Raleigh Parker resigns the office of Councillor for the Central Ward.

Resolved That all unskilled labourers, bona-fide residents of Cardiff, who are out of work be requested to attend at the Town Hall and fill in the necessary particulars in the register to be kept by the Hall Porter in the vestibule.

Sub-committee appointed to consider and take the best measures to secure the location of the Welsh National University at Cardiff.

1892 December 12.

General District Rate of 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £.

The Town Clerk reported that he had inspected the site of the Bute Shipbuilding, Engineering and Dry Dock Co., Ltd., and the bed of the river Taff between the Clarence Bridge and their shipyard, and found that the siltage complained of was in much the same state as in 1887, when the construction of the bridge was authorized; although a steady silting up is continually taking place. An aspect of far greater importance than any liability to the Company is the claim of the Corporation to be Conservators of the river Taff; and it is for the Committee to consider whether, as such Conservators, they should not take measures for cleaning the bed of the rivers and keeping the same clear and free from danger to navigation.

An extract from the proceedings of the Museum Sub-Committee was read calling attention to the old town stocks, and suggesting the desirability of their removal to the Museum.

Resolved That the stocks be handed over to the Museum Sub-Committee.

Resolved That the hearty thanks of this (Public Works) Committee be given to the Right Hon. Lord Tredegar for his generosity in presenting to the Corporation the land required to widen Newport Road, from Albany Road to the Taff Vale Railway (Roath Branch).

Sir William Lewis has informed the Corporation that Lord Bute is prepared to sell 38 acres out of the 59 composing Cathays Park, for the purposes of municipal buildings and public recreation ground, for £120,000.

A Deputation, consisting of Monsignor Williams, Father Hayde and Father Cormack, waited upon the Committee of the Burial Board with reference to a new entrance to the Catholic burial-ground. The matter was deferred.[1]

1893 January 9.

Charles Edward Waring, of Kingsland, Peterston-super-Ely, Civil Engineer, was elected (unopposed) Councillor for the Central Ward.

The Mayor reported that the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bute, K.T., had presented and forwarded to the Corporation a valuable portrait of himself by Professor Herkomer, of London, which His Worship had caused to be placed in a prominent position in the Council Chamber.

Resolved unanimously That the cordial and hearty thanks of this Council be tendered to the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, K.T., for his generosity in presenting to this Corporation a magnificent oil-painting of himself in his robe and chain of office as Mayor and Chief Magistrate of the County Borough of Cardiff for 1890-1 ; and the Council hereby records the pleasure with which it receives the gift, and assures His Lordship that the same is highly appreciated by the people of Cardiff.

Sub-Committee appointed to consider the siltage in the river Taff.

Resolved That the Borough Engineer be instructed to adopt such measures as he may deem desirable, with a view of preventing the mud accumulating upon the shoal in the middle of the river Taff immediately above the Clarence Bridge.

An extract from the proceedings of the Museum Sub-Committee was read regarding the old town stocks, and the matter was left in the hands of the Chairman.[2]

[1] The Catholics complained that a public-house had been built in proximity to their entrance-gate.

[2] The Museum has not yet (eleven years later) obtained the stocks.

Tram line doubled from High Street to Castle Street.

Portmanmoor Road is in process of construction.

Corporation has acquired the strip of land between Westborne Crescent and the bank of the Taff, for making a communication between Coldstream Terrace and Cardiff Bridge.

A long strike of operative masons is continuing.

1893 February 13.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood having received the appointment of Assistant Town Clerk of Plymouth, resigns his post under the Cardiff Corporation.

Mr. W. J. Board is promoted to the post of Common Law and Conveyancing Clerk.

Mr. P. H. Gray is appointed to fill the position vacated by the resignation of Mr. William Smith in the Town Clerk's Office.

Correspondence was read relative to the proposed Cardiff Harbour Trust. The Town Clerk writes Sir William Lewis that the Corporation have under consideration the desirability of establishing a Harbour Trust, so that the various interests involved in the docks and railways may be consolidated to the advancement of the trade of the Port of Cardiff. It was believed that Lord Bute would be willing to enter into negotiations for the transfer of the whole property forming the Cardiff Docks, and the warehouses, wharves, railways &c. incidental thereto, with a view to the formation of such a Trust, which it was suggested should include the Penarth Docks and the Barry Docks.

Sir William replies that, providing a Trust is formed upon a satisfactory basis, the Bute Docks Company are prepared to entertain the suggestion.

1893 March 13.

Votes of thanks to the Marquess of Bute for presenting to the Corporation a portrait in oils of Alderman Daniel Lewis, his Lordship's Deputy during his Mayoralty.

1893 April 10.

£11,000 to the School Board.

1893 May 8.

The Town Clerk read and the Mayor presented to the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, K.T., the Vote of Thanks engrossed on vellum, passed by the Council in recognition of his eminent services to the Town during his Mayoralty (1890-1). The Marquess suitably replied.

The Merchants' Exchange at the Docks having been burned down, is in course of reconstruction.

Resolved That this (General Purposes) Committee desires to express its sincere sympathy with the proprietors of the *Western Mail* on the occasion of the disastrous fire, whereby their business premises, plant, machinery and stock have been completely destroyed.

Town Clerk reported that by an order of the Local Government Board, made under the Divided Parishes Acts and dated the 22nd December 1882, a formerly detached part of Rumney Civil Parish, situate in Glamorganshire, was added to and amalgamated with Roath Civil Parish and was ordered to form part of the County of Glamorgan. No order, however, was made as to this piece forming part of the Borough of Cardiff, the Local Government Board being debarred by the provisions of the Divided Parishes Act from making such an order. It therefore appeared that the part of the Parish of Roath above mentioned was not within the Borough of Cardiff. The Town Clerk suggested that the Corporation should make a representation to the Local Government Board to add same to the Borough, so that the Borough boundary may at this point be co-extensive with the Parish of Roath, the whole of which is popularly believed to be within the Borough.

Resolved That a representation be made to the Local Government Board that the boundary of the Borough of Cardiff be altered by the inclusion within the Borough of so much of the Parish of Roath as lies within the County of Glamorgan and is not included in the present Municipal Borough of Cardiff.

Resolved That the Town Clerk, in accordance with the provisions of the statute in that behalf, be allowed to take a second articled clerk.

Resolved unanimously That the Council of the County Borough of Cardiff, being the metropolis of the Principality of Wales, desire most respectfully to renew to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen

the assurance of their devotion to Her Majesty's Person and Throne, and to offer their sincere congratulations on the happy and auspicious occasion of the approaching marriage of Her Majesty's illustrious grandson, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Her Serene Highness the Princess Victoria May of Teck.

(Like resolutions to be forwarded to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and to Prince George and Princess May).

Resolved That upon the occasion of the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of York to H.S.H. Princess May of Teck, the day be observed in Cardiff as a holiday, and that the Mayor be desired to respectfully invite the tradespeople to close their places of business and decorate their establishments.

Resolved That all future appointments to be made in the several offices and departments of the Corporation shall at the least be locally advertised.

1893 June 19.

Town Clerk reported that he had been served with a writ issued in an action by Lord Bute against the Corporation, claiming (1) Damages for removing the obstruction caused by the silting of the river Taff near the Clarence Bridge, and (2) Injunction to restrain the Corporation from any repetition thereof. The facts which led to the action were as follows :—

On 18 December 1892, the Borough Engineer received from the Bute Shipbuilding, Engineering and Dry Dock Co. a letter calling attention to the large amount of siltage accumulating in the bed of the river between the Clarence Bridge and their ship-yard, requesting him to have it removed, and stating that it rendered the approach to their property difficult and dangerous.

The Borough Engineer was asked to report as to the best way of getting rid of the mud, and eventually decided to excavate a channel through the centre of the shoal in the river bed and place an old barge there filled with débris, so as to turn the water into the said channel.

These operations were commenced and carried out without interference until the 19th ultimo, when the Borough Engineer had an interview with Sir William Thomas Lewis on another matter, and Sir William incidentally mentioned the work that was then going

forward in the bed of the river Taff. The Borough Engineer informed him that the Corporation had undertaken the work at the request of the Bute tenants (the above-named Company), and that the same was being carried out as one of the duties thrown upon the Corporation in their capacity as conservators of the river.

Immediately after this, on the same day, Lord Bute's Solicitor, Mr. John Stuart Corbett, wrote the Town Clerk alleging that the land belonged to the Marquess, that he should have expected his permission would have been asked before the works were commenced, and requesting that orders should be given to discontinue the same until the objects had been explained to Lord Bute's advisers. The Town Clerk then requested Mr. Corbett to state from what date and under what authority Lord Bute claimed to be the proprietor of the river. Mr. Corbett replied that Lord Bute and his predecessors in title had for centuries been the owners of the bed or soil of the navigable part of the river Taff; and that this had not been disputed, except to some extent by the Crown, which dispute was settled by a conveyance of the Crown rights (if any) to Lord Bute.

The correspondence did not go beyond a statement of the claim of the Corporation to be from time immemorial conservators of the river Taff, entitling them to certain privileges and rendering them liable to various obligations and duties—including the duty of keeping the river clear and free from obstruction, in discharge whereof the works in question had been carried out. The claim of Lord Bute to be owner of the soil forming the bed of the river is by virtue, it is presumed, of his own proprietorship of the land on either side.

The Town Clerk has instructed his Agents to enter appearance to the writ and ask for statement of claim, which will entail upon Lord Bute the burden of showing his title to the property he claims in the bed of the river.

Resolved That the action of the Town Clerk be approved, and that he be instructed to take such steps as he may deem advisable to defend the action and assert the title of the Corporation to be conservators of the river Taff.

Mr. W. Luke Evans ceases to be Inspector of Weights and Measures, and in lieu thereof is appointed Inspector of Explosives and Petroleum.

Cardiff Incorporated Shipowners' Association write enclosing copy of the following resolution :—"That a vote of thanks be sent to his Worship the Mayor of Cardiff for the police protection afforded the business men at the Docks during the recent dispute with seamen, which probably prevented serious rioting and injury to property and persons."

A letter was read from the Local Government Board, enclosing copy of a telegram received by the Home Office from Father Butler that typhus fever was in the Docks and that no provision was made for isolation.

Dr. Walford presents a special report on the outbreak of typhus fever, the first since 1885. It occurred almost exclusively in the Irish quarters of the town ; and among those attacked by the disease was the Rev. Father Butler, of Saint Paul's, Tyndall Street, who had devoted a great deal of time and attention to his destitute parishioners, and visited the houses in which the first known cases occurred.

Proposed by way of amendment by Mr. Alderman Carey and seconded by Mr. Councillor Thomas, That all the references to the Irish residents or people in the above report of the Medical Officer of Health be eliminated.

The amendment was carried.

"Whitehall. 14th June 1893.

Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the Resolution of Congratulation passed at a meeting of the Council of the County Borough of Cardiff on the occasion of the betrothal of His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Her Serene Highness the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck ; and I have to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant.

W. H. Asquith."

(The like from the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria Mary and the Duke of York.)

£650 added to the Mayor's salary, for festivities in connection with the forthcoming Royal marriage.

Sexton of Saint John's church wrote asking £6 for a peal of ten bells, from 9 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. on the day of the Royal wedding.

The Town Clerk was directed to enquire the cost of having the bells of Saint Peter's[1] rung for the same time.

At the next meeting it was Resolved That the Town Clerk be authorised to order a peal of bells to be rung at Saint John's and Saint Peter's. Also that the Town Hall be illuminated and decorated, and medals purchased for distribution at the tea to be given to the school-children in Cathays Park.

1893 July 10.

An action has been commenced against the Corporation, at the instance of the Attorney-General, raising the question of the recent vote for the increase of the Mayor's remuneration for the purpose of celebrating the marriage of the Duke of York; together with a process to set aside the orders for increase of the same salary in connection with the visits of the Duke of Clarence and the Lord Mayor of London to Cardiff.

Thomas Caister Major is appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Borough; salary £180 and uniform.

Resolved unanimously That The Most Honourable the Marquess of Bute, K.T., be respectfully and cordially invited to open the Roath Park upon his Lordship's next birthday, if convenient.

The Stipendiary having given a decision in favour of the legality of the sale of alcoholic liquor on Sundays in clubs supported by common contributions, a number of men are now accustomed to assemble on Sundays on a piece of waste ground (popularly termed "the Hotel de Marl") and there broach barrels of beer purchased with the money of every comer who throws a few pence into a hole in the ground. The police attempting to forcibly suppress these assemblies, much excitement and disorder resulted.

Resolved That a free supply of water be granted to Mr. Charles Thompson, of Penhill Close, for the grounds known as Cae-Syr-Dafydd during such time as they remain open to the public.

1893 September 11.

"Isle of Bute.

August 19th 1893.

Dear Mr. Wheatley,—Pray be good enough to convey to the Mayor and Council the expression of my sincere thanks for their very

[1] Catholic church, Roath.

kind invitation, and of my earnest hopes that the future of Roath Park may more than justify the expectations which, as far as I know, everyone entertained on the subject. I am very sorry, however, that the great probability of important business rendering necessary my presence in Scotland puts it out of my power to perform the interesting ceremony.—Believe me, Dear Mr. Wheatley, sincerely yours.

BUTE."

Mr. Joseph Spiridion having valued the Mayor's chain and badge, the loving-cup and the four maces at £2,800, the regalia in question were insured for that sum.

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1893-1894.

1893 November 9 Thursday.

Councillor Trounce elected Mayor; salary £350.

Alderman Daniel Lewis, J.P., appointed Deputy Mayor.

Moved by Councillor Thomas (in pursuance of notice of motion previously given) and

Resolved That this Council deems it an imperative duty to direct a thorough and exhaustive investigation into the statements and representations of the *South Wales Daily News* on the subject of Cardiff Lands; and as a preliminary step desires the Town Clerk to have prepared with all convenient speed a précis of all charters, deeds and documents in the custody of the Corporation relating to Corporate Lands (excluding lands recently acquired for waterworks and improvement purposes), and of all references to Corporate lands or leases thereof in ancient books and records, as well as of all charters, deeds and documents the existence of which may be ascertained by references in other charters, deeds and documents, but which are not now in the possession or custody of the Corporation, and submit a print thereof to each member of this Council; and that a Special Committee be appointed for the purpose of ventilating, inquiring into and considering the whole subject and reporting to this Council thereon.

Names taken as follows:—For: The Mayor; Aldermen Jacobs, D. Jones, Sanders and T. Rees; Councillors Ramsdale, Riches, F. J. Beavan, W. Lewis, Thomas, N. Rees, Jenkins, Andrews, White,

Munn, Comley, Morgan, Crossman, John and Good—20. Neutral: Alderman D. Lewis.

Resolved That the following gentlemen be appointed a Special Committee for the purpose of carrying out the above resolution: The Mayor; Aldermen Jacobs, D. Jones and Sanders; Councillors Vaughan, E. Beavan, Ramsdale, Shackell, Riches, F. J. Beavan, Tucker, W. Lewis, Thomas, Jenkins, White, Munn, Morgan and Waring.

Resolved unanimously That the Right Honourable John Crichton Stuart, Earl of Dumfries (the eldest son of the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bute, K.T.,) be respectfully and cordially invited to open the Roath Park on the 25th April 1894.

Special Committee *re* Records, 22 November 1893. Councillor Thomas was elected Chairman of the Records Committee, and Councillor F. J. Beavan Deputy Chairman.

Records Committee, 1 December 1893. Resolved That the Town Clerk be instructed to prepare a list of all charters and ancient documents &c. in possession of the Corporation and submit same to the Sub-Committee mentioned in the following resolution.

Resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee for the purpose of considering the above list: The Mayor; the Chairman; Alderman Sanders; Councillors White and Morgan.

Town Clerk read a letter dated 9 November 1893, from Mr. T. Carr, offering to copy ancient or indistinct documents at 9*d.* per hour, or 3*d.* per folio, and 1*d.* per folio fair copy; and also letters dated 7, 9 and 13 November, from Mr. J. Hobson Matthews, Solicitor (author of "A History of Saint Ives, Lelant, Towednack and Zennor"), offering his services to this Committee.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor, (Councillor Trounce) presented to the Corporation the Minute Book of the Town Commissioners of Cardiff, from 1815 to 1837, which he had obtained from a local gentleman.

Resolved unanimously That the best thanks of this Committee be accorded to His Worship for his valuable and interesting gift to the Corporation.

Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., forwards the following note:—"The Secretaries of the Joint Naval and Military Committee (Colonel Vetch and Captain Prince Louis of Battenberg) are now engaged

in drawing up their report on the defended ports of Great Britain and Ireland.

They visited Cardiff and Barry Docks in April last and, in company with the local military officers, considered on the spot the question of the defence of these ports and of the river Severn."

1893 December 11.

General District Rate 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £.

Resolved That the honorary freedom of the Borough be conferred upon General Roberts, on his approaching visit to Cardiff.

Deputation of ratepayers presented to the Parliamentary Committee a memorial praying them to exercise their powers and procure the removal of the hoardings along the Canal Bank in New Street.

1894 January 8.

Police-Constable Hudson was rewarded for saving the lives of certain children from a fire which broke out at 56 Janet Street.

"Mount Stuart, Rothesay, Isle of Bute.

Decr. 19th 1893.

Dear Mr. Wheatley,—I beg to offer the Mayor and the rest of the Council my warm thanks for their very kind proposal as to the opening of Roath Park. It would gratify me very much that John should perform the ceremony. At such a distance of time, however, I feel that it would be too rash to try and bind myself by an absolute promise; and perhaps also it may occur to you that, for the opening of a Park, a day somewhat later—say at the end of May or early part of June, when vegetation is more advanced—might be more convenient. Unless there be some reason for April 25 which is unknown to me, there is plenty of time to think about this. Allow me to take this opportunity of expressing my best wishes for a happy Christmas and New Year for all at Cardiff. Believe me, Dear Mr. Wheatley, sincerely yours.

BUTE."

Letter from the High Sheriff of Glamorgan regarding the inadequate accommodation for Assize business at Cardiff and Swansea, and stating that, if good accommodation were provided at Cardiff, no doubt the Assizes would be held at Cardiff exclusively,

unless Swansea took some action as well. (Referred to the Town Hall Committee.)

1894 January 26.

At 12.30 p m. General the Right Hon. Lord Roberts, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., V.C., attended the Council, and was admitted an Honorary Freeman of the County Borough of Cardiff, the Admission being witnessed by the Mayor and Town Clerk.

The Mayor presented Lord Roberts with the scrip containing the Freedom; and Colonel Sir Edward Hill, M.P., presented his Lordship, on behalf of the 2nd Glamorganshire Volunteer Artillery, with a gold casket therefor.

Records Committee, 2 and 5 February. Sub-Committee 2 February, Town Clerk submitted a Schedule as prepared by him, of Charters, ancient documents, books &c. in possession of the Corporation.

Resolved That an expert be engaged for the purpose of reading and carefully perusing every document, book &c. contained in the schedule submitted by the Town Clerk, and preparing a précis of all charters, deeds and documents in the custody of the Corporation relating to corporate lands (&c., as in the first resolution of Council) and carefully extracting all references which occur in such documents, books &c. in relation to the river Taff and the Corporation being the conservators thereof.

Resolved That Mr. John Hobson Matthews, Solicitor, of Church Street, Cardiff, be appointed for the purpose of carrying out the above resolution, at a salary of £4 per week; and that he proceed continuously until the completion of the work.

Records Committee. 5 February.

Resolved That the expert (Mr. Hobson Matthews) be instructed to obtain all possible information and to report to the Sub-Committee appointed by this Committee on the 1st December 1893, with regard to the rights of the Corporation in the foreshores of Cardiff.

1894 February 12.

Parks Committee thank Lord Tredegar for presenting some "tame wild ducks" to the Corporation.

1894 March 12.

Resolved That the new Park be opened on Wednesday 20 June next, the Earl of Dumfries' birthday. That the park be named Roath Park. That a gold key and an address be presented to the Earl, as the gift of the Parks Committee. That there be a public procession. That aquatic sports be held on the lake on the opening-day. That six memorial trees be planted.

Borough Engineer stated that Lord Bute's representatives had commenced excavating in the bed and foreshore on the eastern side of the river Taff, a little below the Penarth Road bridge, with the intention of erecting machinery for pumping water from the river into the timber-pond adjoining.

Resolved That the Town Clerk and the Borough Engineer report thereon, and meantime take measures to protect the rights of the Corporation.

1894 April 9.

£14,400 to the School Board.

"House of Falkland, Falkland, Fifeshire.

April 4th 1894.

My dear Mr. Wheatley,—Pray offer to the Committee my sincere thanks for the kind thoughtfulness which has dictated their suggestion that June 20th, being John's birthday, should be the day upon which he is to perform the ceremony of opening Roath Park. As far as we are able to foresee, we shall be able, as we shall certainly be most happy, to be at Cardiff on that day. Believe me, Dear Mr. Wheatley, sincerely yours.

BUTE."

Records Committee, 2 May 1894. The Preliminary Report of the Archivist, Mr. J. Hobson Matthews, was read and was ordered to be entered upon the Minutes:—

Town Hall, Cardiff.

25 April 1894.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Records Committee,

I have the honour to lay before you a Preliminary Report of my work done in connection with the Cardiff Lands and Records investigation.

My duties commenced on the 15th of February last. In detail they are, as I understand them, the following:—

1. To examine all the Charters, municipal records and documents of title in the custody of the Town Clerk of Cardiff, in order to ascertain and report:—

(*a*) The extent and history of the landed property of the Mayor, Aldermen and Capital Burgesses of the Borough of Cardiff; whether the Corporation have been deprived of the possession of any lands and tenements, and full particulars of any such deprivation.

(*b*) What are the respective rights of the Corporation and the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bute in the soil of the Borough, in the foreshore, and in the Taff.

(*c*) The history of the various public charities which are or ought to be wholly or partially subject to the Corporation's control.

(*d*) The nature and condition of the ancient archives in the possession of the Corporation; also whether any have been alienated from their possession, and the whereabouts of all such alienated archives.

2. To examine the local records preserved among the national archives at the Record Office in London, for the purpose of more fully elucidating the above questions.

3. To endeavour to trace, search out, examine and report upon any municipal or other local records which, rightfully or wrongfully, may be in the possession of private individuals.

4. To furnish you with an exhaustive report upon my work.

The Town Clerk having provided me with a schedule of the Charters, municipal records and documents of title in his custody, and allowed me every facility for examining the same, I found them to be as follows:—

11 Charters.

19 Translations of Charters.

83 MS. books of Municipal Records.

5 Bundles of Vouchers, Bonds, miscellaneous old papers and fragmentary documents.

166 parcels of Title Deeds, Abstracts, Copies, Drafts &c.

6 Maps and Plans, unconnected with deeds.

8 Terriers, Rentals or Schedules of Corporation Property, for the most part comprised in the books.

I have examined the Charters with their translations, and corrected the latter in many instances.

I have gone through the whole of the Minutes of Council from 1710 to 1880—*i.e.* for 170 years consecutively—and have extracted everything likely to be of use relating to the matters on which information was desired.

I have also gone through most of the Minute Books of the various Committees for the same period.

The bundles of miscellanea have been carefully sifted, and all useful matter extracted therefrom.

The title-deeds have been systematically examined, and particulars of the various properties have been arranged in tabular form and chronological order.

The maps and plans have been made use of to fix the precise situations of the Corporation's lands and tenements. (I have, moreover, improved my knowledge of these by personal examination of the ancient sites).

The rent-rolls, of course, have engaged a large share of my attention. Though few in number, they have been the tie-beams, so to speak, of the work of investigation, holding together and consolidating the separate results of my search among the various classes of records.

Out of these materials I am compiling an exhaustive list of all the lands and tenements which belong to the Mayor, Aldermen and Capital Burgesses of Cardiff, and of all those which have been in their possession at any time during the past 150 years; and in some particulars my information extends to a much remoter period. My list, though not yet complete, comprises 138 properties.

As a result of this method of dealing with the records, I am in a position to give a minute and consecutive account of most of the properties, shewing when and how they came into the possession of the Corporation, what has been done with them while they have been in their possession, and, where a property has been parted with by the Corporation, the date and other particulars of the alienation. In not a few cases I shall be able to show how the apathy of former

officials, and the designs of interested parties, have brought about the loss of property.

When the information I have already acquired has been supplemented by a search at the Record Office and by the perusal of archives which have got into private hands, I shall be able to supply to you the fullest and most minute particulars of all the property which is, has been, and ought to be, in the possession of the Corporation.

With reference to the second subject of enquiry, namely the respective rights of the Corporation and Lord Bute in the Borough, its river and foreshore, I have collected a large quantity of useful information, and am in a position to show that the Borough of Cardiff, at least as first territorially defined, is subject to no manorial overlordship save such as may have vested in the Crown. I refrain from saying more on this head at present, as the subject requires a thorough examination in the light of the national archives. I will, however, just add that I can satisfactorily establish the claim of the Corporation to be the official Conservators of the river Taff, and to have been so from the earliest times in the Borough's history.

With regard to the old public charities of Cardiff, my information is not so ample as I could wish; though I have made a useful summary from the Minutes of Council, &c., of the Corporation's transactions from time to time in this respect. What there may be at the Record Office to throw light on the question I cannot say, but I imagine ample particulars must be obtainable. I gleaned a great deal of information there with reference to the charities of Saint Ives, when working upon the archives of that borough.

My final Report to you shall comprise all information as to the nature and condition of the ancient archives now in the Town Clerk's custody, as well as of the local records which I shall have been able to meet with at the Record Office and in the hands of private individuals. I shall have some suggestions to submit to you as to the preservation of the invaluable historical muniments of our Borough.

This brings me to the very weighty question of the alleged removal of ancient records from the custody of the Corporation. Now that I have gone through nearly all the Cardiff documents which were likely to throw any light upon these enquiries, I am able to state positively that the Corporation have been deprived of a large quantity of muniments, including probably some title-deeds, and

certainly many important and highly interesting official records of various kinds, such as early minute and account books, and even Charters. I know that there should be at least four earlier Town Books than the one commencing 1711, which is the oldest in the Town Clerk's custody; and it is equally certain that the last Charter granted to the Town of Cardiff (that of King James II.) is missing.

Without having entered upon any investigation into the abstraction of the missing records, I have already received hints from more than one person as to the present whereabouts of some of them. There is every likelihood that a thorough enquiry will result in the tracing of the lost documents, in their being at least perused and copied by the Corporation, and in some cases of their restoration to their rightful custodian, the present Town Clerk. Such an enquiry, moreover, is necessary for the complete elucidation of the facts with regard to the Corporation's property and the other questions which form part of my researches.

I may add that, in addition to the muniments submitted to me by the Town Clerk, I have been able to draw upon a few very useful documents shewn to me by friends, and upon a mass of notes in my own private possession, collected from various historical sources.

It appears from the Minutes of Council that the Corporation has for a century past been agitated, at frequently recurring intervals, with a desire to sift and examine the questions which you have commissioned me to investigate. Time after time the Council has resolved that these matters (their landed property, the Lord's manorial claims, the Taff, the charities and the records) should be investigated by the Town Clerk and reported upon, with a view to vigorous action on behalf of the burgesses; and each time has the question been quietly shelved and forgotten. This inert policy has resulted in serious pecuniary loss to the Corporation, as when, in 1838, for want of the necessary information (which was quite available) to lay before their counsel, the Corporation allowed the late Lord Bute to be recognised by the High Court as "Lord of the Manor of Cardiff"—a manor which never existed save on paper and in the imaginations of apathetic burgesses on the one hand, and interested claimants on the other.

For one week I was occupied in preparing for the Town Clerk a Supplemental Brief to be used by Defendants' counsel in the action

brought by the Marquess of Bute against the Corporation in respect of the diversion of the Taff; such supplementary brief being practically a treatise on the question of the alleged "Manor of Cardiff," in which I shewed that such a manor had no existence.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee,

Your obedient Servant.

JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS,

Expert Archivist to the Corporation.

The Committee discussed the sale of portions of the foreshore by the Crown to Lord Bute and the action of the Corporation thereon, and it was

Resolved That the Town Clerk present a Report upon the matter to the Parliamentary Committee.

Property and Markets Committee, 2 May. An Extract from the proceedings of the Finance Committee held on the 25th April was read, referring to this Committee an account amounting to £5. 10s. 4*d.* from the Trustees of Lord Bute in respect of Town tolls, and suggesting that enquiry be made as to the purport of this annual charge.

Resolved That the matter be referred to the Records Committee, and that they be respectfully requested to direct the Expert (Mr. Matthews) to enquire into the matter, and to furnish all possible information in reference thereto to this Committee.

1894 May 7.

Resolved That the Town Clerk give notice to the Bute authorities regarding their action in sinking a well and diverting the course of the channel in the river Taff at Grangetown, and informing them that the Corporation object thereto, and require the Bute authorities to cease their interference with the river at once and restore the premises to their former condition.

Resolved That the Town Clerk give notice to the Bute authorities, requesting the removal of the railings brought down from the top of the embankment to the bed of the river Taff in two places in the Riverside Ward.

General District Rate 1s. 3*d.* in the £.

Town's Meeting resolved That this Town's Meeting of the citizens of Cardiff records its emphatic protest against the unjustifiable attempt,

in the Bill now being promoted in Parliament by the Bute Docks Company, to obtain compulsory powers of levying tolls on all persons leaving Cardiff by water.

1894 May 23.

Records Committee, 6 June.

After reading the Report of the Archivist, Mr. J. Hobson Matthews :—

Resolved That Mr. Matthews be authorised to proceed to London at once.

1894 June 11.

On the adoption of the proceedings of the Records Committee of 6 June being moved, it was proposed by Councillor Munn, by way of amendment, seconded by Councillor W. Lewis, and

Resolved That the paragraph regarding sale of portions of foreshore be rescinded, and that the Town Clerk be desired to send a printed Report upon this matter to every member of the Corporation ; and that a Special Meeting of the General Purposes Committee be held on the 25th instant to consider the same.

Letter from the Roath Carlylean Society, forwarding a Resolution unanimously passed at a public meeting on the 6th instant :—

"That the acquisition of the foreshore by the Bute Authority in 1889, on the supposition that the Marquis of Bute was Lord of the Manor, should have been strenuously opposed by the Corporation at the time, and that even now immediate steps should be taken to recover the rights of the Town in the said foreshore ; and that this Resolution be embodied in a petition to Parliament and the Borough Member.

Proposed by Councillor Thomas, seconded by Alderman Carey, by way of amendment to a previous motion, That in all future appointments of officials employed by the Corporation, where the salary does not exceed £200 per annum—all other things being equal —the appointments be confined to residents in the Town of Cardiff or within a radius of eight miles of the Town—the Waterworks Committee excepted.

General District Rate 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £.

Salaries of the Mace-bearers, Charles Pearce and Jacob Wise, raised to £52 per annum, and uniform.

Head Constable reported that a prisoner, named William Morgan, had escaped on the 3rd instant from the yard of the Roath Police Station.

Property and Markets Committee, 20 June. The following Report of the Archivist was received and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes :—

Chief Rent of £5. 13*s.* 7½*d.*

It having within the last few days been asked in Finance Committee by what right the Marquess of Bute claims the annual payment of £5. 13*s.* 7½*d.* from the Cardiff Corporation, I have to lay before the Chairman and Members of the Records Committee of the Town Council a statement of the historical facts involved in the question.

In the first place I will remind the Committee that not only is this a very ancient payment, but that the question as to its obligatoriness has been raised by the Corporation several times within the last hundred years, as may be seen by the Minutes of Council. And inasmuch as those Minutes do not record anything beyond the referring of the matter to the Town Clerk for the time being for investigation, it is to be presumed that the difficulty was not found capable of solution in a sense favourable to the wishes of the Corporation.

This annual payment is, as I shall show, in the nature of a fee-farm rent, or chief-rent, *i.e.* a payment made to the Lords of Glamorgan, from whom the Vill of Cardiff originally received her privileges, franchises and immunities.

So early as the year 1296 we find in an Extent of the Earl's possessions and revenues the item "and from the toll of the Burgh and fairs 100*s.*"

The pair of gilded spurs to be rendered by the Burgesses to the Lord every Michaelmas, under our earliest extant Charter, that of 1338, seems to have been an ordinary rent of the land thereby granted for the erection of their "Booth Hall."

The chief-rent appears again in an Extent of 1350, which has this statement: "Also the tolls of the Town and of the seas there are worth by the year 100*s.*"

According to the Charter granted to Cardiff by Richard, Earl de Beauchamp, in 1421, the Bailiffs and Assistants of the Burgh were to take their oaths "to govern well and to collect and levy, before our

Constable in our Exchequer of Cardiff, the moneys and customs thence due to us *sicut de antiquo consuevit*, as was the custom from ancient times." On a comparison of this provision with my other references, it is evident that we have here an allusion to the chief-rent, that it was derived from the tolls of the Town and was paid into the Lord's Exchequer by the Municipal authorities, and that it was of ancient date.

The Charter of James II. reserves to the Crown yearly such fee-farms, rents &c. as were accustomed to be paid, and makes no mention of the Lord. It must be remembered that the Lordship of Glamorgan had before this date twice reverted to the Crown, and that the Lordship of Cardiff Castle and its dependencies was now held *in capite* of the Crown by the Earl of Pembroke.

The boundaries between the respective rights, privileges and authorities of the Crown and the Lords of Glamorgan had been from the earliest times very vague and indefinite; but it is certain that, on the grant of the Lordship by King Edward VI. to the Earl of Pembroke, the dignity of the new possession was curtailed of much of its ancient power. This diminution of the old feudal authority of the Lord was made plain and evident in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. by the pleadings and verdict in the celebrated Action brought by the Earl against one of the burgesses, when it was shewn that he (the Earl) was not Lord of the soil of the Borough of Cardiff, nor of a Manor of Cardiff.[1]

That verdict might have been expected to affect the Earl of Pembroke's position as the representative in title of the Norman Barons whose politic generosity first created the Municipality of Cardiff, and consequently to affect the immemorial payment of the chief-rent. However, in 1666, in an *Inquisitio* held at Cardiff on the Earl's decease, the Jurors declared as follows :—

"For the privileges and liberties held by this Towne Corporate they say that y^e s^d Corporac'on of Cardiff have held and ought to hold the same in fee farm for ever according to their Charters and auntient

[1] Since the above Report was written, I have somewhat modified my view as to the practical effect of the verdict in the Exchequer suit of 1604. There was no "Manor of Cardiff"; but the Lord of Cardiff Castle and its dependencies was Lord of the Borough of Cardiff, and the verdict does not show that he was not Lord of the soil. J.H.M. 1904.

The Post Lamps, Newport Road

customs, paying therefore yearly to y^e^ Lord & his L'dship's Auditor after Michaelmas y^e^ some of Five pounds thirteen shillings and seven pence half-penny, for which the Baylifes of y^e^ s^d^ Towne for y^e^ time being do every yeare respectively account."

It is not clear why the chief-rent, which in 1350 was stated at a hundred shillings, should in 1666 be £5. 13*s.* 7½*d.* as it still is. I imagine the sum was originally 34 marks, *i.e.* £5. 13*s.* 4*d.*; and that 34 marks, at the same date, was equal to 100 shillings of the money of that period. A mark is said to equal 3*s.* 4*d.* of our present coinage; but it must be remembered that a penny of early mediæval money was equivalent to about a shilling of these days. On the whole, then, the manifold fluctuations in the value of money, and the alteration of the coinage, are sufficient to account for the discrepancy.

We now come to the Charter of King James II., granted in 1687. This differs in a very remarkable manner from that of King James I., in providing an express reservation of the rights of the Earl of Pembroke. The clause runs thus :—

"Saving always and to the aforesaid Thomas Earl of Pembroke and also to the Lady Charlotte Herbert daughter and heir of Philip late Earl of Pembroke deceased their heirs and assigns reserved All such the like the same and similar rents rights powers customs and privileges whatsoever as and which the predecessors of the aforesaid Thomas Earl of Pembroke and the Lady Charlotte Herbert at any time have used and enjoyed within the Town aforesaid or the limits or precints thereof."

This clause is so liberal in its wording—reserving, as it does, to the Earl of Pembroke and his successors all rents &c. which his predecessors at any time had enjoyed—that it certainly discounts the effect of the silence of the first James' Charter in this respect; but it is doubtful whether this Charter was ever received by the Town.

To turn to the Corporation's books of minutes and accounts, we find throughout them constant entries of the payment of the high or chief rent. The Common Attorneys' Accounts have these items :—

1712 "Paid my Lord Windsor's Auditor £5. 13. 7½."

1714 "Paid M^r^ Seward my Lord's Rent £11. 14. 11."

1720 "Paid Lord Windsor's Rent £5. 13. 7½."

1724 "Paid M^r^ Seward my Lord's Rent £11. 14. 11." doubtless for two years' rent and interest.

The Lord's Rentals, as cited in Mr. Serjeant Talfourd's Brief in Williams *v.* Corporation of Cardiff, 1834, show that the same sum was paid in the years 1730, 1746, 1758, 1759, 1760 and 1799. And to revert to the Common Attorneys' Accounts, we have these further entries:—

1739 "Pd to Lord Windsor a year's rent as p' receipt dated 8th December 1738: £5. 13. 7½."

1783 December 16 &c. "To Lord Cardiff £5. 13. 7½."

1792 "By Cash paid Right Honble Earl Bute rent £5. 13. 7½."

1819 "Pd Mr John Bird as Agent for the Marquess of Bute arrears of Fee Farm rents of the tolls of the Market to Michaelmas 1818: £60. 4. 4½."

1820 May 18 "Pd Lord Bute intt of £1060. 3. 3. and for tolls £58. 13. 9."

By the Minutes of Council for 1825 it appears that the question of this payment was then raised. The Order runs:—

"Ordered: That the Marquess of Bute be requested to furnish the Corporation with a copy of the Grant under which his Lordship claims the Reserved Rent of £5. 13. 7½. from the Corporation."

No further record in relation to this Order appears, so that it is probable Lord Bute's Solicitor satisfied the Council of his right to levy the payment; and in 1835 we find the same payment again recorded:—

1835 July 31. "Paid the Marquess of Bute a year's Rent of Tolls due Ms. last £5. 13. 7½."

1836. This year an account of Annual Expenditure contains the item: "Marquess of Bute for Tolls £5. 13. 7½."

(From 1837 to 1842 inclusive, no entry of any such payment occurs.)

In 1837 the general question of the tolls was brought prominently forward by an Action at law, in which the Corporation was Defendant. David Evans, Constable, demanded toll of a waggon-load of grain brought into the town by Christopher Williams, and, on being refused, seized the toll in kind. Williams brought an Action of trespass against the Corporation, who prepared a case for the opinion of Counsel. In this case the Town Clerk submitted that the Corporation had a right to levy toll, the *quid pro quo* being their maintenance of an official weigher and of the Market-house and its appliances, and their

immemorial payment of a fee-farm rent to the Lord for the right to levy tolls. Counsel advised that this Action should be settled, and that the right to tolls should be vindicated in a new Action, with the Corporation as Plaintiff. However, I do not find that this was done.

My opinion is that, as things stand, the annual chief-rent of £5. 13s. 7½d. is perfectly legal, and that the abundant evidence of its immemorial exaction by the Lord, and payment by the Burgesses, precludes the Corporation from successfully resisting the demand in any ordinary Action at law for customary rent due.

There is, however, a deeper question underlying this. It appears to me that the first payment of this rent to the Earl of Pembroke, after the Lordship had been granted to him by King Edward VI., was illegal. The chief-rent was an incident of the original feudal supremacy of the Lords of Glamorgan and Morganwg; but when once their anomalous jurisdiction had vested in the Sovereign, by the extinction of the ancient baronial house, such a rent-charge as this became the right of the Crown. For it to have been legally continued as a right of the new grantee of the Lordship, it should have been expressly given to him by the Crown. I have not yet seen the full Particulars of Edward the Sixth's grant—they are at the Record Office—but I do not believe they comprise a new grant of the chief-rent which had been anciently payable to the Lords out of the tolls of the Vill of Cardiff. If I am correct, it would perhaps be open to the Corporation to dispute the claim to this annual payment, on the ground solely that it had been demanded and rendered for the past three centuries under a mistake as to the facts—for no lapse of time is a bar to the rights of the Crown. No doubt also it would be an easy matter to induce the Crown to forego its claim to the payment. But to contest the matter with the Managers of the Bute Estate would be to embark upon legal proceedings of the most formidable kind.

JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS,
Expert Archivist to the Corporation.

Resolved that the above Report be referred to the Finance Committee.

Further Report of the Archivist :—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Records Committee,

In accordance with your instructions, I went to the London Record Office with the object of inspecting the Patent Roll of the Grant made by King Edward VI. to Sir William Herbert (afterwards Earl of Pembroke), Lord Bute's predecessor in title, on 7 May 1550.

On going through the Indices at the Search Room, I found that many grants of lands, revenues, offices and distinctions were made to Sir William Herbert about that time, as he was a person greatly in favour at the Court.

I went through the Patent Rolls of that period, but, to my surprise and disappointment, found no grant of lands at Cardiff, though I came across the Particulars for the same. The Particulars are a collection of documents setting forth in detail the precise properties which are to be granted, drawn up on behalf of, and signed by, the intending grantee. Mr. E. Salisbury, the courteous Official in charge of the Search Room, most kindly helped me in my search for the Patent, and expressed great surprise that it was apparently not to be found. He suggested that I should return the following day and examine a class of documents called Ministers' Accounts, among which it was just possible the grant might be, under another form. Meanwhile I carefully copied the Particulars for the grant, so far as they relate to possessions in and around Cardiff. On leaving the Record Office in the evening, I called on your Chairman at his hotel, and told him how I had fared. Mr. Thomas then handed me that day's *South Wales Daily News*, the leading article of which stated that the grant in question was really made by Letters Patent; but that, on search being made for the Counterpart at the Record Office, some years ago, it was then missing. This confirmed me in the belief that the document would not be found among the national archives.

Next day I sought for it in vain among the Ministers' Accounts of 1550, and then thought I would have one more look through the Patent Roll in which this grant ought to have been. I went therefore through the Roll again. It is some 20 yards in length and about a foot wide. At the very end of it was an immense blot or smear, as though the parchment had been daubed over with a house-painter's brush full of a dark brown pigment. On close examination, I could see writing under this smudge, and it proved to be the Patent I

wanted. As the document is a long one, you will not be surprised that it took me the whole day to decipher and copy it; for, in addition to its ink bath, it is in the peculiarly difficult calligraphy of Edward the Sixth's time, and in very abbreviated Law Latin. I made a copy of so much of the grant as concerns the lands around Cardiff. It includes, beside these, possessions in other parts of Glamorgan, and in Breconshire, Monmouthshire, Radnorshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Wiltshire, Staffordshire, Essex and Middlesex.

The language of this document is, if not ambiguous, provokingly oracular. Its framer did not foresee the legal questions which were so soon to arise; and therefore he did not, in such unmistakeable terms as we could wish, state "Cardiff is" or "Cardiff is not" a manor or part of a manor. But this very lack of distinctness is a point in favour of our position. Definite rights and powers must be granted by definite and precise wording. Our contention, in fact, is the contention of Morgan William, the Defendant in the great law-suit of the Earl of Pembroke *versus* William, which lasted four years and was decided, in the reign of James I., adversely to the claims of the Lord over the Town. The Defendant in that Action pleaded that the Earl "hath not the said seigniory of Glamorgan and Morganwg granted unto him by the Letters Patent in the fourth year of Edward the Sixth, by any special or express words."

You have seen that these Letters Patent purport to grant certain demesnes, manors and other estates, but that they fail to specify which are manors. They grant a number of manorial rights (or rights usually associated with manors), but in general terms and without particularising which are the manors to which those rights are incident. They do not say either that Cardiff was, or was not, considered a manor or parcel of a manor. This apparently intentional vagueness may be disappointing to us, but it must be still more unsatisfactory to those persons on whom lies the burden of proving the existence of a Manor of Cardiff.

You also see that in the Particulars themselves, which are drawn up in careful detail, no such manor as a Manor of Cardiff is named, nor is it stated that Cardiff was any part of a manor. There are, it is true, certain rights or dues of a feudal nature, payable by the Town to the Lord of the Castle, such as the prisage of ale, and the farm of the

tolls—in respect of which last an annual rent is paid to the Marquess of Bute—but a much greater number of such exactions would not be proof that the Town which paid them was any part of a manor.[1]

I should explain that the rents called Castle Ward were chief-rents payable by the tenants of certain manors in Glamorgan, to the Lord of Cardiff Castle as the representative of the ancient overlords of Glamorgan and Morganwg of whom such manors were originally holden. The theory was that the underlords were bound to defend Cardiff Castle, and to maintain in repair specified portions of the ramparts.

To sum up, my own view of these documents is that the Patent itself is far too vaguely worded to prove the existence of a Manor of Cardiff; and that the Particulars may be held to disprove it, from their failure to mention such a manor. Certainly neither document can avail those whose place it is to demonstrate the affirmative.

JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS,
Expert Archivist to the Corporation.

16 June 1894.

Resolved That Mr. Matthews be authorised to proceed to London forthwith, for the purpose of making such searches as will enable him to complete his report.

The Committee discussed the rights of the Corporation in the foreshore prior to the acquisition of portions thereof by Lord Windsor and Lord Bute, and the matter was left in the hands of the Chairman and Mr. Matthews to make inquiries and report further thereon to the next meeting.

Resolved That Mr. J. Hobson Matthews be requested to bring before this Committee such information, from the Brief he has prepared for Counsel upon the foreshore question, as will enable this Committee to form an opinion regarding the rights of the Corporation therein.

[1] Ten years after writing the above Report, I do not think I was right in drawing such a sharp distinction between "a parcel of a manor" and an area within which the Lord could exercise any rights of supremacy. My present view is that, though there is no "Manor of Cardiff," the Lord of Cardiff Castle and its dependencies enjoys certain overlordship rights within the Borough of Cardiff, as incident to his Manor of Roath-Dogfield, and that these rights are *implicitly* contained in the grant of 1550. J. H. M.

1894 July 9.

Resolved unanimously That while this (Parks) Committee disclaim any responsibility in the matter, they desire most respectfully to express their heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence with the relatives of the late William Henry Blakemore, who was accidently drowned in Roath Park Lake on the 4th instant.

Police-Constables Gretton and Dick are to be promoted to the rank of Detective Officers and respectively advanced a class, for meritorious services in arresting burglars on the 4th and 10th instant.

Head Constable received permission from the Watch Committee to apply for the appointment of Head Constable at Bristol.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to confer with the Head Constable, with a view to the retention of his services at Cardiff, and to make a recommendation to the Council on the subject.

Archivist's further Report :—

In accordance with your instructions I have examined and copied, at the London Record Office, such documents as I thought would throw light upon the question of the alleged Manor of Cardiff and the various issues which depend upon the solution of that question.

In an account of the year 1316 I discovered what will afford, I suppose, great satisfaction to some people in the Town.[1] It is a unique occurrence of the phrase "Manerium de Kaerdif"—Manor of Cardiff. Its value as a piece of evidence in favour of the manorial theory is, however, entirely negatived by the fact that it appears under the head not of Cardiff, but of Roath, shewing that it was applied to the Castle and its immediate dependencies, as an appendage of the Manor of *Roath*. The heading is 'ROATH,' immediately under which is the subordinate heading '*Manerium de Kaerdif*.' The items of the account refer to Roath Manor and Cardiff Castle, and not to the Town, the latter being dealt with under a previous and separate heading.

Of a date early in the reign of Elizabeth I have a curious paper, headed "Articles objected against the Earl of Pembroke." It is neither dated nor signed, but is evidently a private communication

[1] The allusion is to my anonymous critics in the local press.—J. H. M.

sent from some gentleman in Glamorgan, to the Lord Treasurer, calling his attention to the fact that the Earl was wrongfully claiming high seignioral rights in this County—rights to which the writer was strongly of opinion the Earl had no real title. The value of this document lies in its being the earliest appearance of that long dispute about the relative rights of the Crown, the Burgesses and the Lord which, with short intervals, has continued right down to our own time. The communication was at least deemed of sufficient importance to be docketed and pigeon-holed among the State Papers.

In the year 1571 a certain Rice and others, servants of the Mansell family (by whom, probably, they were instigated), brought a suit against the Earl of Pembroke for trespass in connection with the Shire Hall of Cardiff. Here, evidently, was a test case for the purpose of trying those much-disputed seignioral rights. Unfortunately, I have not been able to find the Judge's decision of the matter; but I have copied the pleadings, which are of great interest.

1601. This year died Henry, third Earl of Pembroke, and I have copied almost in full the Inquisition of his landed property. I was fortunate to find the very important particulars of his Glamorgan possessions, for the Inquisitions on the death of the first two Earls are not at the Record Office—unless they are among the uncalendared archives from Cardiff Castle, to which I shall refer later. The third Earl's Inquisition was calendared under Wiltshire, where some of his ancestral tenements lay. The Search-Room Official did not think it would comprise the lands in South Wales, though he said there would be no harm in looking. I therefore got this Inquisition, and was very pleased to find the Welsh lands fully set out in it. I consider this as valuable a find as any I have made. It lends no support to the theory of a Manor of Cardiff, still less to the Lord's exercise of manorial rights within the ancient liberties.

The action at law to which I have so often adverted, entitled "The Earl of Pembroke *versus* Morgan William," lasted four years and was terminated in 1604. This was almost the first thing I looked for at the Record Office. The pleadings and documents therein are very lengthy; but I thought it necessary to copy the whole, in view of its importance. It seems to have been another test case for the settlement of the endless questions as to the Lord's rights in the Town. The Defendant was sued for damages for defamation of title. The

victory was nicely divided between the contending parties, leaving the dispute with life enough to carry it through another couple of centuries. I hope you will set it at rest once and for all.

In 1607 I have the pleadings in a curious action for slander, brought by one branch of the Herbert family against another. I at first thought this referred to Glamorgan, but found its greatest interest lay in shewing that the Welsh language was at that time commonly spoken in the immediate vicinity of the city of Hereford.

Lastly, under date 1609, is a long bill sent to the Lord Treasurer by one Jordan, a Customs Officer at Cardiff, for expenses consequent on his being imprisoned by the Bailiffs of Cardiff for having seized to the King's use a cargo of hides which the Countess of Pembroke claimed as her escheat—another dispute arising out of the great question of the Lordship. The series of Ministers' Accounts and Inquisitions will be fairly complete when I have finished copying and translating those printed in Clark's "Cartae." Those referred to in this Report (with one exception) are, I think, not comprised in the "Cartae."

Apropos of Mr. Clark's admirable work, I ought to mention that I have found some inaccuracies in his copying of our Municipal Charters. In particular he has erred so far, and in such an important point, as to completely mistranslate the wording of the ancient liberties of the town, as defined in the Charter of 1430. The reason Mr. Clark's editor fell into that mistake evidently is, that he had preconceived the idea that the liberties must be within the walls, whereas, in fact, they extended far beyond them. He therefore translates *in parte borealí* ("towards the north") as if it were *in porta borealí* ("at the North Gate"), and so on with the three other gates.[1] In the fact that the burgesses' liberties extended beyond the walls lies the strength of our position against more than one line of legal attack.

On the whole, after reading the documents I have found in London, I feel more satisfied than ever in my own mind, not only of the comparatively insignificant fact that there is no such manor as a Manor of Cardiff, but of the more important one that the liberties of

[1] In endeavouring to point out this mistake (*ante*, Vol. I., p. 9), I myself committed a bad slip of the pen, thereby incurring the cheap and angry but evasive criticism of the learned gentleman responsible for the original blunders.

our Borough cannot rightly be affected by any claim on the part of the representatives in title of Sir William Herbert, the successful courtier of Edward and Elizabeth.

It is, of course, for the Town Clerk, as your legal adviser, to say whether you will be safe in accepting this view of the facts and in giving practical effect thereto.

On enquiry at the Record Office I learned that the records of the old Chancery and Exchequer of Glamorgan, which were sent up from Cardiff some thirty years ago, are still uncalendared, though placed in some kind of order for searching. These documents must be a mine of wealth for anyone desiring information on the past history of the Town and Lordship, and would, probably, tell us more of what we want to know than any other records in existence. But their uncatalogued state would make the work one requiring more than an ordinary amount of patience.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS.

Cardiff. 25 July 1894.

An extract from the proceedings of the Council was read, referring to this Committee for consideration the Report of the Town Clerk upon the foreshore.

Resolved that the same, with Mr. Matthews' Report, be referred to the Sub-Committee.

1894 August 13.

Public Meeting of Ratepayers protests against the proposal to run trams and buses on Sundays, and a deputation of prominent Nonconformists attended the Council and urged a like protest.

Corporation Inspector (Joshua Davies) appointed under the Shop Hours Act; salary 30s. per week. He is to act under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Special Theatres Committee refuse to take action with regard to certain pictorial placards known as the "Don Juan" posters, at the instance of the Cardiff Social Reform Council.

1894 September 10.

A motion in favour of running trams and buses on Sundays was defeated in the Council.

Drapers' Company of London vote £350 for five years to the South Wales University College.

1894 September 24.

Among the premises declared free from swine-fever is Tyn-y-coed Farm, in tenure of H. Chandler.

1894 October 8.

£14,000 to the School Board.

Police-Constables Walter Canning and Edward Townsend are dismissed the Force, they having been committed for trial on a charge of stealing a belly of bacon, value 11*s.* 6*d.*, from the shop of Mr. Guy, 43 Salisbury Road.

1894 October 29.

General Purposes Committee Resolved unanimously That this Meeting of the Town Council of Cardiff desire to express extreme sorrow at the untimely death of His Majesty the Czar of Russia, and to put on record their sympathy and condolence with the Russian Court and nation in their great and irreparable loss; and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Russian Consul at Cardiff.

New Councillors elected:—W. Evans, Central Ward; T. Morel, South Ward; H. White, Cathays Ward; E. Beavan, Park Ward; J. Munn, Adamsdown Ward; F. J. Beavan, Riverside Ward; George David, Roath Ward; J. Comley, Splott Ward.

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1894-1895.

1894 November 9 Friday.

Alderman William Patrick Carey, J.P., elected Mayor; salary £350.

Alderman T. W. Jacobs appointed Deputy Mayor.

Records Committee, 4 December. Resolved That the Town Clerk prepare a list of the whole of the matters relegated to this Committee, and send the same to Mr. Hobson Matthews, with instructions to prepare a report as to what he has done with regard to each matter, and to submit the same to the Chairman, who will thereupon convene a meeting of the Sub-Committee.

Resolved That the Mayor, the Chairman and Councillor White confer with Mr. Hobson Matthews as to his remuneration.

1894 December 10.

The Library Association of the United Kingdom signify their acceptance of the Corporation's invitation to hold their meeting for 1896 at Cardiff.

The Secretary of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society accepts the invitation to hold their Annual Show at Cardiff in 1898.

Moved by Councillor Harris and Resolved That the time has now come for the Corporation to arrive at a definite decision regarding the weiring of the river Taff in the centre of the Town, and that a Special Committee be formed with that object.

Vote of regret and condolence on the death of Sir Morgan Morgan.

Theatres Committee, after due enquiry, are of opinion that there is no ground for the complaint of the Actors' Association of insufficient accommodation for actors and actresses at the Theatre Royal.

Sub-Committee appointed to consider the best wood for paving carriage-ways.

Town Clerk writes Mr. J. S. Corbett complaining that the Bute Docks Co. are enclosing part of a highway at the junction of Bute Street and Stuart Street.

Mr. Corbett agrees to remove the railings at the place in question.

Resolved That the Town Clerk cause the records of the Corporation to be searched for the purpose of ascertaining the facts regarding the laying down of the railway across the end of Bute Street.

1895 January 14.

Common Seal affixed to a Conveyance from the Marquess of Bute to the Corporation of Cardiff of land at Park Place for the purposes of a Museum and Art Gallery.

Mr. J. S. Corbett writes repudiating any claim of the Corporation to a right of way to the landing-place at the Pier Head.

The Town Clerk replies that the right has been immemorially exercised.

Property and Markets Sub-Committee. The Town Clerk read a letter from Mr. J. Hobson Matthews stating that the fullest information concerning the river Taff and foreshore was contained in the Report which Mr. Matthews had presented to the Committee.

After a long discussion it was Resolved not to take any further proceedings in regard to the above matters until after Lord Bute's Reply to the Statement of Defence had been delivered.

The Committee proceeded to Penarth Road Bridge and inspected the building now in progress to be used as a pumping-station adjoining the river Taff, as well as the refuse which has been tipped into the river at that point. They subsequently visited that part of the Taff adjoining the Clarence Bridge, where a barge had been sunk by the Corporation for the purpose of diverting the river and removing the mud bank.

Resolved That the Town Clerk be desired to prepare a statement shewing the whole of the facts in relation to the case.

1895 February 18.

Committee appointed to arrange for the presentation of the Honorary Freedom of the Borough to Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., expenses in connection therewith not to exceed 100 guineas.

Corporation has purchased Messrs. Brain's old brewery at Jones' Court, Womanby Street.

Mr. W. H. Andrew, Solicitor, is appointed Assistant Conveyancing and Committee Clerk in the place of Mr. F. C. Lloyd, who has received the appointment of Town Clerk of Huddersfield.

Property and Markets Sub-Committee. Resolved That Mr. J. Hobson Matthews be requested to prepare, under the direction of the Town Clerk,[1] a full and comprehensive statement of all the facts now in possession of the Town Clerk regarding the river Taff; such statement to include details as to the action instituted by Lord Bute, as well as that proposed to be commenced by the Corporation against Lord Bute; also a statement of the facts in relation to the Cardiff foreshore.

[1] At this time the Archivist was engaged in the ordinary legal work of the Town Clerk's office.

Vote of regret and condolence on the death of Councillor W. E. Vaughan, J.P.

1895 April 8.

Illtyd Thomas, of 22 Saint John's Crescent, Canton, auctioneer, elected Councillor for the Canton Ward. (D. Lloyd Meyrick, Solicitor, was the unsuccessful candidate.)

Councillor G. Beynon Harris brought forward a motion in favor of permitting boating on the Roath Park Lake on Sundays. A Nonconformist deputation attended to protest against the proposal, and the motion was defeated on division. The only members voting for it were Councillors Harris and Waring.

In the action Bute *v.* Corporation, Plaintiff has taken out a Summons for Affidavit of Documents. A like summons is to issue on behalf of Defendants; and the Borough Engineer is instructed, in pursuance of Counsel's Opinion, to remove the barge near Grangetown Bridge.

1895 April 22.

Resolved That, in consideration of the unsatisfactory estimates submitted for the ensuing six months by the Finance Committee, a Special Committee be appointed to ascertain and report to the Council, with the object of reducing the rate.

Bute *v.* Corporation. Town Clerk submitted Replies proposed to be delivered to Plaintiff's Interrogatories, and same were approved.

Victor Tucker appointed a Junior Clerk in the Town Clerk's Office.

Frederick Crowte appointed Shorthand and Engrossing Clerk.

The late house of the Head Constable is to be given over to Mrs. James, the Hall Keeper's wife.

The old News Room in the Town Hall is to be converted into a withdrawing-room for the Members of the Council.

The east side of the Free Library is to be set back to widen Working Street.

1895 May 13.

The Mayor reported that he had appointed John Bulger, of 15 Sandon Road, Cardiff, as Sergeant-at-Mace (*vice* Charles Pearce deceased); salary £52 per annum, and uniform.

Records Sub Committee, 8 January, Resolved That the Town Clerk be requested to hand to the Chairman, for the use of this Sub-Committee, the original Report of Mr. Hobson Matthews regarding the river Taff &c.

Town Clerk reported that, in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Records Committee on 4 December, he had prepared a list of the whole of the matters relegated to the Committee and forwarded the same to the Expert (Mr. J. Hobson Matthews); and Mr. Matthews read his Report thereon.

Resolved That the same be presented to the Council in its present form, and that Mr. Matthews be instructed to proceed with the work indicated in the above Report.

January 29. Resolved That Mr. Matthews be authorized to search the Llandaff Probate Registry and examine such Wills as may be necessary for enabling him to complete his Report.

Resolved that the Town Clerk be desired to place himself in communication with Messrs. Shirley, asking them to afford Mr. Matthews facilities for searching their old papers with a view of any documents relating to Corporation matters being handed over to the Council.

Resolved That Mr. Hobson Matthews be authorized to forward to the Secretary of the Royal Commission on Land in Wales and Monmouthshire the information required by the Commission regarding Manors in and around Cardiff, with their situation and the names of the present Lords.

May 6. A letter was read from Mr. Rhys Williams (Assistant Charity Commissioner) asking permission to inspect any notes and papers relating to the Charities of Glamorganshire in the possession of the Corporation, to assist him in preparing his Report thereon.

Resolved that the inspection be permitted.

Mr. Hobson Matthews presented his Report on his work and researches to date.

An extract from the proceedings of the Council was read, appointing Councillor Illtyd Thomas a member of the Records Committee.

Letter was read from Mr. F. S. Tolputt, Collector of Customs, stating there was no objection to the Archivist inspecting any old

books in store at his office, provided no extracts were used or published without first submitting a copy to the Board.

Resolved That the Royal Commission on Land in Wales and Monmouthshire be asked to reimburse the Corporation the cost, amounting to about £10, of supplying the information required by the Commission regarding Manors in and around Cardiff.

1895 May 27.

General District Rate 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £.

Letter read :—

Broadway Chambers, Westminster,
London, S.W. May 24, 1895.

Dear Mr. Mayor,—I extremely regret the necessity of withdrawing my acceptance of the Freedom of Cardiff, which was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the Council some months ago. I gladly accepted it in the belief that every Councillor who voted for it did so as a recognition of past services, and as entirely free from all conditions. I of course understood that it was unanimously tendered on the occasion of my prospective retirement at the end of the present Parliament ; and had the presentation been carried through in the spirit in which I understood it to be offered, I should have felt it to be all but impossible—probably quite impossible—to have yielded to any solicitations for a renewal of my candidature for the Cardiff seat in Parliament. But it is one thing to feel and carry out such an understanding in the perfect exercise of that personal freedom which is so dear to us all, and it is quite another to have that understanding formulated, pressed upon you by a public debate, and made the subject of a resolution in the very Council which seemed to be offering a spontaneous, unequivocal and unconditional distinction. That which would have been a matter of just pride and real honour, had the Council carried it through as I had anticipated, would become, in my eyes, a memorial, not of increased freedom, but of freedom sacrificed and lost, were I to accept it after the Council, from within itself and by some of its own members, had been asked to impose upon me conditions with respect to the future. Your Worship is aware that I am here only repeating what I privately wrote to you at the very moment when, on my return from France last week, I became acquainted with the motion made by the Conservative ex-Mayor, and

THE "HAMADRYAD," HOSPITAL SHIP.

(About to be superseded by the New Seamen's Hospital.)

with the debate that followed. If my duty in the matter was clear—as it no doubt was—a resolution of the kind could only have been thought necessary on the presumption that I might possibly violate that duty; and that assumption was greatly out of place, I submit, in connection with the public honour to be conferred by the town. At any rate that assumption, although proceeding from a political opponent and for an obvious political purpose, has quenched within my breast the pride and pleasure with which I had hoped to practically terminate my representation of the great County Borough of Cardiff, with which I have been so closely and happily identified for fifteen years past. Under the circumstances I may be permitted to say that I have received repeated personal honours from the hands of our Sovereign, and similar honours from other Sovereigns; but in no case has the bestowal of the honour been connected with anything but past services, and I should have been amazed indeed had they associated with it reminders of my future obligations! The ex-Mayor's idea was, I believe, an absolute novelty. I therefore beg leave to withdraw my acceptance of the proposed honour, and in doing so to beg you, dear Mr. Mayor, to express to the members of the Council my extreme regret at finding it necessary to do so, coupled with my warmest thanks to your Worship and to them for the kindness in which the matter originated and was being carried out. As I should not like the money of the ratepayers to be wasted on a frustrated attempt to do honour to me, I hope you will excuse me for requesting that I may be allowed to defray such expense as has been incurred. As a last word permit me to add that, notwithstanding my inability to receive an honour which has unhappily become associated with suspicion and distrust, I shall never while life lasts cease to remember the confidence which the people of Cardiff have so abundantly shown to me, not only in giving me a splendid and almost unparalleled series of political victories to look back upon, but likewise at a thousand other times and in a thousand other ways.—I remain, Dear Mr. Mayor, Always yours very truly.

E. J. Reed.

Records Committee, 17 May. Messrs. Shirley & Sons, Solicitors, Cardiff, write "As arranged when we saw you to-day, we are sending you herewith the old Seal of the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Cardiff."

The following description thereof was read by Mr. J. Hobson Matthews:

"It appears to have been made at the close of the last century, and has a thick horizontal, oval steel matrix, with a massive ivory handle. The following is a statement of the design on this seal: Quarterly, I. & IV. Argent, a Tudor rose; II. & III. De Clare: Or, three chevronels gules. Supporters: Dexter, a horse bridled. Sinister, a lion rampant. Crest, on a ducal coronet, a demi-lion rampant. Motto: *Opibus florens et nomine prisco.* ('Flourishing with riches and an ancient name.') Legend around the atchievement: *Sigill. Comm: Bailliv: et Burgens. Cardiff.* For the last half-century the Corporation have used a seal coeval with the above but much smaller. It has an ivory handle and a round matrix of steel, charged with the Tudor rose as a badge. This device is no doubt a memorial of the time when Jasper Tudor and his royal kinsfolk were Lords of Glamorgan; but there would seem to be no authority or precedent for the Borough's quartering the above coats. A horse bridled is the dexter supporter of the escutcheon of the Marquess of Bute, and a lion (ducally gorged) the sinister supporter of the Earl of Pembroke's shield. The seal lately recovered is undoubtedly a very beautiful piece of workmanship, and the heraldic atchievement thereon is a very sensible and appropriate design. Some people would subject corporate arms to the rules and jurisdiction of the Herald's College. This is an error both of theory and practice. I contend that the chosen devices of Corporations aggregate are from their nature exempt from such jurisdiction, and that the College's claim to authority over them is unwarrantable."

Resolved That the best thanks of this Committee be accorded to Messrs. Shirley for handing over the seal to the Corporation.

Resolved That the Town Clerk forward the seal to the Museum Committee.

The Archivist having reported on the work which remained to be done by him, it was

Resolved That Mr. Matthews be instructed to finish his work on the Wills at Llandaff, and on the completion thereof to make accurate copies and translations of the Charters and then to proceed to London to complete his work at the Record Office.

Resolved That advertisements be inserted in the local papers and in the principal antiquarian periodicals, with the object of eliciting information upon the subject of the missing records of the Corporation or on matters affecting the ancient and local interests of the Borough.

Resolved That a memorial be presented to Her Majesty's Government, under the Common Seal, through Sir Edward Reed, K.C.B., M.P., calling the attention of the Government to the cessation of the work of Mr. Gwenogvryn Evans through lack of funds, and to the existence at the London Record Office of a vast quantity of Welsh records, a large portion of which are unarranged and uncalendared, and asking the Government to take steps to have these Welsh records examined, arranged and fully calendared, not only for the benefit of historical science, but also in the several interests of the Local bodies of the Principality.

Resolved That Copies of the above resolution be forwarded to the several Welsh Members of Parliament and also to the principal antiquarian societies and other similar bodies.

Unanimous vote of thanks by the Parks Committee to Lord Tredegar for presenting the land for Moorland Gardens.

Doncaster Villa, Canton, Cardiff.

24th May 1895.

J. L. Wheatley, Esq., Town Clerk, Cardiff.

Dear Sir,—On my arrival home I find a notice of a Meeting of the Finance Committee for this afternoon. I take the first opportunity of asking you to attend that Committee and officially to tender my resignation as Chairman. I have for over twenty years given an honest effort to serve the town to the best of my ability, how successfully I must leave a discerning public to judge. I must now congratulate the Corporation on the financial ability which it has so suddenly developed, and I only wish that the town's finances may be managed even as well as they have been by the present Committee, handicapped as it has been.—I am, dear Mr. Town Clerk, yours faithfully.

W. Sanders.

1895 June 10.

Colonel Goldsmid, of the 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment (late 41st Foot), writes the Mayor that this corps, on its march across

South Wales from Pembroke Dock, will encamp in the Barrack Field, Cardiff, for a few days (previous to embarking for Plymouth).

Resolved unanimously That the Council of this ancient and loyal Borough of Cardiff, the chief town and first seaport in the Principality of Wales, desire to place on record the great gratification with which they and the patriotic inhabitants of Wales have received the intimation that His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., has graciously accepted the position of Chancellor of the National University of Wales. The Council also wish to assure His Royal Highness that they will give him the heartiest welcome whenever, in the discharge of his duties as Chancellor, he may think fit to visit Cardiff.

General District Rate 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £.

Signor A. Durando, the Italian Vice-Consul at Cardiff, writes enclosing a letter in which the Minister of Marine in Rome regrets he cannot accept the Corporation's invitation to the Italian squadron to visit Cardiff.

1895 June 17.

Council accepts the resignations of the members of the late Finance Committee.

Special Committee agree to a second Police Court being held in the Nisi Prius Court three days a week.

The Cardiff Life Boat Saturday Committee are permitted to launch a life-boat on the Roath Park Lake and charge a fee of 2*d.* to view the launch.

Vote of thanks to Lord Bute and Lord Windsor for presenting the land for Grangetown Gardens.

The Corporation of Weymouth present six of their Royal swans to the Corporation of Cardiff, for the Roath Park Lake.

The Action of Lord Bute *versus* the Cardiff Corporation is to be withdrawn on the following terms :--

Defendants consent to Judgment for the Plaintiff for an Injunction to restrain them from interfering with the bed of the river Taff.

No order as to costs or damages.

The Corporation, in agreeing as above, admit Plaintiff's claim to the sole ownership of the bed of the river Taff and Cardiff foreshores, but do not abandon their claim to be considered Conservators of the

river Taff. The Plaintiff, who denies the validity of such claim, is not on account of this settlement to be deemed to have in any way admitted or acknowledged the same.

P. W. Carey, Mayor.
W. Thomas Lewis.

1895 July 8.

Letter of thanks from the United Kingdom Pilots' Association, for the hospitality shewn to them at Cardiff by the Corporation.

Mrs. Fulton presents the Corporation with a portrait of Alderman Fulton, to be hung up in the Council Chamber.

Committee agree to the diversion of the footpath across the barrack field at Maendy, as proposed by Major Heathcote.

Records Committee, 26 July. Letter from Rhys Williams, esq., of the Charity Commission, Whitehall, thanking the Committee for permission to inspect the Archivist's notes and papers relating to the Charities of Cardiff and Glamorgan.

Letter from Lleufer Thomas, esq., Secretary to the Welsh Land Commission :—

"I regret having to state that in my opinion the Treasury would by no means sanction the payment of a fee to Mr. Hobson Matthews for the preparation of his valuable Memorandum on Manors. I venture to submit to your consideration the suggestion that it was to the interest of the Corporation of Cardiff to have the Commission supplied with information concerning the manorial rights exercised in the neighbourhood of Cardiff, so as to enable them to see whether they could include in their Report any reference to the management of this kind of property. I may also state that, when I originally invited Mr. Matthews to favour the Commission with a list of Manors, I presumed that he had all the necessary material in hand, and that it would simply mean a re-arrangement of his notes. The Commission had in this way previously obtained gratuitous assistance of gentlemen in other parts of Wales interested in historical and antiquarian matters, in preparing memoranda on Manors in their own respective districts. The Corporation of Cardiff, through yourself, was good enough to assent to the request that Mr. Matthews should lend the Commission a similar kind assistance, but, as you will remember, nothing was then said as to any expected remuneration. I much regret that anything in the nature of a misunderstanding has arisen ;

and I think I might say that if the Commission had control of funds without requiring the sanction of the Treasury, they would probably mark their appreciation of Mr. Matthews' work by the offer of some honorarium."

Committee decline to allow the Minute Books of the Free Libraries Committee, 1862-1876, to be kept at the Library.

Chairman reported that he had purchased on behalf of the Corporation, from Mr. Alcwyn Evans, of Carmarthen (through Mr. Williams) for six guineas a MS. book, one page missing, relating to Cardiff and containing copies of Charters and Counsel's Opinions, and had paid Mr. Williams a commission of ten shillings for his trouble in the matter.

Resolved That the action of the Chairman be approved.

Resolved That the Council be desired to express their appreciation and thanks to Sir William Harcourt for his action in granting the the sum of £20,000 towards the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

1895 August 12.

His Worship the Mayor presented a portrait of himself, to be hung up in the Council Chamber. Alderman Jacobs did the like.

Thanks to the Mayor for opening the new Sanatorium, and to his Lady for her hospitality on that occasion.

1895 September 9.

Alderman Cory presented to the Mayor a silver trowel in commemoration of His Worship's having relaid the old foundation-stone of the Central Free Library.

Special Committee resolved upon presenting the Freedom of the Borough to Sir Edward Reed at the Park Hall, Sir Edward's consent thereto having been given.

On 28 September Sir Edward James Reed, Knight Commander of the Bath, attended the Council and was admitted an Honorary Freeman of the Borough of Cardiff. The Mayor (Alderman W. P. Carey, J.P.) then presented Sir Edward with the scrip of the Freedom, enclosed in a gold casket. Sir Edward suitably replied, expressing his gratitude for the honour done him.

Captain F. J. Parry, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary,

inspected the Police Force of the County Borough of Cardiff, and expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the general physique of the men, their proficiency in drill, &c.

Borough Engineer reported that for some time past the river Taff had been infringing upon the north-east corner of the western abutment of the Clarence Bridge, thereby scouring out the bed of the river against the abutment. He had, however, assured himself that no danger was impending to the bridge until last week, when he discovered that the scour had reached a depth level with the bottom of the foundation ; whereupon he had the hole filled up with stone.

Mr. James Howell writes that he hopes to get out of his house (the Judges' Lodgings) in the Walk, in time for Assizes.

Special Committee *re* Estimates recommend the Uniforms Committee to exercise greater economy in supplying uniforms in future to the officials.

A portion of Ely Common has now been railed in to form Ely Park. Canton Common is also being laid out as a recreation ground.

Park Keepers are not in future to be supplied with boots nor more than one pair of trousers per annum. The gold is to be omitted from the badge on their caps.

1895 October 14.

Park Hotel, Cardiff,
29th September 1895.

Dear Mr. Wheatley,—I cannot leave Cardiff to-day without conveying to the Mayor through you, to you yourself, and to the Committee who regulated the business of yesterday in which I was so much concerned, and no less to the entire Council, and to the ratepayers whom you all represent, my formal but very earnest thanks for the manner in which I was yesterday admitted to the civic honours and privileges of the town of Cardiff. I know well how much thought and labour, as well as hearty good will and generous feeling, must have been at work for weeks and months past to bring about such results, and I beg you to make yourself the channel of my gratitude to all concerned. The banquet of last evening, which so happily crowned the ceremonies of the day, was beyond all expression gratifying to me, and to my son, who was present on behalf of Lady Reed and our

family. At the table were not only some of my oldest and dearest political friends and supporters, men of the highest repute and honour, but in even larger numbers the leading men of the political party to which at all times I have been opposed, together with the acknowledged heads of the party which in 1886 found it necessary, in their belief, to withdraw from or oppose me; all conferred upon me in no measured terms the honour of their praise, apart from politics, for the manner in which I had for fifteen years endeavoured to serve the town. I doubt if such a demonstration of friendly and generous feeling, following a General Election and a great political convulsion, ever took place in any town before.—Believe me, Dear Mr. Wheatley, Yours very truly

E. J. Reed.

Mayor (Alderman P. W. Carey, J.P.)

Aldermen.

Daniel Lewis, J.P.,	Andrew Fulton,
Richard Cory, J.P.,	David Edgar Jones, M.D., J.P.,
Thomas Vaughan Yorath,	David Jones, J.P.,
Thomas Windsor Jacobs, J.P. (*Deputy Mayor*),	William Saunders, J.P.,
	Thomas Rees.

Councillors.

William John Trounce, J.P. (*Ex-Mayor*),	William Evans,
	Henry White,
Ebenezer Beavan, J.P.,	James Munn,
Joseph Ramsdale, J.P.,	Jacob Comley,
Thomas Morel, J.P.,	Robert Hughes,
Samuel Arthur Brain,	Morgan Morgan,
Tom Hurry Riches,	William Smith Crossman,
Edward William Shackel, J.P.,	Benjamin John,
Francis John Beavan, J.P.,	John Mathias Gerhold,
James Tucker,	Robert Johnston,
James Herbert Cory, J.P.,	Charles Edward Waring,
Edward Thomas, J.P.,	Alfred Good,
Noah Rees,	George Beynon Harris,
John Jenkins, J.P.,	Charles Albert John Ward,
Thomas Andrews, J.P.,	George David,

Illtyd Thomas.

Joseph Larke Wheatley, Town Clerk.

£12,000 to the School Board.

The following article appears among the bye-laws:—

To prevent games in the streets. No person shall in any street play at ball, the throwing of stones, or other offensive or dangerous game likely to cause any injury to persons, animals or property. (Penalty not exceeding £5).

Records Committee, 23 October. Town Clerk read letters from the Archivist (Mr. John Hobson Matthews) who is now in London engaged in examining documents relating to Cardiff at the Record Office, giving the following account of work done from week to week:—

18 September. Since he came to London had been copying Inquisitions post mortem of 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, which state the various territories and public and private rights in and around Cardiff. The first is dated 1296. Corporation have no copies. Large portion of the MSS. very faded.

27th September. Examined Ministers' Accounts, Exchequer Depositions, &c., 39 documents in all. Must look through each document before he can ascertain its value.

1st October. Could not estimate less than two months for this work. If he were authorized to search the uncalendared records of the old Cardiff Court, the Committee would be conferring a service upon Wales at large. Just possible authorities in London would be willing to contribute portion of expense.

5th October. Copied long Account of Duchy of Lancaster possessions in and around Cardiff; it covers 14 sides of demy and is very interesting. It sets forth in great detail the memorial and municipal particulars of Cardiff, Roath &c., so far as they concern the Lord, and contains such curious matters as Owain Glyndwr's rebellion. The date is 1493.

13 October. Descriptive list of 16 documents.

19 October. Descriptive list of 15 documents.

"I have enquired of Mr. Salisbury whether, as a favour to the Corporation, he would allow me access to the uncalendared records of the Cardiff Court which were sent to London about thirty years ago. Mr. Salisbury has promised to allow me to see them and to give me every facility for copying them. As I understand it is the wish of the Committee that I should leave London at the end of this month, it will

not be possible for me in the meantime to have anything like an adequate search among these uncalendared records; but I will next week have a sort of preliminary look over them, so as to be able to form some idea of their nature.

"I lately spent an evening at the British Museum Library, being in possession of a reader's ticket. A couple of hours at the Catalogue of MSS. revealed the fact that there are scores, if not hundreds, of MSS. relating to Cardiff, extending over several centuries. I will have two or three days among these, so as to form an idea of their general contents; but there will not be time to copy much. I trust that the Committee will think well to let me pay another visit to London at a later date, as there is such a wealth of material here. It is not necessary to print everything I copy; but the more I obtain the better choice can be made of matter for printing."

Mr. F. S. Tolputt, Collector of Customs, writes that the Board of Customs have no objection to any use being made of the extracts taken from the old records at the Cardiff Custom House.

Resolved (1) That the Chairman (Councillor E. Thomas, J.P.), Councillor White and the Town Clerk be authorized to proceed to London in order to examine the work already done by Mr. J. Hobson Matthews, and to take such steps as may be necessary for bringing Mr. Matthews' labours to a close on the ninth of November next, so far as the collection of material is concerned. (2) That the Council be respectfully requested on or after the 9th November next to authorize this Committee to instruct Mr. Matthews to prepare and present a report upon his work and researches to date, with a view to publication thereof in book form should the Committee so decide.

1895 October 28.

Beginning of the long dispute (and subsequent Action at Law) respecting the "Jarrahdale Jarrah" wood-blocks supplied for paving the main streets of Cardiff.

1895 November 2.

Letter of thanks from the Library Association of the United Kingdom, for the hospitality extended to them by the Corporation on the occasion of the holding of their Annual General Meeting at Cardiff.

Dispute with the Severn Commission as to the inadequate representation of the Cardiff Corporation on that Board.

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1895—1896.

1895 November 9 Saturday.

Resolved That the Right Honourable Robert George Windsor-Clive, Lord Windsor, Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan, be and he is hereby elected Mayor of the County Borough of Cardiff for the ensuing municipal year.

The Right Honourable Robert George Windsor-Clive, Lord Windsor, having accepted the appointment, and subscribed and made the declaration required by the Municipal Corporations Act, the chair was vacated by the Ex-Mayor (Alderman Carey, J.P.) and the Mayor was installed therein.

I Robert George Windsor-Clive, Lord Windsor, Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of Glamorgan, Mayor of the County Borough of Cardiff, in pursuance of the power vested in me by Section 16 of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882, do hereby appoint David Jones, one of the Aldermen and a Justice of the Peace for the said County Borough, to act as Deputy Mayor of the County Borough during my illnesss or absence; and I do hereby signify such appointment to the Council.

WINDSOR, Mayor.

Dated this 9th day of November 1895.

Vote of thanks to the Ex-Mayor, Alderman W. P. Carey, J.P., "for the efficient and valuable services he has so faithfully and zealously rendered to this Borough as Mayor and Chief Magistrate during the past year; and for the courtesy, tact and geniality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this Council."

£800 voted for the Mayor's salary, out of the Borough Fund.

Property and Markets Committee, 20 November. Chairman referred to the frequent absence of the Hall Porter, W. MacDonald, from duty.

Resolved That MacDonald be called upon to resign forthwith.

Records Committee, 18 November. Councillor E. Thomas is re-appointed Chairman, with Councillor F. J. Beavan as Deputy Chairman. Committee to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Town Clerk submitted letters dated 26 and 30 October, and 3, 7 and 13 November, from Mr. J. Hobson Matthews, and read a Report, dated 20 November 1895, regarding the work done by him in London, and also a further Report containing a Selection of Public Records of Cardiff proposed to be printed. In consequence of his further researches in London, the Archivist has added so largely to his stock of materials, that the above list now requires to be very considerably extended, and certain of the above specified documents amplified and amended. This cannot be done until the original notes have been translated and fair copied; but the accompanying Report on the recent London work will give the Committee general information as to the material collected since the list was drawn up.

Resolved That the consideration thereof be adjourned.

Town Clerk reported that he had communicated with Lord Bute, asking his Lordship if he would lend the Corporation, or permit their Archivist to inspect, the books, documents and manuscripts relating to Old Cardiff which he might have in his possession, and allow the Archivist to take such extracts therefrom as might appear desirable.

Lord Tredegar's Solicitor writes that, if the Corporation will speedily make the road from Roath Church to Pen-y-lan, including a bridge over the brook, he will present to the Corporation the land south of such road, containing about three acres, for the purpose of being converted into public gardens. Also that Lord Tredegar has decided to give the Corporation as much land as they require for the widening of Albany Road, from Roath Church to the north end of Wellfield Road, near Roath Park.

Vote of thanks to Lord Tredegar for the same.

Sidney Green appointed Hall Porter.

1895 December 9.

Schooner "Philanthropist" having sunk in the fairway of the entrance to Cardiff Docks, the Trinity Brethren write the Town Clerk that the responsibility of dealing with the wreck, under the Wreck Removal Clauses of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, clearly rests with the Local Authority at Cardiff, and they will be glad to

hear that the Corporation are taking the necessary steps for the removal of this obstruction to the navigation.

Town Clerk thereupon caused the wreck to be lighted and buoyed.

Permission granted for buses to run from Sneyd Street, Cathedral Road, to the Pier Head and back.

Complete system of fire-alarm box telephones is now established in the Town.

Records Committee, 6 December. Letter dated 3rd inst. was read from Lord Bute's Secretary, stating that his Lordship was not aware he had in his possession any documents throwing light upon the history of Cardiff, unless it were Leases or the like, of a comparatively recent date. His Lordship had, however, written Mr. J. S. Corbett on the subject.

Resolved that Mr. J. Hobson Matthews be desired to proceed as quickly as possible with the completion of the Records &c. now remaining to be dealt with, and referred to in the Minutes of this Committee of 30 November last.

1895 December 23.

Council appoint members to join a deputation which will wait on Sir Francis Knollys to convey an invitation to the Prince of Wales to open the forthcoming Cardiff Exhibition.

The wreck "Philanthropist" has been removed by the Water Bailiff to the East Mud, and the Corporation has signed a contract for its final removal.

1896 January 13.

Vote of regret and condolence on the death of Captain Ralph Pomeroy, the Bute Company's Dockmaster.

Resolved unanimously That this Council places on record its unqualified admiration of the Christian character of the Very Rev. Charles J. Vaughan, D.D., the Dean of Llandaff, who has won the unanimous respect and esteem of the inhabitants of Cardiff, and appoints the following gentlemen to wait upon the Dean with a view of asking him to bequeath to the Town of Cardiff and its inhabitants, with whom he has been so intimately associated, the magnificent painting of himself (by Mr. Walter W. Ouless) recently

presented to him, as a memorial of his long connection with the Borough, and continuous and disinterested labours for the social and educational welfare of its inhabitants, viz., the Mayor, Alderman Rees and the Town Clerk.

The Russian gun is to be removed from the Town Hall yard to Ely Park.

1896 February 10.

His Worship the Mayor referred to the untimely death of His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg, and stated that a wreath had been subscribed for by the Members of the Corporation and sent to Osborne by a special messenger, "In loving memory of His Royal Highness." Telegrams of condolence had also been sent to Her Majesty the Queen and to the Princess Beatrice, and had been acknowledged.

Resolved That this Council pledges itself to extend a cordial and hearty welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the event of Cardiff being fixed upon as the place where the ceremony shall take place for the installation of His Royal Highness as Chancellor of the University of Wales.

Llandaff. January 21st 1896.

My dear Mr. Town Clerk,—It is quite impossible for me to express adequately my gratitude to the Council for the generous terms in which their Resolution speaks of my poor services to the inhabitants of Cardiff. I value more than I can say the esteem and regard of the great Town which has allowed me to imagine myself all but its citizen. While I live I shall cherish with affectionate devotion the memory of its interests and its kindnesses. The particular request which the Council has condescended to make to me, in the Resolution forwarded in your letter, shall have (need I assure you) my most respectful and anxious consideration. The picture to which it refers was the gift to me, as you are aware, of a large body of clergymen and intending clergymen, to whose preparation for the Ministry I have had the privilege of contributing, through a period of five and thirty years, such assistance, in the way of instruction and counsel, as it was mine to offer them. It appears to me that the wishes of these generous donors ought to be consulted in settling the place of its final

vesting. I have reason to believe that with some of them it was a foregone conclusion that the great College of which I was once a Fellow, and in which a very large number of them received their education, would be the home of the picture in the years when it could be mine no longer. I venture to say this with all explicitness, though with many apologies; because it will explain to the Council why I cannot on the instant, as I should wish to do, give a positive consent to their kind and attractive proposal. I could not possibly allow the honoured Deputation named in their Resolution to have the trouble of visiting me to receive what is, of necessity, a somewhat hesitating answer to the Resolution with which the Council has entrusted them. And I am scarcely equal to the strain upon health and spirits which would be involved in my waiting upon them in a place more convenient to themselves. I have therefore to request you, my dear Mr. Town Clerk, to be my interpreter to them, and through them to the Council, as to my grateful feelings on reading the Resolution, and my anxious searchings of heart in considering how to reply to it.—Faithfully Yours.

C. J. VAUGHAN.

Council agree to lend to the Committee of the Cardiff Exhibition the portraits of Lord Bute and Alderman Jacobs.

Committee appointed to make arrangements for the opening of the Guilford Crescent Baths by the Mayoress of Cardiff, the Right Hon. Lady Windsor.

The old Reading Room is to be refurnished and fitted up as a Members' Room.

Llandaff buses are to run alternately through Cathedral Road.

Difficulties have arisen with regard to the repair of Leckwith Bridge, both the County and the Llandaff Board disclaiming ownership of it.

Committee appointed to negotiate with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Agents of the Marquess of Bute, for the acquisition of the Llandaff Fields as an open space for the benefit of the public. It was afterwards ascertained that the Commissioners were the sole owners of the land.

Head Gardener is to purchase for the Roath Park lake, from the Zoological Gardens at Clifton, a pair of upland geese at £5, a pair of black swans at £4. 10s., and a pair of Chinese geese at £1.

Borough Engineer is to enquire of Lord Tredegar's Agents the price for which his Lordship will sell to the Corporation 25 acres at Splot, with 300 yards sea frontage, for the purpose of pleasure grounds.

Records Committee, 24 February. Town Clerk read correspondence with Dr. W. De Gray Birch, of the British Museum, as to making copies of the Margam Abbey muniments (by kind permission of Miss Talbot).

Those of the above muniments which are in Latin are to be translated by Mr. Matthews from Dr. Birch's copy.

Mr. John Stuart Corbett writes he will see Messrs. Shirley & Sons as to any documents they may have.

Resolved That the draft Records be now collected, indexed and bound, and submitted to this Committee.

Resolved That Mr. Hobson Matthews report to this Committee, on Monday next at noon, (1) as to work already finished, and (2) as to work now in hand and remaining to be done to complete his work.

Resolved That a communication be sent to various publishers, informing them of the character of the work undertaken by this Committee, and enquiring whether they are prepared to publish the Records, and upon what terms; and that this matter be left in the hands of the Chairman, Councillor White and Mr. Hobson Matthews.

Records Committee, 2 March. Mr. J. Hobson Matthews presented his Report on the work done and to be done.

Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into certain allegations with reference to the state of Mary Ann Street, report that they have made personal inspection of the houses, and failed to discover that the evils complained of were due to defective sanitation. The occupiers are poor, and in some cases dirty in their habits; but many of the houses were clean and comfortable. No case of sickness was found either there or in Stanley Street, nor any signs of overcrowding. Stanley Street is only 12 feet wide, and has 11 houses unoccupied. Fourteen houses in this street are totally unfit for human occupation. Few, if any, houses in either street are used for immoral purposes.

Resolved That papers for signature for or against cremation be left at the Cemetery Office, Burial Board Offices, Town Hall and Free Libraries.

Mr. T. H. Thomas and others are to go to the Cantref reservoir, Breconshire, to inspect an old flannel-loom, which it is proposed the Waterworks Committee shall offer to the Museum. An old chair from Wenvoe Castle is to be purchased for £2. 10s. 6d. for the Museum.

1896 March 9.

Committee of the whole Council appointed to arrange for the promised visit of the Prince of Wales to Cardiff after his installation at Aberystwyth as Chancellor of the Welsh National University.

Meeting of Ratepayers has protested against the proposed expenditure of £750 in a house for the Head Gardener, to be built in Roath Park. Resolutions against the erection of the house were lost in Council.

Resolved That the Council are prepared to incur an expense of not over £100 upon an Inquiry and Report regarding the Charities of Cardiff, under the Charity Inquiries Expenses Act 1892, in order that the Inquiry may proceed at once.

Town Hall is to be newly painted, decorated and furnished, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit. His Royal Highness will be presented with the Honorary Freedom of the Borough, in a jewelled casket.

Measures are taken to establish a compulsory Thrift Fund for Employees of the Corporation.

Records Committee, 7 March. Town Clerk submitted tenders from various firms for the printing and publication of the Records, and draft advertisement for intending subscribers thereto. The issuing of the latter was postponed.

Letter was read from Mr. J. S. Corbett, and the Chairman stated that he had had an interview with Mr. Corbett, who had promised to give Mr. Hobson Matthews access to any further records in Lord Bute's possession which he might find to bear on the history of Cardiff and neighbourhood, so soon as he had finished certain heavy parliamentary work.

Chairman reported that Oliver H. Jones, esq., of Fonmon Castle, had stated he had in his possession a number of highly interesting documents of the 16th century relating to Cardiff, which he would be very pleased to allow the Archivist to copy if the Corporation so desired.

Resolved That the best thanks of this Committee be given to Mr. Jones, and that he be asked when it would be convenient for Mr. Matthews to inspect the documents.

Records Committee, 14 March. Resolved That the Council be recommended to cause the Records to be printed at Cardiff, in consequence of the loss of time which it would entail if the same were done elsewhere.

Records Committee, 21 March. Resolved That Mr. Hobson Matthews report as to the number and character of the illustrations &c. proposed to be included in the Volumes of published Records.

28, Great Ormond Street, London.

Sir,—My friend Mr. John Ward, of the Cardiff Museum, informs me that your Corporation intends to publish the documents relating to Cardiff which your Archivist has rummaged out of the musty records of the past. If all Corporations were equally enlightened, there would be less need for Archæological Societies. Although only one of the officers of the Cambrian Archæological Association, I think I may speak also for my colleagues, and say how much we approve of the good work you are doing for the history of Cardiff, and thus indirectly for the history of Wales generally. I hope that the result of this new departure will be to stimulate a taste for archæology and history in the Principality, and to diffuse it more amongst the masses. There is no reason, that I can see, why the only people who seem to take any interest in the past of Wales should be the parsons; and yet they are at present the mainstay of our Association, and but for them it could never have existed. I should like to see every Welshman not only proud of his nationality, but to know why he has reason to be proud of it.—I remain, Yours very truly.

J. Romilly Allen.

Cardiff. 19th March 1896.

Sir,—I am much obliged by your letter of the 14th instant and by the very kind manner in which you speak of the work of the Records Committee of this Corporation. Such praise from a gentleman of your standing in the archæological world comes as a great encouragement, and should have the result of evoking a larger measure of popular support for our undertaking. Our Archivist has

already collected a very large quantity of MSS., consisting of copies of records of various periods, drawn from many different sources, bearing upon the history of this Town. These it is our intention to print and publish, if not quite in extenso, at least very amply; and I feel sure their value to the Welsh historian and antiquary will be speedily recognised. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly.

EDWARD THOMAS.

J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A. (Scot.),
Cambr. Arch. Assoc.

P.S. The most valuable records concerning this County are those of the old Chancery of Glamorgan, now stored in the Rolls House. It would cost only £300 to make a preliminary examination of these. At present they are not even sorted. Could not your Society influence the Ministry to make this very small grant for commencing so important a work?

Lord Tredegar declines to let land on Roath Moors for public gardens, or for other than commercial purposes, and points out that other parties have rights of pasturage over the land in question.

1896 April 13.

G.W.R. Co. consent to run a dining-car on the train to and from Paddington and South Wales.

£20,000 to the School Board.

Mr. Rhys Williams, Commissioner, will open an enquiry into the Charities of the Borough, at the Town Hall on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant.

Records Committee, 11 April. The Archivist presented a Report as to the illustrations &c. to be included in the forthcoming Records publication.

Letter from Mr. Romilly Allen suggests that the Committee of the Cambrian Archæological Association should be asked to approach the Government on the subject of the Glamorgan Chancery records. "I look forward to seeing Cardiff become the centre of intellectual activity in Wales, and I hope that Welshmen will be sufficiently patriotic to sink all local jealousies which may prevent the attainment of this end."

Resolved That the Committee of the Cambrian Archæological Association be respectfully requested to urge upon Her Majesty's

Government the desirability of voting a sum of money for preparing a proper calendar and report on the valuable records of the old Chancery of Glamorgan now stored in the Rolls Office.

1896 April 20.

Committee appointed with a view to obtaining for the Mayor of the County Borough of Cardiff for the time being the style, title and dignity of "The Right Honourable The Lord Mayor," and also with a view to obtaining for the County Borough the title and dignity of "City."

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.

14th April 1896.

Dear Lord Windsor,—I am desired by the Prince of Wales to inform you that it gives him much pleasure to comply with the request of the Corporation of Cardiff, that he would consent to become an Honorary Freeman of the Borough.

Yours very truly.

FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

Sir Francis Knollys further writes that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, will visit Cardiff on Saturday, June 27th, but that circumstances will allow them to remain but a few hours in the town.

Records Committee, 18th April. Resolved That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and as many members of this Committee as can make it convenient, be desired to attend the Charities Inquiry.

Letter from Mr. R. A. Wheatley, offering to photograph the Charters and other documents required for the Records publication, and to place the negatives free of charge at the disposal of the Corporation for reproduction.

Resolved That the offer be accepted.

Resolved That the hearty thanks of this Committee be accorded Mr. R. A. Wheatley for his generous offer.

The Archivist reported that the books and papers left with the Town Clerk by Mr. O. H. Jones, of Fonmon Castle, contained some very valuable records, and that he was now copying the same.

Resolved That Mr. Matthews proceed therewith, and that these records be part of the material from which this Committee ultimately select the "copy" for the Records publication.

Records Committee, April 30. Town Clerk reported that Mr. Rhys Williams, Assistant Charity Commissioner for Glamorganshire, held an Inquiry into the Charities of the County Borough of Cardiff, at the Town Hall, on the 20th and 22nd April 1896, and investigated the following Charities:—Jane Herbert, Craddock Wells, Broad Street Almshouse, Church Street Almshouse (James Gale), Nicholas Wastell, Denominational Schools, and University College. A number of witnesses were examined by Mr. Williams, and various Corporation records. Private persons, in some instances, came forward with documents bearing on the various charities of the Town. On the 24th instant the Assistant Commissioner went to London, presumably for the purpose of obtaining further information from the Commissioners to take measures for the immediate disposition of the balance left from the Cardiff Exhibition of 1870.[1]

Rev. Charles Chidlow, Secretary, writes that the Committee of the Cambrian Archæological Association has agreed to petition the Government for a grant in aid of the publication of Glamorganshire records, and directed the Senior Secretary to inform this Committee of the result.

Terms have been arranged with Canon Thompson for the St. John's Churchyard improvements, but the scheme for the formation of a public footway through the churchyard has fallen through.

1896 May 11.

Vote of regret and condolence on the death of Alderman Yorath.

O. H. Jones, esq., of Fonmon Castle, has presented to the Corporation a document on parchment, dated 4 March 1741. It is sealed with the Tudor-rose Corporation Seal and signed by ten members of the Common Council, and records the formal appointment of Roger Powell junior and Edmund Lloyd, esquires, as Treasurers to the building-fund of the Town Hall then in course of erection on the old site in High Street. The building was completed in 1747, and was used for all Borough and County business until the opening of the

[1] For some reason, unknown to me, this Inquiry was never completed.—Ed.

present Town Hall in Saint Mary Street, in 1850. The old structure of 1747 was used as a store-house until 1860, when it was at last pulled down.

Moved by Councillor White, J.P. (in pursuance of notice of motion previously given), seconded by Councillor E. Beavan, J.P. "That in the opinion of this Council it is desirable and befitting that its members should, during their tenure of office, wear official robes and hats; and it is resolved that the same be worn accordingly, and that a special Committee be appointed with full powers to give effect to the foregoing resolution."

The motion on being put to the meeting was lost, and the names were taken as follows:—For: Aldermen Jacobs and Carey; Councillors E. Beavan, Andrews, White, Morgan, Gerhold, Ward, J. Thomas and Veal—10. Against: Alderman D. E. Jones, D. Jones and T. Rees; Councillors Trounce, F. J. Beavan, Mildon, E. Thomas, Jenkins, Crossman, Good, Allen and Robinson—12.

Town Clerk reported that he had completed the purchase at £6000 from Mr. J. H. Hallett, of Cardiff, of the freehold premises known as Johns' Court, situate at the rear of 23 High Street and the Three Horse Shoes public house, the entrance being from Womanby Street, (formerly the Old Brewery).

Borough Engineer reported that he had visited the Flat Holm with Mr. E. W. M. Corbett, and selected a spot for quarrying stone for hospital purposes, subject to a royalty to be fixed by Sir W. T. Lewis.

Vote of regret and condolence on the death of Mr. Daniel Rees, for 39 years Clerk to the Borough Magistrates.

Parks Committee, accompanied by His Worship the Mayor (the Right Hon. Lord Windsor) proceeded to the Wild Garden section of the Roath Park, when the Deputy Chairman, Councillor Tucker, declared the same open to the public.

1896 June 28.

Mayor reported having appointed Thomas Thomas (late Town Crier) to be Mace Bearer, *vice* Jacob Wise deceased; and that he had appointed Robert Oliver as Town Crier, salary £10 with uniform.

Councillor William John Trounce, Deputy Mayor, is elected Alderman.

Mr. Daniel Rees, son of the late Clerk to the Borough Magistrates, is appointed to succeed his father in that office.

At a meeting of the Council of the County Borough of Cardiff, acting also as the Urban Sanitary Authority of the County Borough, held at the Exhibition Hall, Park Place, Cardiff, on Saturday 27 June 1896, being a Special Meeting: His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria and Her Royal Highness the Princess Maud attended and were received by the Right Worshipful the Mayor (the Right Honourable George Windsor-Clive, Lord Windsor, Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of Glamorganshire) and the Members of the Corporation.

His Worship the Mayor, addressing His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., said:—"Will Your Royal Highness permit me to ask the Recorder to read the Resolution that was passed by the Corporation?"

The Prince of Wales having signified his assent,

The Recorder read the following resolution:—"At a Special Meeting of the Council of the County Borough of Cardiff, held at the Town Hall, Cardiff, on Monday the 20th day of April 1896, present the Deputy Mayor (Alderman David Jones, J.P.) in the chair, and a full Council; it was moved by Alderman David Jones, J.P., and Alderman Jacobs, J.P., and resolved unanimously: 'That His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Knight of the Garter, being a person of distinction within the meaning of the Honorary Freedom of Boroughs Act 1885, be, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, admitted an Honorary Freeman of the Borough of Cardiff; and that such honorary freedom be publicly presented to His Royal Highness during his visit to Cardiff.'"

The Recorder then retired, and the Town Clerk administered the following Oaths to His Royal Highness:—"You shall swear to be true to our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the Lord of this Town and Borough; you shall be obedient to the Mayor of the said Borough for the time being, and obey his warrants, precepts and commands; you shall be civil and obedient to the Aldermen of the same; and also you shall, as much as in your power lies, contribute and do every act and thing for the good government and safety of the Borough and inhabitants thereof, So help you God."

His Royal Highness signed the Honorary Freemen's Roll, the Admission being witnessed by the Mayor and Town Clerk.

His Worship the Mayor presented the scrip of Admission, enclosed in a gold casket, to His Royal Highness, who was graciously pleased to receive the same.

The Mayor then addressed His Royal Highness as follows:—"May it please Your Royal Highness: I have the honour and privilege as Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation and inhabitants of Cardiff, to give you a most respectful but at the same time a most cordial welcome to this ancient and loyal Borough. We bear in mind that it is the first visit which Your Royal Highness has ever paid to Cardiff. It is therefore a red-letter day in the history of the Town; and the interest and importance of the occasion are greatly enhanced by the fact that you are accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Victoria and Maud, to whom also we desire to offer a most respectful and hearty welcome. Your Royal Highness has been pleased to permit us to mark this occasion by inscribing your illustrious name upon the roll of the Honorary Freemen of the Borough. I assure Your Royal Highness that Cardiff will consider this act of condescension as a signal mark of your favour to the largest and most important town in Wales, the enterprise of which may to some extent be measured by the Exhibition Buildings in which we are now assembled and which the Queen has been graciously pleased to patronise. I most respectfully request Your Royal Highness to do us the honour of accepting this casket, which contains the scrip recording your enrolment as an Honorary Freeman of the Borough; and with it I ask Your Royal Highness to accept our grateful and humble thanks for the honour that you have this day conferred upon the County Borough of Cardiff."

The Prince replied as follows:—

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, I beg to thank you and the County Council of Cardiff for conferring upon me the honorary freedom of this ancient Borough, which is so conspicuous for its constantly progressive increase and importance. It is a distinction of which I am sure I feel proud; for Cardiff, with its population of over 160,000, is not only the chief town of Wales, but the principal port in the United Kingdom. Indeed, according to its registered tonnage of 6,500,510 tons, it is the second port in the world, New York coming

first. Its growing importance and its increase of population have been remarkable of late years, and I have no doubt it will continue its course of rapid progress. I am glad to find, by the Roll I have just signed, that I have as fellow Freemen such distinguished men as Mr. Gladstone and Lord Roberts. The Princess of Wales and I cannot but remember with mournful pleasure that our dear son was received here with the utmost cordiality, and was presented with the honorary freedom of this Borough. The reception which has been accorded to the Princess of Wales, my daughters and myself is very gratifying to us; and we shall always remember with much satisfaction our visit to this loyal town."

Their Royal Highnesses afterwards proceeded to the new Free Library building, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales declared the same open to the public.

General Purposes Committee. Proposed by Councillor White, seconded by Councillor Gerhold: That badges be worn by the Members of the Corporation upon public occasions.

Proposed by Councillor David, seconded by Councillor E. Beavan: That suitable gowns be worn by Members of the Corporation upon public occasions.

Both the amendment and the original motion, on being put to the meeting, were lost.

Vote of thanks to Mr. James Howell for his generosity in undertaking to decorate the Exhibition Hall free of charge, on the occasion of the admission of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Resolved That Mr. Matthews prepare a Prospectus of the Records, to take the form of a double leaflet.

Records Committee, July 4. Archivist submitted draft Prospectus of the Records.

Letter from Mr. J. S. Corbett regarding documents in his custody.

Resolved That a copy of Mr. Corbett's letter of 3rd instant be sent to the Chairman, and that he be desired to see Mr. Corbett with reference to the supposed missing Minute Book.

Resolved That Mr. Matthews be directed to prepare a synopsis of the whole of the "copy" which in his opinion should form the three volumes of Records, for consideration by this Committee.

Museum Committee. Resolved That, inasmuch as Counsel has advised that under the Museums and Gymnasiums Act 1891 the Corporation is [not] authorised to elect on this Committee any gentlemen not being members of the Corporation, this Committee desires that the above Act shall be so amended as to enable the Corporation to elect on the Committee such persons as are, by their knowledge of natural history, art and other subjects, specially qualified for museum work.

1896 July 13.

Resolved unanimously That this Council most sincerely tenders its respectful sympathy to the Mayor and Mayoress (The Right Honourable Lord and Lady Windsor) in the bereavement they have sustained by the death of the Right Honourable Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, K.C.B.

O. H. Jones, esq., of Fonmon Castle, presents to the Corporation an old Minute Book of the Street Commissioners of Cardiff.

Mr. George Thomas, of Ely Farm, is retained permanently to act as Valuer to the Corporation.

Archivist submitted a synopsis of the "copy" which, in his opinion, should form the three volumes of Records, and same was adopted.

Resolved That the Manager of Cardiff Market be directed not to let standings on the Hayes to quacks or cheap-jacks, but only to vendors of fruit, fish and vegetables, who will conduct their business quietly.

Resolved That the Curator have printed and exhibited in the Museum suitable notices in English and Welsh, prohibiting loud talking, whistling, spitting, and the like.

1896 August 10.

Hewell Grange, Redditch.

July 16th, 1896.

Dear Mr. Town Clerk,—Lady Windsor wishes to join with me in thanking most sincerely our kind friends, the members of the Corporation of Cardiff, for the resolution of sympathy unanimously passed on Monday last. We have lately rejoiced together over our successes in Cardiff, and now we are much touched in knowing that

our friends share our own personal sorrow.—I am, dear Mr. Town Clerk,

Yours very faithfully.

WINDSOR.

Resolved unanimously That the cordial and sincere thanks of this Council be presented to the Mayor of Cardiff (The Right Honourable Lord Windsor) and the Mayoress of Cardiff (The Right Honourable Lady Windsor) for the zeal and ability with which they performed the important functions in connection with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud to Cardiff on the 27th June last, and for the dignity with which they sustained the best traditions of the Metropolis of Wales.

Resolved unanimously That the hearty thanks of this Council be accorded the Deputy Mayor (Alderman D. Jones, J.P.), the Town Clerk (Mr. Joseph Larke Wheatley), Colonel Albert Goldsmid, and the Head Constable (Mr. William McKenzie), for the valuable assistance rendered on the above occasion, and for the excellent manner in which all the arrangements were carried out.

Deputation from the Executive Council of the Cardiff Exhibition attended and asked the co-operation of the Council in celebrating in an appropriate manner the 23rd September next, on which day the Queen's reign will have lasted longer than that of any other Monarch of this Kingdom.

Committee appointed accordingly.

Queen's Celebration Committee, August 13. Deputy Mayor stated the following message appeared in the London papers on the previous day :—

"The Secretary of State for the Home Department is commanded by the Queen to intimate that, while she is much gratified to observe such general expressions of loyalty and affection towards her in regard to the fact that she will shortly have reigned for a longer period than any other British Sovereign, it is Her Majesty's wish that, should she be spared to rule over her beloved people for such a period, any recognition or celebration of that event should be reserved until she has completed a reign of sixty years."

1896 September 14.

Sandringham, Norfolk.
August 14th, 1896.

Dear Lord Windsor,—Princess Charles is enchanted with the diamond brooch, and has desired me to write and thank you, and to ask you to convey her best thanks to the members and officers of the Corporation of Cardiff, for this handsome and charming wedding present.

I remain yours very truly.
S. W. PROGER.

Letter from Mr. J. R. Cobb suggesting the Corporation should take steps to facilitate a visit of Lord Nelson's flag-ship "Foudroyant" to Cardiff.

Sub-Committee appointed to secure the location at Cardiff of the Offices of the National University of Wales. Also to secure the location here of the Glamorgan County Council Offices.

A motion standing in the name of Councillor Good, in favour of the erection of a statue of Oliver Cromwell in the vestibule of the Town Hall, was withdrawn by leave

Councillor Buist's motion, in favour of approaching Parliament on the subject of the taxation of ground-rents, fell to the ground in the absence of sufficient members to form a quorum.

Records Committee, September 21. An extract from the proceedings of the Council was read as to the submission of documents to Committees.

Mr. Herbert M. Thompson writes from Whitley Batch, Llandaff, that he will (on behalf of himself, Mr. Charles Thompson, of Penhill Close, and another) guarantee £5,000 towards the purchase of Llandaff Fields by the Corporation for an open space. He hopes, however, "that the fields will be kept as fields, and that no attempt will be made to transform them into a park. Lavish expenditure would probably do little or nothing to improve the natural beauty they at present possess."

Arthur Rees is appointed Inspector of Public Carriages.

General District Rate 1*s.* 4*d.* in the £.

1896 October 12th.

The Right Worshipful the *Mayor* (Lord Windsor).

Aldermen

Daniel Lewis,	Richard Cory,
Thomas Windsor Jacobs,	David Jones,
Patrick William Carey,	William Sanders,
Andrew Fulton,	Thomas Rees,
David Edgar Jones,	William John Trounce.

Councillors

Ebenezer Beavan,	Robert Hughes,
Joseph Ramsdale,	Morgan Morgan,
Thomas Morel,	William Smith Crossman,
Samuel Arthur Brain,	John Mathias Gerhold,
Francis John Beavan,	Charles Edward Waring,
James Tucker,	Alfred Good,
Samuel Mildon,	George Beynon Harris,
James Herbert Cory,	Charles Albert John Ward,
Edward Thomas,	George David,
John Jenkins,	Illtyd Thomas,
Thomas Andrews,	William Henry Allen,
William Evans,	James Joseph Buist,
Henry White,	Frederick James Veall,
James Munn,	Sidney Robinson,
Jacob Comley,	John Harry Hallett.

Joseph Larke Wheatley, Town Clerk.

Sir William T. Lewis writes that to buy up the New Street hoarding will cost the Corporation £1,550.

Resolved That consideration thereof be deferred until other matters now pending between Lord Bute and the Corporation are discussed with Sir W. T. Lewis.

David Morgan Johns is appointed Shorthand and Engrossing Clerk in the Town Clerk's Department.

At the desire of Lord Bute, and at his expense, the loving-cup is to have five of the figures upon it re-enamelled.

1896 October 26.

Miss Margaret L. Hay is appointed Matron of the Cardiff Sanatorium; salary £60, with board, lodging and uniform.

Mr. Neville Applebee is appointed Electrical Engineer to the Corporation.

Canon Thompson agrees to accept £300 for the proposed public footpath through Saint John's Churchyard.

Borough Engineer reported that on 25 September a severe storm visited the Town, doing considerable damage and blowing down one of the elms in Newport Road. On 7th and 8th instant, owing to high tides and high south-west winds, the tide rose to an abnormal height, doing considerable damage to various places in the Bristol Channel. A small portion of the Cardiff District, at Moorland Gardens, Roath, and Windsor Esplanade, Docks, was flooded; but, owing to works recently carried out, Grangetown escaped a similar catastrophe to that which occurred there in October 1883.

Archivist reported he had written the Introduction to the Records, compiled an exhaustive Table of Contents for Volume I., and written the explanatory matter relating to the Charters.

Penarth Urban District Council, Llandaff Parish Council and Llanishen Parish Council are resolved to oppose their absorption into the Borough of Cardiff.

William Percy Harding, Plymouth, is appointed Assistant Conveyancing Clerk in the Town Clerk's Department. He is to reside within the Borough. (Mr. Herbert Somerset, Pontypridd, was an unsuccessful candidate for this appointment.)

Mr. W. H. Andrew resigns his position as Deputy Town Clerk, on receiving the appointment of Town Clerk of York.

Mr. William John Board is appointed Deputy Town Clerk. He is to reside within the Borough.

Special Committee appointed to consider the weiring of the Taff.

Cardiff Council Minutes, 1896—1897.

1896 November 9 Monday.

Councillor Ebenezer Beavan, J.P., is elected Mayor. He having accepted the appointment and subscribed the statutory declara-

tion, the chair was vacated by the ex-Mayor (the Right Hon. Lord Windsor), and the Mayor was installed therein.

Councillor Morgan Morgan is appointed Deputy Mayor.

Mayor's salary £800.

Resolved unanimously That this Council desires to record its hearty thanks to the Right Honorable Robert George Windsor-Clive, Lord Windsor, Privy Councillor, Lord-Lieutenant of Glamorgan, for the efficient and dignified manner in which he has carried out the important and responsible duties of Mayor and Chief Magistrate of this Borough during the past eventful year, as well as its great appreciation of the many valuable services so faithfully and zealously rendered by him to the Town and Port; of the graceful reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud, on their historic visit to Cardiff in June last; of the generous and hospitable entertainment of various public bodies, and of the courtesy, tact and geniality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the Council.

Committee appointed to arrange for the presentation to Lord Windsor of the honorary freedom of the Borough.

Hewell Grange, Redditch,

November 14th, 1896.

Dear Mr. Town Clerk,—I have received your letter enclosing a copy of the Resolution proposed by Mr. Alderman David Jones and seconded by Mr. Councillor Brain, and passed by the Council on November 9th. Will you be good enough to convey to the Council my very high appreciation of the kind terms in which the Resolution is expressed. In receiving such an expression of thanks from my late colleagues, and in the assurance of their esteem, I feel that I am amply rewarded for having undertaken the responsibilities of so high an office as Mayor and Chief Magistrate of the Borough of Cardiff. —I remain, Mr. Town Clerk, Yours faithfully.

WINDSOR.

November 14th 1896.

Dear Mr. Town Clerk,—I have received your letter in which you informed me that at a Meeting of the Council on November 9th it was resolved to present me with the honorary freedom of the Borough of Cardiff. I beg that you will convey to the Council my deep sense of

the honour they thus propose to confer upon me—the greatest, I venture to think, which I could receive at their hands. I shall consider it a great honour to have my name enrolled on the list of Freemen, which contains names so illustrious as those of many of my predecessors.—I remain, Mr. Town Clerk, Yours faithfully.

WINDSOR.

Mr. J. L. Wilkins, General Manager, writes from Paddington that the Great Western Railway Company have approved a Plan and voted the necessary expenditure for the provision of a station at Roath, near Splot Road bridge.

Councillor J. J. Buist joins the Records Committee.

Parks Superintendent reported that a large number of foxes overran the Botanic Gardens in Roath Park and carried off numbers of the wild-fowl placed there. He asked that wire netting should be placed around such gardens.

Resolved That the surrounding landowners be requested to assist this Committee in preventing the encroachment of the foxes.

Borough Engineer reports to Special Committee *re* Floods. After the abnormally high tide of 6 October last the water flowed over a portion of Ferry Road, at the south end of Kent Street, and on to a portion of Avondale Road. He at once gathered a strong gang of men and, by working all night, was enabled to throw up a temporary bank, thus preventing serious damage to property. Streets in the neighbourhood of the Bute Esplanade were inundated, and the tide overflowed the sea bank at the East Moors.

The Committee resolve to hasten the completion of permanent works which will prevent inundations, and to ask the assistance of Lords Bute, Windsor and Tredegar.

Corporation decline to sanction the scheme for a proposed electric tramway from Cardiff to Penarth, preferring to keep their roads within their own hands.

1896 December 14.

Special Committee *re* Weiring of the Taff. Resolved That the Borough Engineer be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding £200 in sinking or boring trial shafts, in order to prove the nature of the ground.

View of Cardiff Castle, showing West Gate. Artist unknown.

From the Original Painting in Cardiff Castle.

The shops of Mr. Prust, chemist, and Messrs. Williams, grocers, in Clifton Street, Roath, are to be acquired for the widening of the east end of Four Elms Lane.

Vote of regret and condolence on the death of Alderman Thomas Rees, J.P.

Vote of regret and condolence on the death of Mr. William Jones, stationer, Duke Street, brother to Alderman David Jones.

Land known as the Lower Wedal, and the Mount, purchased by the Corporation, for the enlargement of the Cemetery.

Records Committee, December 10. Sample illustrations for the Records publication were submitted from the Western Mail, Ltd.

Resolved That it be left in the hands of the Town Clerk to obtain further samples.

Resolved That Mr. Ballinger, Chief Librarian, and Mr. Ward, Curator, be asked to attend next meeting and submit books of a similar character to the Records, in order that the Committee may decide regarding printing, paper and binding.

Application for a copy of the Records publication was received from the Town Clerk of Newport, Mon., on behalf of the Free Library of that town.

Resolved That the consideration thereof be adjourned until the volumes are near completion.

Mr. Elliot Stock's offer to publish the Records is accepted, and a copy of the Prospectus is to be forwarded to him for consideration and suggestions.

Mr. George Beynon Harris is appointed as a Solicitor in the Town Clerk's Department, at a salary of £200. He is to reside within the Borough.

The Deputy Town Clerk and Mr. Beynon Harris attended before the Committee, and the Chairman explained the positions they would respectively occupy in the Town Clerk's Department.

Mr. E. F. Kennard is appointed Swimming Master and Instructor in Gymnastics at the Corporation Baths; salary £2 per week.

Wharton Place leased to Mr. James Howell.

Sub-Committee appointed to negotiate with Lord Bute for obtaining the Cathays Park for municipal and other public purposes.

1897 January 11.

The Mayor, Councillor Ebenezer Beavan, J.P., is elected an Alderman.

Alderman Andrew Fulton resigns his Aldermancy.

The Council of the Iron and Steel Institute accept the Corporation's invitation to hold their Autumn Meeting this year at Cardiff.

Order for the metalling &c. of *(inter alia)* Tynycoed Place, Roath.

Mr. Lawrence G. Williams, Under Sheriff, writes complaining of the inadequate accommodation provided for the Judges of Assize. (The matter was referred to the Property and Markets Committee).

1897 January 19.

Councillor Ramsdale elected Alderman. Special Committee appointed to deal with all questions relating to salaries and wages paid by the Corporation.

Special Committee appointed to deal with the construction, repair and cleansing of strees and roads within the Borough.

Town Clerk urges the provision of a larger strong-room for the Corporation's deeds and muniments.

University Museum, Oxford.

January 15th, 1897.

Dear Dr. Vachell,—I have to thank you for a profitable tour in the Cardiff Museum and Art Gallery, which I did not even know the existence of. The Corporation seem to be installing it upon very judicious lines. The more I see of museums, the more I value the local element, whether Natural History on the one hand, or Arts on the other. Rooms full of things in general do not impress the intelligent young people who come in, so forcibly as the local things, which are real to them and lead their attention on to connected objects from all over the world. Your Curator is evidently very much alive to the value of "old-fashioned" things, just now or lately disappearing in Wales. I saw several for the first time, such as the breast-plough and the oyster-shell lamp from Gower. The local pottery seemed to me none the less interesting because of the fine things from South Kensington. You have, I think, a Curator who sees the instruction a museum may convey, and will sort out

local and general, so as not to be crowded out by mere curiosities which do not teach much.—Yours very truly.

EDWARD B. TYLOR.

1897 February 8.

Resolved unanimously That the Council of the ancient County Borough of Cardiff present a loyal and dutiful address of congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on the attainment of the sixtieth year of her reign, and that the Town Clerk be desired to prepare the draft thereof and submit same to the Parliamentary Committee for approval.

General Purposes Committee resolved that a Provisional Agreement be entered into between Lord Bute and the Corporation for the purchase of Cathays Park at the price of £150,000, for the purpose of municipal buildings; trees to be preserved and the unused space to be left open in perpetuity.

Records Committee, February 15. Resolved That the volume submitted by Mr. Ballinger, entitled "Calendar of the Inner Temple," by F. A. Inderwick, Q.C., be adopted as the sample for paper, type and binding of the Cardiff Records.

The Archivist reported as to his work to this date.

Application for a copy of the Records was received from the Right Rev. Dr. Hedley, Bishop of Newport (through Mr. J. Hobson Matthews).

Museum Committee, February 25. Vote of regret and condolence on the death of Mr. James Pyke Thompson, J.P. The Curator is to attend the funeral at Sevenoaks on behalf of the Committee.

1897 March 8.

Dumfries House, Old Cumnock, N.B.
4th March 1897.

My dear Mr. Mayor,—The silver wedding day of my wife and myself falls upon April 16th. We have always retained the most lively recollection of the kindness with which we were received, not only by the Corporation, but also by the people of Cardiff, upon our wedding day. It has occurred to me, as a memorial of this twenty-fifth anniversary, to place in the hands of the Town Council the sum of £1,000, the yearly income of which should be annually given to some girl of the poorer classes in Cardiff whose marriage might be impeded

by the want of such a sum. I should wish that in giving it the Mayor, or some other person whom they may prefer, should remind the bride and bridegroom of the origin of the foundation, and should read to them the first eleven verses of the second chapter of the Gospel according to Saint John. There are several points of detail upon which I should wish to be guided by the desire of the Council. The nomination of the candidates should, I think, be confined exclusively to Councillors; but it is a question whether the selection should be left to the Mayor alone, or to the Mayor and Aldermen, or be left to the whole Council, voting by ballot. I think it is also a question whether the entire sum should always be given to one person, or should be divided into two at the discretion of the disposers of the benefaction. I should be glad if you will be so good as to communicate this to the Council on Monday.—Believe me, dear Mr. Mayor,

Yours sincerely.

BUTE.

Resolved unanimously That the sincere and hearty thanks of this Council be accorded to the Most Honourable John Patrick Crichton Stuart, Marquess of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, K.T., for his princely generosity in deciding to place in the hands of the Town Council, as a memorial of the silver wedding of the Most Hon. the Marchioness of Bute and His Lordship, the sum of £1,000 (the annual income thereof to be given to some girl or girls of the poorer classes in Cardiff whose marriage might be impeded by the want of such a sum), upon the terms mentioned in His Lordship's letter of the 4th instant to the Mayor.

Resolved That the points of detail mentioned in the foregoing letter from the Marquess of Bute be referred to the Finance Committee to settle and generally to deal with the matter.

Resolved unanimously That this Council present to the Most Honourable the Marquess and Marchioness of Bute an address of congratulation upon the occasion of their silver wedding, on 16th April, and that the Town Clerk be desired to prepare the draft thereof and submit same to the Parliamentary Committee.

General District Rate 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £.

Sub-Committee to draft a scheme for the establishment and management of a Stores Department.

An application was received from the Mace-bearers for an extra pair of trousers, but the Property and Markets Committee could not see its way to accede thereto.

Letter from Mr. Lascelles Carr, editor and proprietor of the *Evening Express* &c., sending the original framed drawing, by Mr. J. M. Staniforth, of the cartoon entitled "Opening of the Cardiff Gymnasium." "I have thought that the Property Committee might possibly like to preserve it as a memento of a very interesting occasion." (The drawing represents prominent members of the Corporation in bathing costume.)

Resolved That the gift be accepted, and the hearty thanks of this Committee tendered Mr. Carr therefor; and that the Borough Engineer hang the picture in the Members' Room.

Resolved That the Town Clerk again prepare memorials to the Home Secretary praying that the titles of "Lord Mayor" and "City" be granted to Cardiff.

1897 March 29.

Parliamentary Committee. Letter, dated 19th inst., from Mr. T. H. Thomas, and one dated 20th from Mr. Charles Morgan, suggesting certain action on the part of the Corporation, in support of the Petition for including the armorial bearings of the Principality of Wales in the Royal Arms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Resolved That the consideration of this question be postponed for the present.

Queen's Diamond Jubilee Address is to be engrossed and illuminated on vellum, rolled in a morocco case, at a cost of five guineas, by the Western Mail, Limited:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Cardiff, in Council assembled.

May it please Your Majesty:

We Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects desire to offer to Your Majesty, with feelings of the greatest joy and most profound respect, our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of

the completion by Your Majesty of a Reign of Sixty Years, an event unique and unparalleled in the annals of our Country.

No other period of English history can compare in glory with what we proudly term the "Victorian Era;" nor has any age been so fruitful in the arts of peace, in great scientific discoveries, and in all the best elements of moral, material and intellectual progress.

Your Majesty's reign has witnessed the removal of the tax upon knowledge, and the complete emancipation of the public press. It has seen the cheapening of the people's food, the inauguration of a system of national education, the sanitation of our towns, the development of a vast network of railways all over the land, the introduction of penny postage, the employment of the electric telegraph, and the laying of the submarine cable; and almost every year has added to the volume and wealth of England's trade, and extended the frontiers of the British Empire.

Every form of philanthropic work has flourished under the gracious auspices of Your Majesty; and by the beauty and purity of your life Your Majesty has deepened and strengthened the foundations of the Monarchy of the British Empire, which has its roots in the love and devotion of a free people.

The County Borough of Cardiff is the largest town in the Principality of Wales; it was a small town sixty years ago, but has now a population of more than 170,000, and in respect of tonnage is the first port in the World. Cardiff, therefore, proudly terms itself a "Victorian" town, and its inhabitants realize the grand achievements of Your Majesty's long and glorious reign.

May Your Majesty live for many years in the enjoyment of health and of the choicest gifts and blessings that Providence can bestow, and thus continue Your Majesty's beneficent reign over a free and united people. These are the outpourings of ardent, affectionate, loyal and dutiful subjects to Your Majesty's Throne, who are eager to testify their attachment to a constitutional Sovereign in the person of their beloved Queen.

County Borough of Cardiff.

To the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, K.T., and to the Most Honourable the Marchioness of Bute.

We the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Cardiff, in Council assembled, respectfully offer our heartfelt congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of your wedding day. We have in memory the unbounded gladness with which you were received by the people of Cardiff and the neighbouring districts, on the 16th of April 1872, and welcomed as bride and bridegroom, and the public rejoicings and festivities which attended the happy union of the noble houses of Bute and Howard; and now, after twenty-five years, we count it a pleasure to give expression to the joy with which we have seen the bright example of your wedded life. We rejoice in the knowledge that God in His wisdom has blessed you with issue of your marriage to perpetuate the noble house of Bute, and we wish the greatest happiness and prosperity to your children, namely, to your daughter, Lady Margaret Crichton Stuart; to your eldest son, the Honourable John Crichton Stuart, Earl of Dumfries (who opened the Roath Public Park on his thirteenth birthday, the 20th of June 1894); and to your sons, Lord Ninian Edward Crichton Stuart and Lord Colum Edmund Crichton Stuart. We gladly take the opportunity afforded by your silver wedding to assure you of the high honour in which we hold your names, and to express our grateful appreciation of the many munificent gifts you have generously made to the inhabitants of this Town, especially those in aid of higher education, the provision of parks and open spaces for the people, and the ministry to those in sickness and suffering. We earnestly trust that the loyal and affectionate relations and bonds of friendship that have from time immemorial existed between your noble house and the people of Cardiff may continue and be strengthened in the future. We refer with pride to the fact that during the municipal year 1890-1 Your Lordship amidst universal gratification became the Mayor and Chief Magistrate of Cardiff, and carried out the heavy and onerous duties thereof in a manner worthy of the best traditions of your noble house. We have, therefore, on behalf of this large and progressive Town and Port of Cardiff, which owes so much to the great enterprise and publics pirit of Your Lordship, peculiar pleasure in offering to both of you, as well as to your children, our warmest good wishes at this felicitous epoch in your lives; and we pray that you may long live in health and strength to enjoy the choicest gifts and blessings that Providence can bestow.

Common Seal affixed to a memorial to the Court of the University of Wales, praying that the Office of the University Registrar be placed at Cardiff.

Councillor Buist's motion in favour of the taxation of ground-rents again came before the Council. The Mayor having vacated the chair, the Deputy Mayor was elected to preside. The motion was then put and carried by a majority of 12.

Borough Engineer reports on the reasons for the bad condition of the roads and streets.

Mr. David Roberts tenders his resignation as Corporation Auditor after a service of over 35 years.

Possession of the Wedal Farm is to be given up to the Corporation on the death of the tenant's mother, Mrs. Davies, who is over 70 years of age, and was born on the premises.

Inspector of Explosives reports to the Property and Markets Committee :—"This report being the last I shall make to the Property and Markets Committee, I think it my duty to acknowledge the kind manner I have at all times been treated by my Committee for over a quarter of a century. I, therefore, in return sincerely hope that each member may enjoy the good health, vision and longevity that I have. I say health, because I am not aware that I have kept my bed a day in my life, as reported to the Thrift Committee. My sight, I have never needed the assistance of glasses to read or write up to to-day. And long life, if I am spared (D.v.) until to-morrow month, I shall have completed my 77th year of age. Those blessings I wish to each of my Committee. I can say what very few men in Cardiff can say—that I have had the honour of an invitation and attended the banquet of 40 Mayors of my native Borough of Cardiff. The foregoing acknowledgments, gentlemen, are the heartfelt wishes of your humble servant,

WM. LUKE EVANS,
Inspector of Explosives."

1897 April 12.

£21,300 to the School Board.

Councillor Jenkins' motion binding Lord Bute to keep open the Pier Head landing-stage free of toll to passengers was lost.

£2,000 is to be paid to the Mayor, by way of remuneration, out of the Borough Fund.

Records Committee, April 8. Archivist asked for instructions as to proceeding to London to complete certain work.

Resolved That the matter be postponed until the next meeting.

Circular letter from the Law Committee of the Association of Municipal Corporations, forwarding prints of a memorial from the Congress of Archæological Societies to municipal and county authorities, praying such authorities to search for all ancient documents in their possession and have them calendared in the same manner as has been done by the Corporations of London, Cardiff, York and other towns.

Gilbert Dutton appointed assistant to the Curator of the Museum.

At the Museum Committee a letter was read from Mr Hobson Matthews, in which that gentleman suggested that portions of an old Welsh MS. translation of the "Christian Directory,"[1] which he had presented to the Museum, should be transferred to the Welsh MS. collection in the Free Library.

Resolved That the request be acceded to, upon condition that the Free Library Committee make an equitable exchange.

Letter from Mr. M. J. Harte, the newly-appointed Collector of Customs, making application that he be appointed Collector of Harbour Dues in succession to his predecessor, the late Mr. Tolputt, was read and agreed to.

1897 May 10.

Resolved unanimously That the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the County Borough of Cardiff, in Council assembled, desire to express their profound sympathy with the President of the French Republic and the people of Paris, in the heartrending calamity that has recently befallen them and the French nation by the terrible fire which occurred in the building where a charitable bazaar was being held, and

[1] By Father Robert Parsons, S.J. The first English edition was printed in the reign of Elizabeth. A mutilated version has been published in Welsh, without acknowledgment of the original authorship. By a most fortunate coincidence the Archivist, a few years later, discovered the missing portion of the above Welsh MS. (written *circa* 1650) and handed it to the Librarian.

by which about 120 persons lost their lives and a very large number received severe injuries; and hereby record their admiration of the fortitude and heroism displayed by rescuers and rescued alike on that awful occasion.

Special Meeting of Council, 24 May, convened to consider the evidence given by the Mayor on behalf of the Corporation in support of the Windsor Dock Bill.

Councillor Buist proposed That this Council regrets the evidence tendered by His Worship before the Committee of the House of Lords *re* the Windsor Dock Bill, such evidence not being in accord with the unanimously expressed opinion of this Council.

Councillor David, seconded by Alderman Carey, proposed by way of amendment That whilst regretting that the Windsor Dock Bill has been rejected by the House of Lords, this Council desires to affirm its confidence in the Mayor.

The amendment was carried, after a warm and protracted debate.

Special Meeting of Council, June 3. The Right Honourable Robert George Windsor-Clive, Lord Windsor, Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan (ex-Mayor of the Borough of Cardiff) attended, and was admitted an Honorary Freeman of the ancient and loyal Borough of Cardiff. The Freedom was presented in a silver-gilt casket.

Water Bailiff reports on the dispersion of the wreck "Cardiff Castle," which he considers has been properly effected.

Town Clerk reported as to the power of the Watch Committee to prohibit the crying of newspapers in the public streets on Sundays, and the matter was left in the hands of the Head Constable.

Memorial to be forwarded to the Prime Minister, praying that the titles of Lord Mayor and City be granted to Cardiff.

Messrs. Ballinger and Ward report as to the illustrations to be included in the Records publication.

Resolved That the Archivist collect the illustrations required for each volume, and submit to this (Records) Committee. Draft Contract with Western Mail, Ltd., for printing, illustrating and binding the Records, is approved as altered.

Councillor Buist ordered a copy of the Records.

Resolved That the Town Clerk write Mr. J. S. Corbett, respectfully asking him to supply this Committee with a copy of the

Ministers' Accounts for 1320, or allow the Archivist to take a copy thereof.

Tender accepted for the erection of the Docks Branch Library.

Mr. Arthur Bennett, of Croydon, is engaged to undertake the naming and classification of specimens in the Museum Herbarium, and is to be rewarded with a set of volumes of the Records publication, he having requested to be supplied with a History of Cardiff, or some similar work, by way of remuneration.

National University Offices Sub-Committee met at Shrewsbury, April 23, and waited upon the University Court for the purpose of urging the claims of Cardiff to be the location of the University Offices. (Ultimately the Court shelved the question for a period of five years.)

Villa di Bello-sguardo, Florence.
April 26th, 1897.

Dear Mr. Town Clerk,—I have received your letter of the 22nd with regard to the presentation of the Honorary Freedom of the Borough. I am anxious to consult the convenience of the Corporation as far as I possibly can; but I expect to remain abroad till about the middle of May, and on the 20th of that month till the 30th I have to be with my Yeomanry in Worcestershire. Under these circumstances will you be good enough to ask the Committee whether a somewhat later date would be equally convenient to them—either early in June or after the Jubilee festivities are over?—I remain Yours very faithfully.

WINDSOR.

The following Welsh inscription is to be placed on the casket containing the scrip of Lord Windsor's Freedom :—

"Cyflwynedig gyda Dinasfraint Anrhydeddus[1] Bwrdeisdref Sir[2] Caerdŷdd i'r Gwir Anrhydeddus Robert George Windsor-Clive, Arglwydd Windsor, Cyfrin Gynghorwr, Arglwydd Raglaw Sir Morganwg,[3] fel cydnabyddiaeth o'r gwasanaeth mawr a nodedig a

[1] ? Mygedol.

[2] ? Sirol.

[3] ? Forganwg.

roddwyd ganddo i dref Caerdydd fel Maer a Phrif Ynad yn ystod y flwyddyn 1895-6.

Dyddiedig. 1897.

E. Beavan, Maer.

J. L. Wheatley,

Ysgrifenydd y Dref."

[Presented with the Honorary Freedom of the County Borough of Cardiff to the Right Honourable Robert George Windsor-Clive, Lord Windsor, Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan, as a recognition of the great and marked service which was given by him to the Town of Cardiff as Mayor and Chief Magistrate during the year 1895-6. Dated—1897. E. Beavan, Mayor. J. L. Wheatley, Town Clerk.]

Wild Birds Protection Acts are to be enforced within the Borough.

The new park at Canton is to be named "Victoria Park."

Resolved That a new Town Hall and Law Courts be erected in Cathays Park, at the southern end of the western side thereof.

Union of Bakers call upon the Council to suppress the underground bakehouse at the Beaufort Restaurant, No. 20 High Street.

1897 June 14.

Whitehall. 10th June 1897.

Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the Corporation of the Borough of Cardiff on the occasion of Her Majesty's attaining the sixtieth year of her reign, and I have to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

M. W. Ridley.

Letter from Monsieur A. de Trobriand, French Consul at Cardiff, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris conveys to the Municipality of Cardiff his best thanks for their kind sympathy in connection with the recent fire at a Charity Bazaar. An extract from the Minister's letter reads:—

"J'ai été très-sensible à ce témoignage de douloureuse sympathie, et je vous prie d' être auprès de la Municipalité de Cardiff l'interprète des remerciements émus du gouvernement de la République."

Resolved That the whole of the employees of the Corporation be allowed a holiday on the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Day, Tuesday, 22nd inst., or an extra day's pay in lieu thereof.

Corporation accepts a tender for removing the hull of the ketch "Copious," lying at anchor on the East Mud; which vessel took fire and was abandoned.

Asylums Committee decline to purchase Ton-yr-ywen Farm, in the parishes of Llanishen and Whitchurch, of Mesdames Mary Morgan and Annie Owen, for £27,600.

Records Committee, June 18. Town Clerk reported he was unable to obtain a copy of the Ministers' Accounts for 1320 from Mr. J. S. Corbett.

Application is to be made to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow £5,500 for re-plotting and publishing a new Ordnance Survey Chart of the Borough.

Burial Board Committee are to remove and re-inter, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, the bodies lying in that part of Saint John's Churchyard which is required for the Working Street improvement.

Permission is withdrawn from F. Wakeham to ply breaks between Broadway and Roath Park Lake.

Parliamentary Committee. Town Clerk submitted draft memorial to Her Majesty in Council, praying that Arms representative of Wales be included in the Royal Shield and Standard.[1] Resolved That the same be approved and the Common Seal affixed thereto.

1897 July 12.

Council considered the following Memorial:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

The Memorial of the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Cardiff, under their Common Seal, sheweth:

[1] The Town Clerk and the Archivist were among the executive of the General Public Committee formed to promote the above object. That Committee enlisted the influence of the Corporation in the matter. The aims of the memorialists were almost hopeless from the first, for technical reasons; and the mountain brought forth a red dragon, to be used as a badge of the Prince of Wales.

(1) That your Memorialists are deeply concerned in all matters affecting Wales, and especially those relating to its national importance and its position relatively to the other component parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

(2) That your Memorialists desire humbly to draw Your Majesty's attention to the various National Arms contained in the Royal Shield and the coinage of the United Kingdom, and humbly to express their regret that Arms representative of the Ancient British people are not included amongst them, and that in the National Flag of Union no portion represents them.

(3) Your Memorialists desire to refer to the distinct national life and character of the Ancient British people, their past history and distinguishing language, and most strongly, though deferentially, to urge that one quarter of the Royal Shield of the United Kingdom should be allocated to Arms representing them.

(4) That your Memorialists would refer to the numerous changes, both by omission and addition, which have been made in the Royal Shield up to the year 1801, as shewing precedent for such a change as your Memorialists pray. And in this connection your Memorialists would with deference recall to Your Majesty's remembrance the fact that one of Your Majesty's illustrious ancestors, King Henry VII., was of Cymric race, and fought the decisive battle of Bosworth Field under his banner of the Red Dragon of Wales, and that all the Tudor Sovereigns bore Arms or supporters representing that Country.

(5) That your Memorialists beg leave to refer to the unbroken loyalty of the Welsh people to the British throne, and to the perfect amity existing between them and the peoples of England, Scotland and Ireland; also to the Cymry (Welshmen) who have fought and bled for the Throne, not as individuals merged in the English army, but in regiments professedly Welsh and as distinct in nationality as the Scottish and Irish troops, having their own qualities and successes; and also your Memorialists would

refer to the aid and influence of Wales, both in ancient and modern times, in the arts of peace.

(6) That your Memorialists desire permission to allude to the vast increase, during Your Majesty's beneficent reign, in the population, wealth and resources of Wales, which has been attended by a widening of the patriotic ideals of Your Majesty's loyal subjects in that Country; and that your Memorialists have specially desired to approach Your Most Excellent Majesty in Council during this present year of Your Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, in order to show the earnest wish of Your Majesty's Cambrian subjects to draw still closer into union with England and the other Countries of the United Kingdom, while correspondingly conscious of their own ancient race and history and desirous of heraldic recognition similar to that accorded to the other constituent parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Your Memorialists do therefore humbly pray that Your Most Excellent Majesty in Council may be pleased to order that Arms representative of Wales may be introduced into the Royal Shield and the coinage of the United Kingdom, and that an emblem for Wales be added to the National Flag of Union.

And Your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Same was approved and the Common Seal affixed thereto.

1897 July 29.

Mr. G. F. Hill asks the Corporation to make improved provision for the Library requirements of the Cardiff Law Society in the Town Hall. (Referred to the Borough Engineer to report.)

Town Clerk is, if possible, to obtain and frame all original designs for caskets presented with the Freedom of the Borough.

Detective Inspector W. Scott is advanced to first class, for courageous action in arresting a man armed with a loaded revolver, with which he had shot a man.

1897 August 9.

G. L. Hunter appointed Boiler Inspector; salary £80.

Town Clerk stated he was not aware that application had ever been made to Lord Bute to hand over Sophia Gardens to the Corporation as a Public Park.

Resolved That the Town Clerk make enquiries as to whether there is any legal difficulty in the way of the Sophia Gardens being handed over to the public.

Records Committee, August 4. Letter from the Marquess of Bute stating he had no objection to a reproduction of his portrait in the first volume of Cardiff Records, and suggesting the selection should be made from one of those taken of him as Mayor. Town Clerk reminded the Committee that the painting of his Lordship by Herkomer had been selected.

Letter from Lord Windsor forwarding a photographic portrait of himself, for reproduction in the Records publication.

Application from Mr. F. E. Andrews to subscribe to the Records publication.

Six Charters to be reproduced in facsimile by the Autotype Co.

Resolved That the whole of the matter suggested for publication in the volumes of Records be revised prior to copy being sent to the printers, such revision to be left in the hands of the Chairman.

Mr. Alward is to give up immediate possession of the Mount, and Mr. T. Davies is to give up possession of the Wedal on 1 May 1898. Mr. Hopkins is to give up immediate possession of the Lower Wedal.

1897 September 13.

Town Clerk read the following letter received by His Worship the Mayor from the Secretary of State :—

Whitehall. 7 Septr. 1897.

Sir,—I have received the Queen's commands to transmit to you the accompanying medal, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon you on the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign.

I have to request that you will be good enough to send me an acknowledgment of the receipt of this decoration.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant.

M. W. Ridley.

The Mayor of the Borough of Cardiff.

Moved by Councillor Good: That, considering the grave public scandal that has been caused by the nepotism and favouritism that prevail in the appointment to offices under the Corporation, a Committee be formed to investigate the same and report thereon to this Council, shewing what direct or indirect relationship any official of the Corporation may bear to any member thereof, or to the head of any Department thereof; also shewing the names, the dates of appointment, salaries, increments, fees or other emoluments attached to or arising from any such office respectively.

The above motion was lost.

The Manager of Cardiff Market reported as to the displacement of fish salesmen on the Hayes, owing to the construction of an underground lavatory on the open space there by the Health Committee.

Resolved That the Manager arrange with the Head Constable as to the costermongers standing temporarily on the highway in the Hayes.

The Manager of Cardiff Market stated he had been unable to collect the tolls on cattle sold at the Foreign Animals Wharf, in consequence of the refusal of the salesmen to pay same.

Resolved That the matter be referred to the Town Clerk for his attention.

Town Clerk reported that Captain William Jones, Cardiff Pilot, informed him that stone ballast had been discharged from the barque "Albatross" into the Middle Pool in the fairway of Cardiff Roads. The Town Clerk caused enquiries to be made by the Water Bailiff, and a summons was issued under the Harbours, Dock and Pier Act 1814, against the master of the vessel, who was fined £5 and costs.

Town Clerk reported that he had received 63 Memorials in favour of the Armorial Bearings of Wales proposal, from Welsh authorities and bodies. Consideration of the matter was adjourned.

Finance Committee considered the draft Declaration of Trust in connection with Lord Bute's Silver Wedding Dowry, which had been submitted to the Town Clerk by the Marquess' Solicitor; and in approving thereof recommends that the nomination of girls eligible for the dowry be made in writing by each Member of the Council individually.

1897 October 11.

Receipt from the School Board for £11,000.

Resolved unanimously That this Council do record its great gratification at the completion of a statue of the late Lord Aberdare, who, during a busy and most exemplary life, rendered numerous and inestimable services to the cause of education in South Wales, and the Cardiff University College in particular; and hereby expresses its unqualified delight at the decision of the Committee in charge thereof to erect the statue in the Borough of Cardiff.

Resolved That a temporary site for the statue be granted in the Howard Gardens, and that subsequently the statue be placed in Cathays Park.

Moved by Councillor Good: That it be an instruction to the Town Clerk to further investigate the conditions upon which the Sophia Gardens are held by the public of Cardiff and Lord Bute respectively; also to obtain all information as to the public rights of way across Cooper's Fields (now enclosed as the Castle Park), with a view to enforcing and maintaining a legal claim thereto; and that he report progress thereon at each succeeding Meeting of the Council.

Resolved accordingly.

Vote of regret and condolence on the death of Dr. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff. (Parliamentary Committee, October 16).

1897 October 25.

Records Committee, October 27. Archivist's Report:—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Records Committee,

I have the honour to inform you that the manuscript materials for the Records publication are now ready for the printer. The copy for Volume I. has been inspected by your Chairman and found in order. There appears, therefore, to be no reason why the printing should not commence forthwith, so soon as the question of paper has been finally decided.

The preparation of these materials has, of course, involved much labour. The work of compiling a digest of the Council Minutes alone, covering a period of two hundred years, has occupied several months and takes up about two thousand sides of foolscap. It will be evident to you that this portion of the Records publication will be of immense interest and value to the public, not only from the historical point of

view, but also as a work of reference in all that concerns municipal matters. The original Minutes exist only in unique manuscripts down to 1878; and though the subsequent years' Minutes have been printed, the earlier numbers of this printed series are so extremely scarce, and the later ones so bulky, that a digest is imperatively needed for ordinary purposes of reference.

There remains the work of editing the Records publication.

This will require the closest attention, for anything like careless or inadequate editing would wreck the whole work and bring upon it such severe condemnation from the literary press as would ruin my reputation for work of this kind and even reflect upon the Corporation themselves. It is absolutely essential that the printed proofs of the forthcoming book should be corrected from the original documents. Unless this is done, the 'Cardiff Records,' when published, will be devoid of critical value and inadequate to the requirements of serious students of our local history."

Resolved That the copy for Volume I. be forwarded to the printer for setting forthwith, and the Archivist instructed to proceed with the revision thereof; and that all final proofs be submitted to this Committee for approval.

Resolved That the question of correcting a portion of the proofs of Volume I. from original documents not in the possession of the Corporation be adjourned until the next meeting.

The Committee instructed the Archivist as to the Preface.

Resolved That the question of settling the quality of the paper for the Records be left to the Chairman and Mr. Ballinger.

The Archivist reported that the following gentlemen desired to subscribe to the Records publication :—T. H. Thomas, esq., 45 The Walk, Cardiff; A. H. Mathew, esq., Llandaff Cottage, Bromley, Kent.

Chancery Records of Glamorgan.

A letter dated 15 August was read from the Secretary of the Cambrian Archæological Association, as to the result of the application of the Corporation herein; also the Town Clerk's reply of 16 August.

Richard Morgan is appointed Water Bailiff, in the place of Daniel Jones, deceased; salary £35 with uniform.

1897 November 2.

Resolved unanimously, upon the motion of His Worship the Mayor :—That this Council, in renewing to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen the assurance of their devotion to Her Majesty's Person and Throne, desire to express the sincere regret with which they received the intelligence of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck, and to tender their most respectful and deep sympathy with Her Majesty and Her Majesty's Royal Family in their sorrowful affliction.

A like Resolution to be forwarded to H.R.H. the Duke of Teck.

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman Beavan, J.P.), on behalf of the General Purposes Committee appointed to carry out the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen in Cardiff, presented to the Council a magnificent chain and badge (subscribed for by the ladies of Cardiff in commemoration of the 60th year of the reign of Her Majesty) for use at functions by the Mayoress of Cardiff for the time being.

Resolved That this Council have pleasure in accepting the same.

The following is a description of the badge, which was designed and supplied by Messrs. Spiridion & Son, Cardiff :—

The Chain is composed of a succession of shields, Tudor roses, dragons, goats and sea-horses, all made of 18-carat gold. The shield, which occupies the centre of the front of the chain, is emblazoned in correct heraldic colours with the arms of the County Borough of Cardiff, the chevronels being composed of rubies. The shield is surmounted by a mural crown set in diamonds. Occupying a similar position at the back of the chain is a shield bearing the arms of Wales, also surmounted by a diamond mural crown.[1] At the back of this shield is a pair of leeks in saltire. On each side of the chain from front to back are six shields, each of which is charged with the arms of one of the twelve counties of Wales.[2] For those counties which bear no arms, the arms or seal of the chief corporate body in that county have been adopted. These are all enamelled as far as possible in correct heraldic colours, and each is surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plumes. Each shield is supported by either a dragon and goat, or a dragon and sea-horse, it being the intention of

[1] This should have been a ducal coronet.—J. H. M.

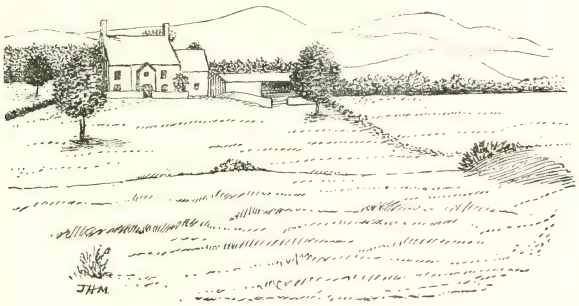
[2] Monmouthshire should have been included as the thirteenth.—J. H. M.

the designer that those counties which have a seaboard should be supported by a sea-horse, and inland counties by a goat. Between every two shields is a Tudor rose, the Common Seal of the Borough of Cardiff, correctly enamelled. There is also a contrivance by which the chain may be shortened several lengths. The pendant is composed mainly of diamonds. The centre of it is occupied by an enamelled painted portrait of the Queen, surmounting which are the Royal Arms, properly enamelled. At each side of the portrait is a figure, representing respectively Poetry and Music. Below these are branches, in diamonds, rubies and emeralds, of roses, thistles and shamrocks. At the back of the pendant is an inscription setting forth the occasion of the presentation. The link which joins the pendant to the chain is composed of a Tudor rose, on which is set a diamond of the first water. The whole is enclosed in a red morocco case, and the coloured design is framed and hung up in one of the rooms of the Town Hall.

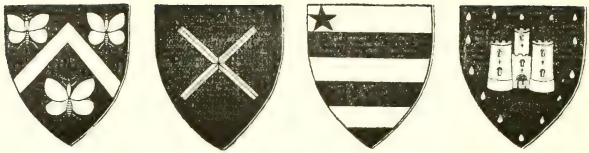
New Councillors elected are:—Lloyd Meyrick, John Wesley Courtis, Frank Allen Fox, William Thomas Symonds, John Chappell

Resolved That, having regard to the increase of work in the Town Clerk's Department, Mr. F. J. Schroeter and Mr. R. A. Wheatley be appointed to assist therein at a salary of £2 per week each.

The Mayor-Elect is Alderman Joseph Ramsdale, J.P. Salary £1,000.



LLWYN-Y-GRANT-UCHAF.



CHAPTER III.

Selections from Archivist's Reports.[1]

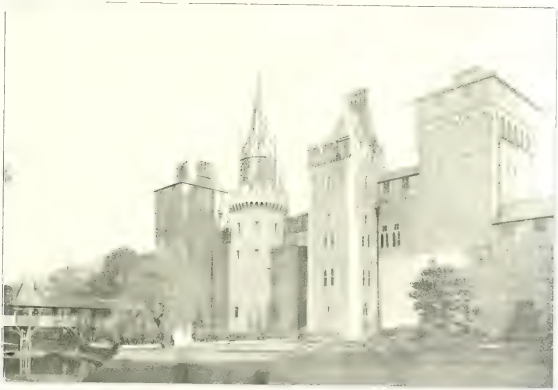
The City of Llandaff.

AFTER a careful examination of the new edition of the *Liber Landavensis*,[2] I am of opinion that there have never been any boundaries of the City of Llandaff, as distinct from the Parish of Llandaff. No mention of any such boundaries is to be met with in the variously-dated records contained in that book; and it is incredible that this would be the case, had such boundaries ever existed.

One of the earliest documents in *Lib. Landav.* recites how Meuric, King of Morganwg, granted to the Church of Teilo (*i.e.*, to this diocese) his country-seat of Llandaff—"*podum suum de Lann tam*"—and the territory thereof, "with these boundaries: From Henriu gunua to riu finion, and from gungleis to the sea, the whole within the taf and the elei, with the fish," &c. Then follows a grant of various lands within the whole "parish" (*i.e.*, diocese) of Llandaff. The record goes on to relate that "After these things the king rose, and perambulated the whole territory," &c., with the accompaniment of a certain solemn ceremonial intended to define for all time the precise limits of the "territory" thus granted to the See of Llandaff. The area of this

[1] A few emendations have been made in this text.

[2] The Text of the Book of Llan Dâv, reproduced from the Gwysaney Manuscript, by J. Gwenogvryn Evans, &c. Oxford. 1893.



"territory," as above defined, appears to have been practically identical with the old ecclesiastical Parish of Llandaff.

In later ages, the various Papal Bulls set forth in *Lib. Landav.*, in defining and confirming the possessions of the See of Llandaff, invariably speak of the "Territory" (meaning the Parish) and the "Parish" (meaning the Diocese) of Llandaff—"Landaviam cum territorio suo, et parochia scilicet Cantrebachan," &c.—naming distant localities within the Diocese; but none of these records define the limits of the actual Town or City of Llandaff.

This is not because the episcopal City was not then a place of importance; for others of the documents duly mention that Llandaff contained, by the grant of the Welsh Princes, a market, a mint, Episcopal Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and even the privileges of a maritime Port. In view of the importance of Llandaff at that time, as evidenced by these public institutions, it is very significant that no boundaries should have been assigned to the City proper; and this in fact points strongly to the conclusion that the City was the whole "territory" granted to Saint Teilo by King Meuric—*i.e.*, the Parish of Llandaff, as it existed prior to the 1875 extension of the Borough.

At a later date the immediate possessions of the Bishop of Llandaff assumed the character of a feudal Manor of Llandaff, with an episcopal mansion at Llandaff Castle, a stronghold of the Edwardian period. The "territory," moreover, extended further east than the Taff, since it included a piece of pasture land on the left bank of the river, at Cardiff.

The only sort of boundary which the Town of Llandaff could have had would have been walls. But walls were military defences erected to safeguard municipalities, such as the Burgh of Cardiff. They were probably not considered necessary for the defence of a cathedral and its adjuncts, regarded by all Christendom as sacred. Such a sacred place was Llandaff, in the eyes of the people of the Middle Ages—a cathedral church surrounded by buildings of an ecclesiastical character, which to attack would have been sacrilege.

I therefore conclude that the City of Llandaff is nothing more nor less than the "territorium" granted to the Bishop by ancient Welsh Princes, and that this area is co-terminous with the old Parish of Llandaff.

J. H. M.

The claim of Cardiff to be the Capital of Wales.

It has been remarked that there is no capital of Wales, and in a certain sense this is true. The capitals of England, Scotland, Ireland, France and other countries, are the towns which from ancient times have been the seats of the executive and administrative power in the State; and such are London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris &c. Each of the above countries either is, or anciently was, governed by its own Sovereign, or by its own Parliament, or by both together; and the capital town was that in which the Sovereign had his Court, or the Parliament its house of assembly. In this political sense, Wales has no capital, and cannot be said to have ever had one. Only for brief periods, and at very long intervals, was Wales ruled by one Prince of her own; and even then they were not always of the same dynasty, nor did they reside at one and the same hereditary seat of government.

Those acquainted with public opinion in the Principality are well aware, however, that for some years past there has existed among Welshmen a growing desire to see their national aspirations crowned by the creation of a metropolis for Wales; nor can it be doubted that the present trend of our political ideas favours the importance of subordinate national capitals. The difficulty begins when the question is asked: Which town has the best claim to be considered, or made, the capital of Wales? It may be assumed at the outset, that the choice practically lies between Aberystwyth, Swansea and Cardiff; and, inasmuch as the claim of Aberystwyth rests mainly on her being situate close to the border-line of North and South Wales, the claims of Swansea and Cardiff are the only ones which need be considered here.

Glamorgan has long been acknowledged as the premier county of the Principality, a recognition conceded to this shire by virtue of its greater population, wealth and political importance. In 1891 Glamorgan contained nearly half of the inhabitants of Wales, and its trade is immeasurably greater than that of all the other Welsh counties together. If we except Monmouthshire, Glamorgan was the first province of Cambria which was permanently annexed to the English Crown; and to this day it contains the remains of a

greater number of feudal military castles than any similar division of Great Britain. The larger portion of Glamorgan formed a territory which was successively held by the greatest barons of the realm, such as De Clare, Despenser, Beauchamp, Neville, and Jasper Tudor. From the latter's death in the year 1497, until 1551, it was in the hands of the Kings of England as Lords of Glamorgan and Morganwg, and was then granted to Sir William Herbert, uncle of Edward VI., afterwards created Earl of Pembroke. The Herberts of this line held nearly the whole of the same territory, as the Lordship of Cardiff Castle and its dependencies, down to 1733; and the major part of the last-named Lordship is now in the hands of the Most Noble the Marquess of Bute, Earl of Dumfries, Baron Cardiff of Cardiff Castle, &c., as descendant of Sir William Herbert in a female line.

It must be understood, however, that Swansea formed no part of the Honour or Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg, being a town within the Territory of Gower, the outlying western portion of the present County of Glamorgan, and so belonging to the Lord of Gower, who is His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the representative of another line of the great Herbert clan. Gower was not anciently part of Glamorgan, and to this day is not within the diocese of Llandaff, but in that of Saint David's, like Carmarthenshire.

One consideration which weighs against Swansea's claim, is that she is situate in a territory which is not Welsh, but English. Gower is peopled by an almost purely Teutonic and English-speaking race, akin to the inhabitants of the portion of Pembrokeshire known as "Little England beyond Wales." The population of English Pembrokeshire and Gower are commonly supposed to be the descendents of Flemings settled in those regions by the Norman conquerors of South Wales, but it is more probable they are mainly immigrants from the opposite coasts of Somersetshire and Devonshire. At all events they are not Welsh, and Welshmen could hardly be satisfied to receive as their metropolis a town which has no direct associations with the Celtic British race, but which, on the contrary, is portion of a Teutonic colony.

The claim of Cardiff to be the chief town of Wales rests upon her actual position as the capital of the most important county in the Principality. Cardiff has been the capital of Glamorgan as long as this shire has been in existence. Even before the creation of the

Welsh counties by Henry VIII. she was the administrative capital of the ancient province and palatine lordship of Glamorgan, and as such had her Sheriff's Court of the Comitatus, her Exchequer and her Chancery, in which Courts trial was held of all actions, both civil and criminal, before the officers of the Lord, subject only in rare cases to the over-ruling of the King's Courts at Westminster.

In respect of commerce, Cardiff was from ancient times the chief port of South Wales, if not, indeed, of all Wales. Evidence of her mediæval importance in this regard may be seen even in such a work as Malory's version of the "Gestes of King Arthur," printed by Caxton, where the Knights of the Round Table are represented as taking ship at Cardiff, on leaving Britain. That Cardiff was in early times a Staple town is shewn by the fact that Edward III. ordered the Staple of wool to be moved from Cardiff to Carmarthen, on the ground that Cardiff, as head of the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg, was not a "King's town." (Printed Calendar of Patent Rolls, Rolls Series.)[1] From ancient muniments preserved at the Cardiff Custom House, reciting documents which probably remain among the national archives, it appears that Cardiff was originally the Head Port on the coast of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, from the mouth of the Wye westward to Wormshead (the Mumbles), and that the other havens on this coast were only Creeks in the Port of Cardiff. Further, that on 31 December 1685 a Royal Commission expressly declared Chepstow, Penarth, Newport, Barry, Sully and Aberthaw to be within the Head Port of Cardiff, and raised Swansea, from being only a Creek, to the rank of a Member of the Port of Cardiff. The same Commission supplies striking proof of the superior commercial status of Cardiff over Swansea, by finding that the quay of Cardiff belonged to the Town of Cardiff, but that the quay of Swansea belonged to the Duke of Beaufort. (Cardiff Custom House Order Book, 8 July 1714, citing Commission of Easter Term, 2 Jac. II.)[2]

Among the Phillips MSS. recently purchased by the Free Library Committee of the Cardiff Corporation there is preserved a Latin paper roll of the early 17th century (No. 26464) headed: "The Great Baronies of Wales, with their members, and the Manors subject

[1] *Vide ante*, Vol. III., p. 19.

[2] *Vide ante*, Vol. II., pp. 375, 376, 377.

to them." The portion relating to South Wales commences with Glamorgan, which is described as a Lordship consisting of "The Castle and Town of Cardiff, chief of the Barony," and the castles and towns of Cowbridge, Neath, Llantrisant, Kenfig and Aberavon, which last are said to be "All borough towns and members of the Lordship of Glamorgan." Then follows a list of seventy manors and towns, over the major portion of Glamorgan, from Roath to Neath, some of which are "All several Manors and parcel and members of Glamorgan and the Lordship of Cardiff," while the rest are "Several Manors held of the Castle of Cardiff as chief of Glamorgan."

Speed, writing his "Description of Britain," also early in the 17th century, calls Cardiff "the fairest town of all South Wales," and, "the chief town of all South Wales."

There are in existence three early Guides and Directories of Cardiff, but they are exceedingly scarce. The first was printed 1796 and speaks of Cardiff as "The county town of Glamorgan." The second, dated 1813, adds "This town has been for ages the residence of princes, the seat of government and judicature." The third, of 1829, says "Cardiff, the county town of Glamorgan, is considered the fairest town in all South Wales."

All available records, in fact, point to Cardiff as the chief town of the most important county in the Principality, from ancient times to the present—a position which gives her a strong claim to be the capital of Wales.

One other consideration deserves to be borne in mind, namely, that Cardiff is closely connected with Llandaff, the ecclesiastical metropolis of South Wales, and the cathedral city of the premier episcopal see in the British Isles (in point of history). According to the earliest extant Welsh chronicles and triads, the Christian Faith was first preached to the Britons A.D. 170, by Saint Ffagan and his two companions, missionaries sent from Rome[1] by Pope Saint

[1] "Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales." Gee. Denbigh. 1870. pp. 452a, 505a., b., 569. "Iolo MSS." Foulkes. Liverpool. 1888. pp. 40, 100, 115, 135. "Cambro-British Saints." Rees. Llandovery. 1853. p. 278. Book of Llandaff. Evans and Rhŷs. Oxford. 1893. pp. 26, 68, 289.

Eleutherius,[1] at the request of "King" Lleurwg, or Lucius.[2] Lleurwg appears to have been the native chieftain (tributary regulus under the Romans) of that portion of Britain whereof Caerleon was the seat of government; and which, though forming part of the ancient Siluria, was known in early mediæval times as Morganwg. It was not until the latter half of the fifth century that bishoprics in Britain became dioceses with definite territorial boundaries and fixed sees or cathedræ. In this more modern sense Saint Dyfrig was the first Bishop of Llandaff, and Saint Teilo (who died 512) the second; but, if the most venerable Welsh traditions are to be credited, (and in this respect they are not contradicted by the known facts of history), Saint Ffagan was a bishop of the archaic type, having the episcopal oversight over the native Britons of Morganwg—just as the Bishop of Caerleon presided over the Christians of Roman or semi-Roman origin within the same or perhaps a wider area. Four extremely ancient churches uniquely dedicated in the names of Saint Ffagan and his three companions are found within a small radius from Llandaff; and that this district was, from the age of the first apostles of Britain, the chief episcopal province of Wales, there is no good reason to doubt. Therefore the Welsh are justified in regarding Llandaff as the most ancient bishopric in Britain, and the town of Cardiff claims the honour of a close connection with the venerable city. The old parishes of Saint Mary and Saint John, Cardiff, immediately adjoin the parish of Llandaff; and the marvellous growth of the giant seaport is such that Cardiff is rapidly absorbing Llandaff. At the time of writing these memoranda (January 1897), the two are connected by a chain of dwelling-houses, and their full union is only a question of a couple of years.[3] That is to say, in a very short time Cardiff, the greatest commercial town in Wales, will be one with Llandaff, the most ancient cathedral city. Here is surely a material argument in favour of Cardiff's aspiration to be the Welsh metropolis.

[1] Called in Welsh Elidyr and Elidr.

[2] Llaneurwg (in English, St. Mellon's), near Cardiff, takes its Welsh name from Saint Lucius, the kingly "light-bearer;" and its English name from Saint Melo (a native of Cardiff,) the first Bishop of Rouen and the proto-missionary of Britain. These things show Cardiff to have been the centre of early British Christianity.

[3] The material junction of Cardiff with Llandaff is now (1904) complete.—J. H. M.

But in her appeal to history and antiquity, Cardiff may point to her continuous existence from times yet more remote. The learned head of Jesus College, Oxford, Principal John Rhŷs, M.A., (who is the first holder of the Chair of Celtic in that University, and admittedly the highest authority on remote British history and Welsh linguistics) agrees with other historians in identifying the Ratostabios of Ptolemy's Itinerary with the Roman Castle of Cardiff, and in equating its name with the British Rhath-Tâf, "the fort on the Taff." (See Principal Rhŷs' correspondence hereon with the present writer, published in the *Western Mail* of October 1894.) The historical and topographical evidence for this view is so cogent, that it is not disputed by any writer, though it would be out of place to swell these memoranda with the archæological details upon which the view is founded. Cardiff, then, under an older name, was the all but prehistoric capital of Siluria, the home of that indomitable race of pre-Aryan warriors which offered such obstinate resistance to the Roman arms. That Cardiff under the Emperors was an important Roman station on the Via Julia, its rectangular castrum guarding the ford across the Taff, has long been verified as a historical fact, and attested by actual Roman remains. We have it, then, that Cardiff is not only inseparably linked with the most ancient British cathedral city, but that she herself has been a town of importance for a couple of thousand years. This antiquity invests Cardiff with a mantle of historic dignity which, like her commercial distinction, marks her as the unquestionable premier of all the towns in Wales. If other Welsh towns cannot challenge Cardiff's superiority in the matter of population, prosperity and commercial enterprise, so neither can they impugn the title-deeds which declare her to be their senior in age and historical renown. Cardiff the ancient has seen the birth of all her rivals, and the decay of not a few; Cardiff the modern, vigorous still and rejuvenescent, outstrips them all in the march of progress. No other town but Cardiff is a possible capital of Wales.

JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS.

Cardiff. 4 September 1900.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your interesting letter of yesterday's date, it is as impossible to assign a date to the inclusion of the Flat Holm within the parish of Saint Mary, Cardiff, as to name the precise period when that parish was originally formed. This was probably done shortly before the Norman Conquest of Glamorgan, and there is no reason to doubt that the Flat Holm was included from the first. According to the Perambulation of 1373, Bristol at that time claimed no portion of the island as being within her jurisdiction. The Marquess of Bute holds the soil of the Flat Holm by the same title as the rest of his Lordship of Cardiff Castle and its dependencies. The Particulars, dated 10 April 1550, for the Crown Grant of this Lordship to Sir William Herbert, Lord Bute's predecessor in title, include "the farm and profit of the conies of fflate holmes" under the heading "Town of Cardiff." (*Cardiff Records*, Vol. I., p. 461.) There can be no doubt that the Flat Holm anciently, and from time immemorial, was a portion of the Lordship of Glamorgan, of which Cardiff was the capital. In 1492 the Minister of the then Lord, Jasper, Duke of Bedford, accounted, under the heading "Farm and issues of the burgages" (of Cardiff Burgh), for "10*s.* farm of the rabbit-warren of the fflatholmes." (*Cardiff Records*, Vol. I., p. 175). The right of taking "conies on the Flat Holm" was a hereditament which long remained in the hands of the Lord himself, as part of his demesne of Cardiff Castle.

In 1814, when Rothley & Co. were tenants of the Flat Holm, the island was rated as part of the parish of Saint Mary, Cardiff, according to the earliest extant Rate Book. It is a matter of local tradition that the Vicar of Saint Mary's in times past visited the island in person and collected his tithe there.

The Act 2 & 3 W. IV., cap. 64, schedule M, names the Flat Holmes as an isolated part in the Bristol Channel belonging to the county of Glamorgan, and declares that the island is to be annexed to Glamorganshire for Parliamentary purposes.

The Schedule to the Cardiff Improvement Act 1875 has these words:—"Cardiff South Ward. The district bounded on the North by the West Ward and comprising the Great Western Railway and the portion of the borough lying South of same including the island of

the Flat Holmes. The boundary of this ward is coloured red on the borough plan."

The first extract from William of Worcester's Itinerary, which you kindly send me, evidently refers to the Flat Holm, though I do not understand the allusion to the Towey. The figures 100, in reference to the population, are perhaps a mistake for 10. The distance from Lavernock Point (low-water mark) to about the centre of Flat Holm Island, is 2 miles and 5 furlongs.

The Flat Holm has been from time immemorial accounted part of the Borough of Cardiff. The occasion of its becoming so would be vainly sought for among extant records, but the early history of the island serves to explain the matter to some extent. Long before the Norman conquest of Glamorgan, the Flat Holm was a favorite resort of such noted luminaries of the British Church as Saint Cadoc and Saint Illtyd. It was there that Saint Cadoc of Llancarfan used to pass the season of Lent with his monastic brethren. (*Camb. Brit. SS.*, pp. 45, 336.) The venerable religious traditions which clustered round the Holms were doubtless the reason why the Flat Holm was included in in the parish of Saint Mary, the spiritualities and temporalities whereof the Norman Lords of Glamorgan obtained for their favourite Abbey of Tewkesbury. Two of the murderers of Saint Thomas à Beckett were buried on the Holms, and the full dedication of Saint Mary's church in Norman times was "Saint Mary the Virgin and Saint Thomas the Martyr."

All these facts are insignificant in themselves, but taken together they show the long and intimate connection of the Flat Holm with the Borough of Cardiff.[1]

The Corporation's Right to Levy Harbour Dues.

In the time when the Marcher Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg (including the Vill of Cardiff) was under the unrestricted dominion of the Norman Fitz-Hamo's successors in title, the payments made in respect of merchandise shipped or landed at Cardiff

[1] The above letter was prepared by the Archivist in reply to one addressed to the Town Clerk by a gentleman at Bristol.

was a source of income to the Lord, and to him alone. In 1316, when the Lordship was in the King's wardship, owing to the minority of the Lord, the official Custodian accounted to the Crown "for 7*s.* 2*d.* of the tolls of the sea landing-place"; and, among the "Issues of the Vill," he accounted for "2*s.* 5*d.* received of the toll of timber sold in the port of Kaerdif," for the preceding year. As a matter of course, it was then the Lord who bore the entire expense of maintaining the navigation and the quay, near the mouth of the river Taff.

In 1340 the Lord granted to the free Norman and English burghers of Cardiff (probably for a heavy money payment) a Charter of public privileges, among which was freedom from the liability to pay tolls in general, within the Liberties; and in particular freedom from quayage, *i.e.*, from the toll which had theretofore been payable to the Lord for every vessel of a burgess lading or unlading within the Burgh of Cardiff. This Charter goes on to grant that no merchandise coming to or passing through the Town, whether by land or water, shall be sold at or removed from Cardiff, until it has been shewn, first to the Constable of the Castle, and then to the Prevosts of the Town. The Constable and the Prevosts were alike officers of the Lord; but the Prevosts were more especially set over and connected with the freemen of the Town, and their position gradually, in the course of subsequent centuries, developed into that of the two annually-elected Bailiffs—the senior Bailiff, since the Municipal Reform of 1835, having become the Mayor. It must therefore be understood these two "demonstrations" of the merchandise, to the Constable and Prevosts respectively, meant that the goods in question paid toll first to the Lord, and then to the Burgesses. In this Charter, then, we have the first mention of the Burgesses' right to take toll of goods shipped or unshipped within the Borough of Cardiff.

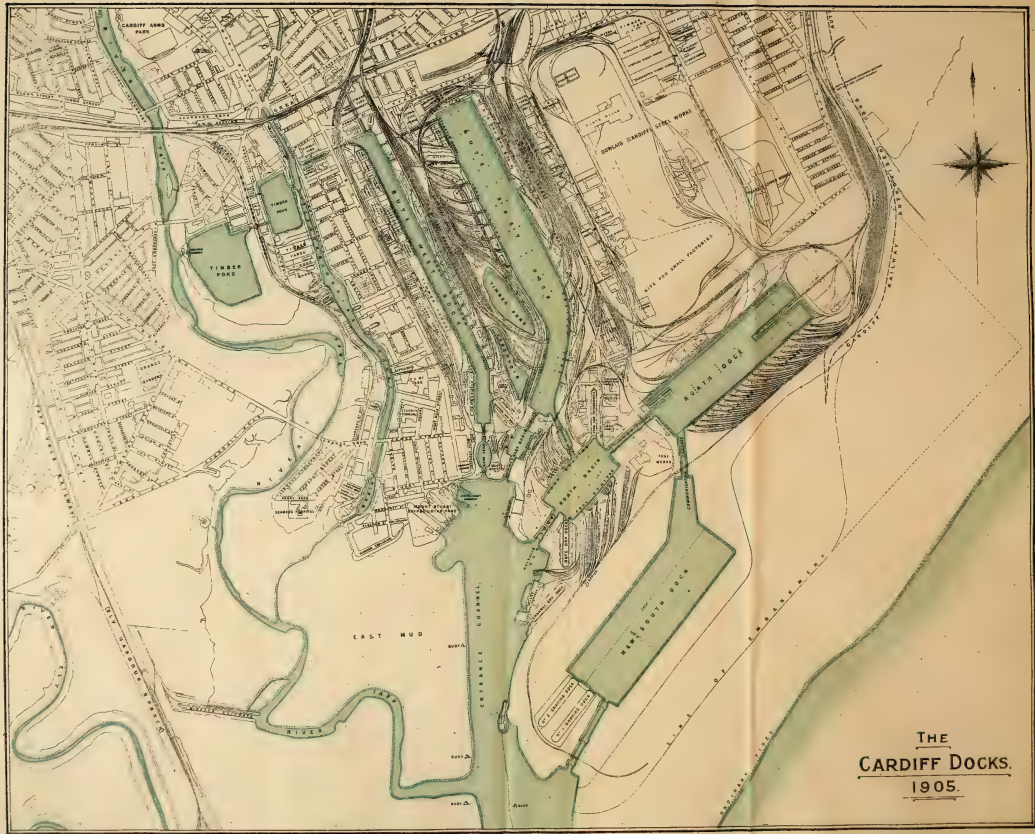
Eighteen years later, in 1358, we find the Lord of Glamorgan again granting to the free burghers of his vill of Cardiff a cartulary confirmation of the franchises of 1340. These two Charters are peculiarly valuable in that they define the geographical limits of the Burgesses' Liberties, which are therein stated to extend from a place near Llystalybont to the broad stream in the sea, and from Longcross to the cross near the Dominican Convent. As regards the river and marine boundary of these liberties on the west and south, there is little difficulty in identifying them to-day. The foundations of the

CARDIFF ARMS PARK
TIMBER POND
TAFF VALE RAILWAY
BASIN
THE
CARDIFF DOCKS.
1905.

was a source of income to the Lord, and to him alone. In 1316, when the Lordship was in the King's wardship, owing to the minority of the Lord, the official Custodian accounted to the Crown "for 7*s.* 2*d.* of the tolls of the sea landing-place"; and, among the "Issues of the Vill," he accounted for "2*s.* 5*d.* received of the toll of timber sold in the port of Kaerdif," for the preceding year. As a matter of course, it was then the Lord who bore the entire expense of maintaining the navigation and the quay, near the mouth of the river Taff.

In 1340 the Lord granted to the free Norman and English burghers of Cardiff (probably for a heavy money payment) a Charter of public privileges, among which was freedom from the liability to pay tolls in general, within the Liberties; and in particular freedom from quayage, *i.e.*, from the toll which had theretofore been payable to the Lord for every vessel of a burgess lading or unlading within the Burgh of Cardiff. This Charter goes on to grant that no merchandise coming to or passing through the Town, whether by land or water, shall be sold at or removed from Cardiff, until it has been shewn, first to the Constable of the Castle, and then to the Prevosts of the Town. The Constable and the Prevosts were alike officers of the Lord; but the Prevosts were more especially set over and connected with the freemen of the Town, and their position gradually, in the course of subsequent centuries, developed into that of the two annually-elected Bailiffs—the senior Bailiff, since the Municipal Reform of 1835, having become the Mayor. It must therefore be understood these two "demonstrations" of the merchandise, to the Constable and Prevosts respectively, meant that the goods in question paid toll first to the Lord, and then to the Burgesses. In this Charter, then, we have the first mention of the Burgesses' right to take toll of goods shipped or unshipped within the Borough of Cardiff.

Eighteen years later, in 1358, we find the Lord of Glamorgan again granting to the free burghers of his vill of Cardiff a cartulary confirmation of the franchises of 1340. These two Charters are peculiarly valuable in that they define the geographical limits of the Burgesses' Liberties, which are therein stated to extend from a place near Llystalybont to the broad stream in the sea, and from Longcross to the cross near the Dominican Convent. As regards the river and marine boundary of these liberties on the west and south, there is little difficulty in identifying them to-day. The foundations of the


CARDIFF ARMS PARK
TIMBER POND
TIMBER DOCK
DOWLAIS (CARDIFF) STEEL WORKS
NEW TOW SMALL FOOTPATH
ROATH DOCK
ROATH BASIN
NORTH DOCKS
NORTH BASIN
SOUTH DOCK
EAST MUD
ENTRANCE CHANNEL
RIVER TAFF
THE CARDIFF DOCKS. 1905.

Dominican Convent lie close to the east bank of the Taff, a little above Cardiff Bridge, between the river and the Castle; the "broad stream" can only mean the confluence of the rivers Taff and Ely, well out in Cardiff Bay; and a line drawn from Longcross to the Severn shore runs along the ancient and present eastern confines of the Parish of Saint John Baptist, and so includes within the Liberties the greater part of the modern Docks constructed by the Marquess of Bute or the Cardiff Railway Company. Indeed, from time immemorial it has been assumed, and never disputed, that the outer boundary of the adjacent parishes of Saint John Baptist and Saint Mary encloses the original area of the Borough Liberties as laid down by this Charter. Within this area must be reckoned a considerable extent of land and foreshore on the western side of the Taff, included in both parishes.

In 1581 and 1600 the foregoing Charters were confirmed by Queen Elizabeth. In 1608 they were ratified by King James I., and by King James II. on 21 February 1687/8.

In 1349 the "Tolls of the Town and of the seas" at Cardiff were stated to be worth yearly 100s. (Ministers' Accounts.)

The earliest specific mention of a quay at Cardiff that has hitherto been met with occurs in a Minister's Account of 1550, which states that William Bonar was the tenant of a burgage "in le key de Cardiff," and that Morgan Mathew held a burgage at "le key." It is probable that this quay was the one situate at the bottom of Quay Street until the diversion of the Taff in 1845.

In 1551 Edward VI. granted to Sir William Herbert a large territory in the Counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, including Cardiff, Roath, Leckwith and Griffithmore; but it is not apparent how the vague and general wording of this grant can have conferred on Sir William Herbert a title to the exercise of manorial lordship rights within the Liberties of Cardiff Borough—except, perhaps, the appointment of officers elected by the Burgesses, and the exaction of the fee-farm rent. The Letters Patent, it is true, contain a long string of common-form words, such as "all and singular waters, mills, pastures, fisheries, moors, marshes, wastes, tolls, rights, jurisdictions, franchises, profits and hereditaments in Roath, Leckwith, Cibwr, Cardiff," &c., but neither the Letters, nor even the Particulars for the same, contain any allusion to wreck, nor any express mention of the tolls of the quay or harbour.

The question then, is, did Sir William Herbert, Lord Bute's predecessor in title, receive from the Crown, by the Letters Patent of 1551, a grant of toll to be paid to him by vessels entering the Port of Cardiff? There appears to be no evidence that Herbert did receive such a grant of toll; and there is nothing to show that any of his successors did so, until the time of the first Marquess of Bute, whom an Act of Parliament allowed to receive Dock dues.

In the 17th century it was found that masters of vessels, on coming into a port, frequently landed their cargoes at some secluded spot within the haven, and so evaded the harbour dues. To prevent this the legislature provided that in each port there should be set apart one exclusive landing-place for landing and shipping goods, and that it should be penal to take on board or put ashore cargo at any other spot. Under this enactment, Exchequer Commissioners visited the Port of Cardiff in 1686, and assigned "All that open place called the Common Quay of the Town of Cardiff, and of right belonging to the said Town," and did "utterly prohibit and debar all other places within the said Port of Cardiff from being used for the lading and unlading of merchandise." It will be understood that, from the circumstances which gave rise to the above provision of the legislature, the gist of the new regulations was that the proper toll should be paid by vessels to the authority to whom such payment was due—being in this case the Town of Cardiff, as appears by the wording of the above document.[1]

It is almost certain that the annual quit-rent of £5. 13*s*. 7½*d*. paid immemorially by the Burgesses of Cardiff to the Lord of the Castle, is payable out of the tolls of the Town, and that it was originally demanded and allowed as the consideration for the Burgesses' receipt of the tolls. It is easy to trace the identity of this annual payment with the hundred shillings which in 1349 was stated to be the yearly value of the "Tolls of the Town and of the seas."[2] In view of this payment by the Burgesses to the Lord of Cardiff Castle, there can be no doubt that the Corporation are the authority entitled to the tolls of Cardiff Borough, by sea as well as by land.

[1] *Vide ante*, Vol. II., p. 376.

[2] *Vide ante*, p. 191 *et seq.*

In 1759 the Town Council passed a Resolution whereby, after rehearsing that the quay was in such bad repair that the quay dues had for several years been neglected to be raised, they directed that the Common Attorneys should repair the quay out of the Corporation funds; also that proper officers should be appointed to raise "the duties anciently due" and to preserve the navigation of the river.[1]

A Resolution passed by the Council in 1762, after reciting that "the Town of Cardiff hath been time immemorial an antient Port Town, having had a proper antient Quay . . . . in consideration whereof divers antient fees and dues have from time to time been immemorially paid as quayage and received by the Water Bailiff for the time being to the use of the Bailiffs, Aldermen and Burgesses," and that the Corporation had repaired the quay: Ordered that the Bailiffs should appoint a Water Bailiff to collect the "dues and duties arising from the said quayage according to the ancient customs of the said Town, as also to preserve the said quay and navigation of the said river according to the laws and statutes made for the preservation of Navigable Rivers."[2]

There is no reason to doubt that the preambles to the above two Resolutions are correct in reciting that the Burgesses' right to collect the quay dues and to appoint an officer for the regulation of the navigation in the river is an ancient and immemorial right; and there is evidence that, from that time to the present, those dues have been collected and those duties fulfilled by the Corporation.

The Corporation's claim to port dues was recognised by the Glamorganshire Canal Act of 1790, which extended that right over the prospected Canal Basin.[3]

Lord Bute's Act of 1830 empowered him to lay down buoys at the mouth of the river Taff, to point out the channel leading to his ship canal; but the Corporation had been accustomed to maintain buoys in the Taff estuary since 1817 at least—as may be seen from entries in the Common Attorneys' Accounts.[4]

[1] *Vide ante*, Vol. IV., p. 272.

[2] *Vide ante*, Vol. IV., p. 276.

[3] See an instance of their collection by the Water Bailiff in 1789, *ante*, Vol. II., p. 343.

[4] *Vide ante*, Vol. II., p. 344.

The fact that, down to the Municipal Reform of 1835, the Water Bailiff was appointed by the Constable of the Castle is a strong argument in favour of the antiquity of the Water Bailiff's office. It must be borne in mind that the Constable of the Castle was anciently the chief governor of the Borough and was, in fact, styled the Mayor of the Town. There is a record of the names of the Water Bailiffs back to 1800.

It may be seen from a Resolution of the Council of 5 September 1859,[1] that the Corporation then claimed to be entitled to dues from vessels entering the Ely harbour; but there is nothing to show the subsequent history of this claim.

The Cardiff Corporation Act of 1884 (sec. 86) empowers the Corporation to borrow money on their harbour rates and tonnage dues

In replying to a letter of the Town Clerk on 4 May 1887 the Board of Trade wrote that no grant which they might make of the Grangetown foreshore to Lord Windsor could affect any rights possessed by the Corporation of levying tolls on vessels entering the Port of Cardiff.

The following ancient dues are annually accounted for, by the Collector of Customs for the time being of the Port of Cardiff, to the Town Clerk:—

Every vessel above 60 tons - -	—	5*s.*	0*d*
,, ,, below ,, ,, - -		2*s.*	6*d.*
Slates per 1000 - - - -	—	—	3*d.*
(An additional charge of 20 %, *i.e.*, 3*s.* per 10,000 slates) - - -	—	—	—
Every millstone - - - -	—	3*s.*	4*d*

The above dues are payable both at the Canal mouth and in the Bute Docks, but are not collected at Penarth nor Barry. The moneys so collected are paid into the Borough Fund. The above charge on slates and millstones is in addition to the 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* dues on vessels entering the port.

It is highly probable that the "Town Dues," as they are called, were anciently levied on many other classes of goods, including timber, and that the practice of demanding such other dues has fallen into

[1] *Vide ante* Vol. IV., p. 445.

disuse through the want of written tariffs and through the frequent changes in the personnel of the Customs officials—outgoing officers neglecting to inform their successors of the dues which had been customarily levied.

The Corporation's right to harbour dues is secured by Charter as follows :—

It is granted by the Lord Hugh Le Despenser 1340, confirmed by
The Lord Edward Le Despenser 1358, confirmed by
The Lord Thomas Le Despenser 1397, confirmed by
The Lady Isabel, Countess of Worcester, 1423, confirmed by
The Lord Richard Neville 1451, confirmed by
Queen Elizabeth 1581 and 1600, confirmed by
King James I. 1608, confirmed by
King James II. 1687/8.

To sum up, the right of the Corporation to levy toll upon vessels entering their Port appears to be based upon

1. Ancient grant from the Lord of Glamorgan of the tolls of the Burgh of Cardiff, evidenced by the Charter of 1340, confirmed by subsequent Seignioral and Royal Charters, and evidenced also by the quit-rent paid annually by the Corporation to the Lord out of the tolls.

2. Prescription ; the Corporation having manifestly been accustomed to receive such toll and to perform the corresponding duties from ancient times.

J. H. M.

21 January 1898.

Town Lands.

THE Chairman of the Records Committee has been asked "whether any freehold lands originally belonged to the Burgesses of Cardiff, and if so, to whom they were sold, and what amount such sale realised ?"

Reply.

ANY freehold lands, outside as well as inside the Town, originally belonged to the Burgesses of Cardiff. At this moment the Corporation possess such freeholds. At various times within the last hundred years or more, lands have been sold and exchanged to and with private persons, or have been dealt with in the way of urban improvement. I assume, however, that the question refers to properties holden by the Burgesses in fee from ancient times, under grants from former Lords of Cardiff.

The most important of the freehold lands of the Burgesses was the Heath—the large tract of land extending from the Town northwards to Llanishen. It was divided into two portions, the Great Heath and the Little Heath, or in Welsh Mynydd Bach and Waun Ddyfal[1] respectively—the latter lying towards Roath, east of the former.

There is plenty of documentary evidence that the Heath was the freehold of the Burgesses, who in the 17th and 18th centuries were in receipt of rents from their tenants of various portions of that land.

In 1803, by Order of the Town Council, a sufficient part of the Corporation lands on the Great Heath were to be sold to pay £750 (money lent and interest) to the Marquis of Bute. In the same year it was ordered that the Corporation lands on both Heaths be sold by auction, and the proceeds invested in Government securities. Accordingly in that year 14*a*. 1*r*. 12*p*. of "Land on the Great Heath" was contracted to be sold to Colonel James Capper, who in turn contracted to exchange the same with Lord Bute.

In 1810 John Wood, esq., junior, purchased "the remainder of the Heath Lands" at £12 per acre—but the Race Ground was reserved. In the following year Mr. Wood and Mr. Henry Hollier each purchased one half of the Race Ground at £6 per acre, subject to certain restrictions for preserving the Races. Mr. Hollier's portion measured 134*a*. 2*r*. 14*p*., and the consideration money amounted to £1,600, but it was never paid. Mr. Hollier had possession, however, on 10 June 1811.

[1] The Great Heath is called in Welsh the Little Heath. Y Waun Ddyfal means "the waste mead."

This portion was afterwards recovered by an action for ejectment at the Great Sessions; as were also a house and lands called Merry Hill, being about 48 acres, formerly agreed to be sold Colonel Capper, and about 15 acres more on the same Heath. These were all, in 1820, ordered to be sold to defray the Corporation's debts.

In 1822 the Merry Hill property was sold to Lord Bute for £1,000, who in the following year bought Colonel Capper's part for £12 per acre.

In 1835, 49*a.* or 16*p.* of land on the Little Heath, held by Lord Bute at £91 a year, was sold to Charles Crofts Williams for £1,845, with reservation of minerals.

In 1849 Wyndham William Lewis, esq., purchased of the Corporation a house, garden and land on the Great Heath, containing 17*a.* or. 30*p.*, another piece of land comprising 16*a.* 3*r.* 15*p.*, let at £73 per annum; and another of 116*a.* 3*r.* 15*p.*, held by Lord Bute at £52. 11*s.* 7*d.* The price paid by Mr. Lewis was £3,100.

In 1803 the Corporation sold to the Town Clerk, Mr. John Wood, "A cottage and two small fields called Cae Pwdr and Cut-throat," with two more parcels of 30 acres and 12 acres on the Little Heath, for £198. The property is stated in the Town Book to have been sold to him in fee, as a favour, for his efforts to procure the Inclosure Act. On this land now stands Woodville, Cathays.

In 1835 all the Corporation's property at Spring Gardens and the Spital, Crockherbtown, consisting of sundry houses and gardens, was sold for £1,188. 2*s.* 6*d.* to Alderman Edward Priest Richards, who next year resigned his aldermancy and was appointed Town Clerk.

In the same year the Corporation sold also to Mr. E. P. Richards, for £160, a cottage and coal-yard on the Canal, formerly part of the Town Wall.

In 1834 two parts of the Town Wall, known as the Cock's Tower, which were tenanted by Charles Crofts Williams at £1. 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum, were ordered to be sold; and in the following year the premises were leased to him for 999 years at £1. 7*s.* 0*d.* per annum, which rent was two years in arrear in 1843. In the latter year Miss Wood's name occurs as the lessee, at 5*s.* rent, which was "not to be received at present."

In 1835 the Corporation sold to E. P. Richards, for £40, two houses and gardens in Barry Lane.

In 1834 the Corporation sold to Thomas Revel Guest, for £25, a freehold piece of ground in Little Troy, close to the site of the present Free Library. (In 1875 Sir Ivor B. Guest and others resold it to the Corporation.)

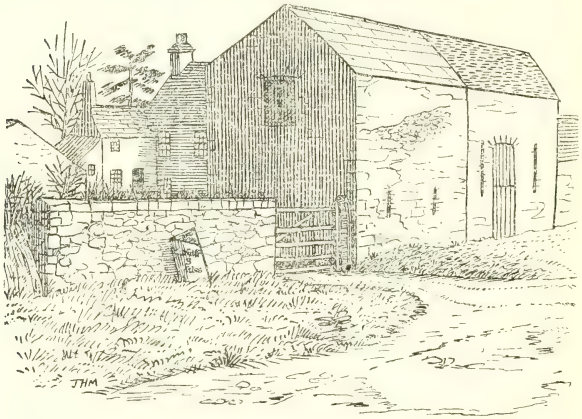
In 1835 the Corporation sold to E. P. Richards, for £13. 2*s*. 6*d*., a brewhouse and piece of land between the same and the Boring Mill, which he had held at a yearly rent of 10*s*. 6*d*.

In 1834 the Corporation sold to Lord Bute, for £130, six cottages and gardens, and a piece of land, at Blackweir, whereof he had been tenant at £7 a year; and also two other cottages there, concerning which no particulars are obtainable.

In 1835 the Corporation sold to E. P. Richards, for £375, a house, stable, cottage, coach-house and garden at Crockherbtown, in the occupation of Mrs. Vaughan.[1]

30 May 1901. J. H. M.

[1] A record of these sales will in most cases be found on reference to the Extracts from Council Minutes in this and the last preceding Volume.



TON-YR-YWEN FARM.

View of Cardiff Castle. Artist unknown.

From the Original Painting in Cardiff Castle.

CHAPTER IV.

Translations from Printed Latin and Welsh Records.

IN compiling his materials for the present work, the Archivist found it necessary to take into account certain important historical documents which have been printed under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. In the case of one of these, which is in Welsh, and of seven in Latin, it seemed worth while to publish a translation of such portions as bear reference to the Cardiff district. I have accordingly translated them, for the benefit of those readers of the "Cardiff Records" who may not be familiar with the language of the originals.

The first is the Welsh *Brut y Tywysogion*, or "Chronicle of the Princes," my extracts from which range from 1043 to 1172. This chronicle was written by the learned monk, Caradoc of Llancarvan, and, according to the description given by the editors of the "Myvyrian Archaiology"[1] continues the history of the Kings of Britain and records "the events which happened amongst those

[1] New ed. Gee. Denbigh, 1870, p. 385, i.

Britons, who were still independent; but the supreme authority of whose government was divided, and vested in the hands of chiefs, who bore the less assuming titles of princes in the different regions of Wales." The version in the Archaiology differs from that of the Rolls Series, so both are drawn from here.

The agreement, dated 1126, between Robert Consul and Urban, Bishop of Llandaff, is one of the most interesting and important documents contained in the *Liber Landavensis*—that ecclesiastical scrap-book which is so indispensable to the local historian. There had been long disputes between the parties, as to the Bishop's territorial rights within the Lordship of Glamorgan; and they were settled by this deed. I have translated literally, leaving some of the archaic expressions in their antique obscurity; for a treatise would be needed to fully explain such significant terms as "the Bishop's Welshmen," "judgments of iron," or the Bishop's "legal dues." To compress much into a few words, the "men" of the Bishop and of the Earl were those who owed homage, fealty and suit of court to one or the other; and it was mainly upon these incidents of vassalship that the dispute turned. "Judgments of iron" (judicia ferri) were trials by combat, and the "judiciary pit of water," the place where capital sentence on women was carried out by drowning. The Bishop's "legal dues" (rectitudo) were the fees payable to him by the litigants in the trial by combat. The Earl seems to have founded the chapelry of Whitchurch, with the Bishop's sanction, but on the three principal feasts of the year the inhabitants of that village were to resort to their parish church of Llandaff. There is a mine of historical lore in this very noteworthy charter.

The extract from *William of Malmesbury* refers to the dispute between the Bishops of Llandaff and Saint David's about the boundary between their dioceses. The "Book of Llandaff" shows that similar contentions long existed between Llandaff and Hereford. This confusion was partly owing to racial differences between the Welsh and English, but chiefly to the peculiarly tribal, monastic and non-territorial character of the old Welsh bishoprics.

The interesting story related by *Giraldus Cambrensis*, concerning the mysterious prophet who exhorted King Henry II. in Shoemaker Street, Cardiff, in the year 1172, furnishes one of the most picturesque episodes in our local history. The incident marks the movement in

favour of Sunday's rest which was then in progress in many countries of Christendom.

The Abbey of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, had great possessions at Cardiff, granted to the Abbot and monks by various Lords of Glamorgan. From the entry of 1221, in the *Annals of Tewkesbury*, we learn that, previous to that year, they had a Priory at Cardiff; but the monks being then recalled to their abbey, the parish church of Saint Mary was thenceforth served by a secular priest, as vicar under the Abbot. The office of Prior of Cardiff was, however, continued.

Among the passages from the *Papal Registers* is one, of the year 1291, in which a Dominican bishop-elect of Llandaff objects to take upon himself that spiritual charge, on the ground that he knows hardly any Welsh. This case may be compared with the one cited *ante*, Vol. IV., pp. 166, 167.

The *Taxatio Papae Nicholai*, 1291, gives some useful particulars concerning the possessions of various ecclesiastical corporations, in and around Cardiff. The Cistercian Abbey of Caerleon had certain lands at Llystalybont paying quit rents to a small amount. It is probable that this land lay at Mynachdy ("the monastery") and was the site of some very ancient religious house of which no definite record remains.

Llewelyn Bren and his wife Lleici are the subject of a couple of extracts from *Matthew Paris*.

Further particulars of Church property are supplied by the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of King Henry VIII., drawn up in 1535, when the bluff monarch had definitely decided that the Church was the King's and the fulness thereof. Note the headings: "My Bishopric of Landav," "My Archdeaconry of Landav," "My Prebend of Wharthacum." They are significant of great events.

I.

Brut y Tywysogion.

Ed. Williams. (Rolls Series.) Welsh.

MXLIII.

IOSEF, Teilo's Bishop (*i.e.*, of Llandaff), died in Rome.

MLXXX.

The building of Caer Dyf was begun.

MCCX.

(King John's war against Rhŷs and Owain.) Then the Seneschal of Kaer Dyf, a man who was leader of the host, and Rhŷs and Maelgwn, sons of the Lord Rhŷs, overcame the hosts by their valour; and they went unto Pennwedic.

MCCXXXIII.

(Rickert Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, in conjunction with the Welsh Princes) conquered these towns and castles, to wit, Kaer Dyf, and Aber Gefenni (&c.), and rased them all to the ground except Kaer Dyf.

Another version in the *Myvyrian Archaiology*, Gee's new ed., p. 700 &c.

1088. This year was fought the battle of the Little Heath on the confines of Cardiff, where Iestyn was put to flight.

1092. The Castle of Llanddunwyd (St. Donat's), and Trefufered and Kenffig, were begun to be built stronger than they were before; for before that, castles were made with wood.

1094. Paen Twrbil (Payn de Turberville) led his hosts as far as Cardiff, and began to storm the castle. And when Robert Fitz Hamon saw that, he asked the cause, and Paen Twrbil shewed it, to wit, that

the Welsh desired to have back the rights and primitive customs of their country, and the laws of Hywel the Good, and to have their lands free; and so great was the host, that Robert saw best to do that and satisfy the Welsh; and then tranquillity was established in the land.

1105. Hywel ab Gronw was slain by the French, by the deceit of Gwgan ab Meuryg, his foster-father; and for fear of the men of the country Gwgan ab Meuryg fled to Sir Rhobert ab Amon,[1] who gave him a great reward of gold and silver for his work, and hanged him for his treachery.

1110. About this time died Robert Fitz Hamon. Then the King gave Robert's daughter, who was called Mabli, to his son Robert whom he had a bastard of Nest, daughter of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr. And this Robert would force the King's law upon the Land of Morgan. And when the Welsh knew of this, Ifor ab Cedifor, who is called Ifor Bach [the Little], put himself at their head; and they made an assault upon Cardiff Castle, and broke into it suddenly, and took Rhobert and his wife, and put them in prison until he [Rhobert] gave back to the Welshmen their freedom and their rights and their laws as they had been since the time of Hywel Dda [the Good]; and obtained of the King that his hand should be bound by his oath, that he would not do aught save kindness to the Land of Morgan, and desired him that he would not put either office or work or *cymhorth* [manorial service or tribute] upon anyone of the Welshmen, without giving to every man upon whom those things should be put, his land free and his rights duly, as was just to the Race of the Welsh.

1111. Robert built a wall round the fortified town of Caerdyf, and drew a river about the town and about the castle.

1146. This year died Uchtryd, Bishop of Llan Dâf, a man of great learning and piety. He regulated the Sundays and holy-days, and the vigils of patron saints, and maintained them devoutly, where that was not done of will and custom.

1152. Geoffrey ab Arthur[2] (household priest to William Fitz Robert) was made a bishop,[3] but before he went in his state [*sic*

[1] Robert fitz-Hamon.

[2] Called Geoffrey of Monmouth, from the town of his birth. His chief work was the *Chronicon sive Historia Britonum*, a picturesque mixture of tradition and fiction.

[3] of St. Asaph

literatim] he died in his house at Llan Dâf, and is buried in the church there. He was a man without his second for learning and knowledge and all devout exercises. And for his learning and his knowledge a Bachelor's degree was conferred on him in the church of Teilo at Llan Dâf, where he was a master of many scholars and nobles.

1172. King Henry went to Ireland; and he being at Caer Dydd, Rhŷs went thither, without taking man or servant with him; and asked the King to grant him what was necessary out of his (Rhŷs') property. And the King was agreeable thereto, and he confirmed unto Rhŷs the whole of his lands; and then the King went to Ireland.

II.

Liber Landavensis.

New ed. Oxford. 1893. p. 27.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN URBAN, BISHOP OF LLANDAFF, AND ROBERT, EARL OF GLOUCESTER. Latin.

N the year from Our Lord's Incarnation 1126, was made this agreement between Urban, Bishop of Landav, and Robert Consul of Gloecester, concerning all the plaints which the said Bishop had against the aforesaid Consul and his men in Walis, and concerning those lands which they did not acknowledge that they held of the Bishop. The said Consul hath granted unto the Bishop one mill which William de Kardi made, and the land unto the same mill belonging; and one fishery in the Eley, across that river; and 100 acres of land in the marsh between the Taf and the Eley, for ploughing or for meadow, and so that the head of those hundred acres begin by the demesne land of the said Bishop and extend continuously along it; and common pasture with the Consul's men; and in the Consul's groves (except Kybor) material to the use of the church of Landav, and of the said Bishop and his clergy and all the men of the fee of the church; and grazing and pasture—the Bishop's

Welshmen with the Consul's[1] Welshmen, and the Bishop's Normans and Englishmen with the Consul's[1] Normans and Englishmen, outside Kybor; and the chapel of Stuntaf[2] and the tithe of that vill, and the land which the Earl gives to the same chapel, for a priest to be able to live by the tithe thereof; provided that the parishioners at Christmas and Easter and Whitsuntide visit the mother-church at Landav, and that from the same vill the bodies of the dead be carried to the same mother-church to be buried. And because of these aforesaid things which the Consul giveth and granteth unto the Bishop, he the said Bishop doth remit and quit-claim unto the Consul all the plaints which he had against him and against his men, concerning all those lands which they avowed to the fee of the Consul. And if anyone of the Consul's men, of his own free will (whether he be in health or sick) shall wish to acknowledge that he holds the church's land and that he wishes to render it to the church and the Bishop, and shall have acknowledged this in the presence of the Consul or in presence of his sheriff or prevost of Kardi, the Consul granteth that he may render the same land unto the church and the Bishop. And the Bishop will so admeasure the sluice of his mill below Bishop's Bridge, that there shall always be a way through, unless it be impeded by increase of water or the flow of the sea. And the Consul will cause to be destroyed the sluice of his mill on the Eley. And the Earl's men, and any others, shall sell and buy food and drink at Landav, and there shall eat and drink them, and shall carry nothing thence in time of war. And all the men of the Bishop's fee shall have any commerce at Landav, for selling and buying in all times of peace. And judgments of iron shall be carried to Landav, and the judiciary pit of water shall be made in the Bishop's land nearer to the castle of Kardi. And if anyone of the Bishop's men shall sue a Consul's man or a man of his barons, concerning any thing whereof duel ought to be done, in their own courts shall pledges be given and judgments be drawn, and the duel shall be done in the castle of Kardi. And if any man shall sue a Bishop's man in a matter for which duel ought to be done, pledges

[1] *Consulis*, not (I think) "*Consulibus*" as in the printed version. I go by the photographic facsimile of the original page, as reproduced in Mr. Gwenogvryn Evans' splendid book.

[2] Whitchurch, near Llandaff.

shall be given and the judgments done in the Bishop's Court, and they shall do the duel itself in the castle of Kairdi, and the Bishop shall there have the same legal dues of that duel as he would have if it were done at Landav. And if the duel is between Bishop's men only, it shall be drawn and done in his court of Landav. And the said Bishop shall have his own Welshmen written in his writ by the sight and witness of the Earl's sheriff, and they shall be sent out, and the said Consul's sheriff shall have his counter-script of those Welshmen. And the Bishop shall have a counter-script of the Consul's Welshmen similarly. And the Consul quit-claims unto the Bishop and the men of his fee the moneys and all the customs which he claimed against them. This agreement was made in the presence of King Henry; these being witness: William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Geoffrey, Archbishop of Rouen, and William, Bishop of Winchester, and Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, and Ralph, Bishop of Durham, and John, Bishop of Lyons, and Oinus, Bishop of Evreux, and Geoffrey, the Chancellor, and David, King of Scotland, and Roderick, Earl of Perth, and Roger, Earl of Warewic, and Brian fitz-Count, and Robert D'Oilli, and Milo of Gloecester, and Edward of Salisbury, and Walter fitz-Richard, and Payn fitz-John, and Richard De Aquila, and Robert de Sele, and Uchtred, Archdeacon of Landav, and Ysaac, the Bishop's chaplain, and Ralph, Sheriff of Kardi, and Payn de Turberville, and Robert fitz-Roger, and Richard de Saint Quintin, and Maurice de Londres, and Odo Sore,[1] and Geoffrey de Maisi, at Wodestoke. And Robert the Earl hath the counterpart of this charter. Witness, the same persons.

III.

William of Malmesbury.

De Gestis Regum Anglorum. (Rolls Series.)

QUNC etiam contentio inter Bernardum episcopum Menevensem et Urbanum Landavensem de jure parochiarum, quas idem Urbanus illicite usurpaverat, aeterno fine sopita est: tot enim ad curiam Romanam appellationibus, tot itinerum expensis, tot causidicorum

[1] *soro*; not "*roro*" as in the printed version; for in the original MS. the r has apparently been altered to s by a small erasure.

conflictibus multis annis ventilata, tandem aliquando morte Urbani apud Romam soluta, vel potius decisa est; nam et apostolicus, aequitate rei perpensa, religioni et justitiae Menevensis episcopi qua decebat sententia satisfecit.

[Translation.]

Then also the strife between Bernard, Bishop of Menevia, and Urban, Bishop of Landav, concerning the right of parishes, which the same Urban had unlawfully usurped,[1] was set at rest for ever; and after so many appeals to the Court of Rome, so many expensive journeys, so many contests of lawyers, was, after lasting many years, solved, or rather, decided, by Urban's death at Rome. For the Pope, having thoroughly weighed the equity of the matter, satisfied the religion and justice of the Bishop of Menevia by the sentence which was fitting.

IV.

Giraldus Cambrensis.

"Iter Kambricum." (Rolls Series.) Latin.

IN this same town of Kaerdif, in the second year after the admirable passion and palm of our martyr Thomas,[2] because from that time began as well revelations as persecutions, on the King returning from Ireland along the maritime way through South Wales, he spent the night of Holy Saturday at the castle of Kairdif. And having heard Mass next morning, to wit Sunday,[3] when all had gone out of the chapel of Saint Piran[4] except the King, and he then remaining at his prayers perhaps longer than usual, when at length he went out and had mounted his horse at the chapel door, suddenly there stood before his face a man leaning on a post of the

[1] From the Anglo-Norman point of view.

[2] Saint Thomas of Canterbury.

[3] Easter Sunday, 1172.

[4] See Vol. III., p. 338.

gate leading to the chapel from the hall, as though it served him for a spade; he was flaxen-haired and with a round tonsure,[1] his face thin, his stature somewhat tall, his age about forty years, clad in a white tunic closed at the neck and reaching to the feet, girdled with a belt, and his feet bare; who addressed the King in Teutonic[2] in words like these: "God houlde dhe, cuning"[3] [God protect thee, King.] And afterwards he proceeded in the same tongue as follows: "Christ and His Blessed Mother, with Saint John Baptist and the Apostle Peter, salute you, commanding you that throughout all the lands subject to your rule you strictly forbid the holding of markets on Sundays, and that no work be done on those days, except the Divine Office,[4] which is to be devoutly performed and heard, and the preparing of food for the day's use. Which if you shall do, you shall never begin anything which shall not come to good termination, and you shall die happy." The King said in French to a knight named Philip de Mercros, a native of those parts, who was holding the bridle of the King's horse and who himself truly related these things to us: "Ask that peasant whether he dreamed this." And when the knight had explained this in English, he [the peasant] added, in the former [*i.e.* the French] language: "Whether I dreamed this or not," says he (speaking to the King, not to the interpreter), "see what day this is; for unless thou do this and anon amend thy life, many and great troubles shall come upon thee within a year from this time." This having been said, the King, putting spur to his horse, proceeded towards the gate about eight paces; yet cogitating on what he had heard, he turned round in his saddle and said: "Call that good man to me." And though the aforesaid knight and a certain youth called William, who alone then remained in the town with the King, had called him and, not finding him, had enquired first in the chapel, then through the hall and all the inns, he never appeared. The King, seeing the man could not be found though he had awaited him some time longer alone in the town while the others sought him, somewhat

[1] An English cleric, no doubt.

[2] English in this case.

[3] Another version has "cuing."

[4] Saint Benedict termed this *Opus Dei*, "the work of God."

sad and lamenting that he had not spoken more to him, resumed his journey towards Newport by the bridge of Remni.

[The prediction was fulfilled by the revolt of the King's sons, in Lent 1173.

In his *Rerum Brit. Script.*, "De Principis Instructione," Giraldus relates the story in words almost identical with the above.]

V.

Annales de Theokesburia.

(Rolls Edition.) Latin.

1221.

UR Priory of Kerdif, the monks being called home, is demised to farm, but not for a certain term.

1233.

The Lord Abbot demised to farm unto H., the chaplain, the weir of Kerdif, for five years from Michaelmas.

The Marshal retook Kerdif, in the taking whereof Warin Basset was slain, in the ides of October, and was buried at Landav. Thereupon came the Marshal to Kerdif, on the 12th of the kalends of November, and the Burgesses incurred a great curtailment of their liberties. The Earl Marshal took hostages as well from the barons and knights of Glamorgan as from the Burgesses of Kerdif.

Several ships of Kerdif and Newport in Wales, and of Bristoll in England, were equipped in the manner of galleys, to respectively attack each other; and ships of Bristoll and Avereford were then captured.

1236.

We granted unto the Lord Elias, Bishop of Landav, and to the Chapter of that place, the church of Lanedern with its appurtenances; retaining the tithes of Lanbordan to the use of the Prior of Kerdif, to whose table they are recognised as belonging.

1238.

[The Abbot was summoned to the Sheriff's Court of Kardif in a dispute concerning the presentation to the living of Cogan, a chapel of Landoch.

1242.

The Abbot was involved in litigation in the same Sheriff's Court, concerning the vicarage of Pennarh. On another occasion he came to Cardiff this year, and made peace between two belligerents, at the request of Richard de Clare; the disputants were Hoel ab Meredydd and De Turberville.]

1243.

The Archdeacon[1] of Landav wrongfully ordained a certain vicar in the chapel of Saint John of Kardif; on account of which injury Richard de Derby, then Prior of the said place, appealed in person to our Lord the Pope; and H., our Prior, went to the said place to obtain safeguard for the judges.

1248.

The Lord Bishop of Landav absolved the Prior of Kardif from a sentence by which he was held for the vicarage of Kardif. And the vicarage was taxed so that the vicar shall have all the money coming to his hands in the chapel of Saint John, rendering thereout unto the Prior 20 shillings a year for the drink of a priest at the Prior's table.

1258.

We paid unto Master Henry de Stratford 10 marks and one pipe of wine to the use of the convent, about Michaelmas, on account of a dispute raised between him and Roger de Boyfeld, one of our monks, about a certain agreement for corn, made between them at Kardif when the said Roger was Prior there.

[1] He must have been a suffagran bishop, unless it means that he appointed a vicar to Saint John's.

VI.

R.O. Printed Calendar of Papal Registers among the Vatican Archives.

(Rolls Series.)

1221.

Lateran. ONFIRMATION to the abbot and convent of Theokesbiri of an indult granted to them by W. and H., bishops of Llandaf, with the consent of their chapter, of the parish church of Saint Mary, Kerdif, with its chapels, free from all synodals and Easter and other dues.

1230.

Lateran. Confirmation to the same abbot and convent of the churches granted to them by their patrons, with the consent of the diocesan, into which, on their voidance, they entered by indult of Pope Honorius; namely Meresfeld,[1] and the parish church of Saint Mary, Kerdif, with its appurtenances within and without the burgh.

1291.

Orvieto. Mandate of Pope Nicholas IV. to the archdeacon of Llandaf to make enquiry and grant dispensation to Kynuric ap Gruffin and Eva Wenne of his diocese, who intermarried in ignorance that they were related in the fourth degree of kinship, to remain in the marriage so contracted, declaring their past and future offspring legitimate.

Orvieto. Mandate to William de Hothum, a Dominican friar, bishop elect of Llandaf, to obey the Pope's provision made to him of the see to which he is appointed, notwithstanding his having urged that he has been elected prior of the province and is almost ignorant of the language of the diocese.

[1] Marshfield.

VII.

Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV.

About *1291*.

Published by Government, 1802. In folio. Latin.

TAXATION OF THE CHURCHES IN THE BISHOPRIC OF LANDAV, ACCORDING TO THE TRUE VALUE.

AMES *of the churches in the Deanery of Newport.*

The Church of Rempney 10*l*

Names of the churches in the Deanery of Landav.

The church of Landav with the chapel 20*l*.
The church of Saint Fagan 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.
The church of Cardiff with the chapel 24*l*.

Small churches of the same Deanery.

The church of Lanedarn 3*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.
The church of Pentrirk 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*
The church of Pennard with the chapel 4*l*.
The church of Kayer 4*l*.
The church of Cogan belonging to the Abbot of Teukesburie 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

BISHOPRIC OF LANDAV

Temporalities of the Landav Diocese.

The Bishop of Landav hath in his hands these manors underwritten, namely, Landaf where are three ploughlands worth, clear of necessary deductions, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.
And he hath there of rents of assize of freemen and bondmen yearly 9*l*. 8*s*.
From six mills there by the year 10*l*.
From meadows there yearly 1*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.

From works 3*s.* 4*d.*
From the garden and herbage of the said manor 6*s.* 8*d.*
From the fishery of the said manor by the year 5*s.*
From the letting of pasture by the year 1*l.*
From pleas and perquisites of court by the year 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Also he receives from a certain fulling-mill at Landaf 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
And from the services of workers by the year 2*s.* . . . . .
Also he hath at Kerdif of rents of assize 4*s.*

Manors of the Canons and Chapter of Landav.

The Archdeacon of Landav for the time being hath at Landav fourteen acres of land, the price of each acre 3*d.* . . . .
The Chancellor of Landav hath 20 acres of land at 5*d.*
The Treasurer of Landav hath 32 acres of land at 6*d.*
The Precentor of Landav hath 27 acres of land at 6*d.* . . . .
And the said Chapter hath at Landav 36 acres of land at 6*d.*
From the meadow there, three acres at 1*s.* 4*d.*
And there is assigned for the support of one chaplain who celebrates (Mass) for the soul of the Bishop in the church of Landav.
And the said Chapter hath 21 acres of land at 5*d.* . . . . .
And there is assigned for the support of one chaplain who celebrates the Mass of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Landav. . .
The Abbot of Keynesh'm hath at Reth one ploughland worth yearly 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Also he hath at Kerdif, Reth & Neuberguk of rents of assize 4*l.*
From one water-mill 6*s.*
From the meadow of 4 acres at 1*s.* 8*d.*
From perquisites of court 3*s.*
From one weir 9*s.*
From the letting of pasture 0*s.*
From fallen wood yearly 8*d.*
From the herbage of the garden 1*s.*

Total 8*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

The Abbot of Saint Augustine's of Bristoll hath at Pennard three ploughlands at 13*s.* 4*d.*
From the meadow five acres 2*s.*
From rents of assize 1*l.* 10*s.*
From one dovecote 2*s.* . . . . . Total 4*l.* 7*s.*

* * * * *

The Abbot of Kerlyon hath . . . . . at Lestalelond[1] from rents of assize 1*s.* 6*d.*

* * * * * *

The Abbot of Neht hath . . . . . at Kaerdif from yearly rent nine shillings, and from pleas and perquisites sixty shillings, and from pannage three shillings.

* * * * * *

The Prior of Kardif hath from one weir of rent of assize 7*s.*
And from one curtilage there 1*s.*
Total 10*s.*

The Abbot of Margan hath . . . . . in Kerdief [of yearly rent] 5*s.* 4½*d.*
Also the same hath at Listelbon[2] one ploughland of the value of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

* * * * * *

The Abbot of Saint Augustine's of Bristoll hath at Holmes forty she-goats at a profit of 1*l.*
And two cows at a profit of 3*s.*
Total 1*l.* 3*s.*

[1] Llystalybont.
[2] Llystalybont.

VIII.

Chronicle of Matthew Paris.

(Rolls Series.) Latin.

1314.

ALSO this year, on the 18th day of January, at Kaerfilli in Senghenith in Wales, Leulin Bren took the Lord William de Berkerole, Sheriff of Glammorgant, in the full Court of the King of England. And, with his accomplices, he there killed full 12 other Englishmen, who were there on behalf of our Lord the King of England. And they imprisoned the said Sheriff and the governor. And so began the war between the Englishmen and the Welshmen in those parts.

1318.

This year Leulin Bren was condemned at Kerdif, as he deserved; and afterwards he was drawn by horses as a traitor, then hanged, his entrails burned and scattered, his limbs cut off and sent through the whole of Glammorgant, to strike terror into other traitors.

1319.

Leuky Bren, wife of the aforesaid Leulin Bren, being brought from London under the guard of many armed men, with her three sons, came to Bristoll. She was sent to Kerdif by water, in a small vessel, under the same guard, to receive her punishment, as she deserved, for the above-mentioned war of Leulin. Of which war she herself had been the moving cause.

1320.

On the ninth day of February, to wit, the feast of Saint Teilo, bishop, Master Walter de Hereforde was chosen Abbot of Tinterne.

1321.

The Earl of Hereford, and others, stormed Kerdif and the castle by force and arms; and took those whom they found in the castle.

IX.

Valor Ecclesiasticus

of King Henry the Eighth, being the Value of Ecclesiastical Property throughout England and Wales, assessed in the year 1535. Published by the Government, in folio, 1814. Vol. II. Latin.

MONASTERY OF TEWKESBURY.

County of Glamorgan & Morgant in Wales, Diocese of Landav.

Farm of Rectories and Chapels in Wales.

Charge

FARM of all tithes of sheaves and hay, and other profits, with the appurtenances, of the rectories of the churches of [amongst others] Cardiff.

Deductions [amongst others.]

Yearly pension paid to the capital cathedral church of Landav out of the churches of [amongst others] Cardiff, by the year.

Yearly pension paid to the Archdeacon of Landav out of the churches of Penmarke and Cardiff by the year.

Yearly pension paid to the curate of Roth by ancient custom 106*s.* 8*d.*

Yearly pension paid to the curate[1] within our Lord the King's Castle of Cardiff by ancient custom 106*s.* 8*d.*

Cardiff & Roth

Charge.

Rents of assize as well of free as of customary tenants of the lord there by the year 7*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

Perquisites of one Court of the lord's manor held at Kerdyff by the year 20¼*d.*

[1] Or chaplain

Deductions.

Rents repaid to the Abbot of Neth for four burgages in Cardiff by the year 4*s.*

Fee of Hugh Jones, the lord's bailiff there, by the year 6*s.* 8*d.*

Clear yearly value 6*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

Landough Est

Charge.

Rents of assize as well of free as of customary tenants there by the year 103*s.*

Deductions.

Rents repaid to the heirs of Daldon by the year 22*d.*

Fee of Hugh Jones, bailiff there, by the year 6*s.* 8*d.*

Clear yearly value 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Lanyssen & Lucyvayne, Diocese of Landav.

Charge.

Farm of the mansion and barn and of all the tithes to the same belonging, by the year 4*l.*

Clear yearly value 4*l.*

Portions & Pensions with other things in the County of Glamorgan.

Charge [amongst others.]

Pension to the Vicar of the parish church of Cardiff in the said county by the year 53*s.* 4*d.*

Tithes of the water grist-mill by Cardiff in the said county by the year 30*s.*

Ib., Vol. IV., p. 345 et seq.:

DIOCESE OF LANDAV.

The true Value of all the Rents and Income of the possessions of my Bishopric of Landav in ordinary years.

The Lordship of Landaffe 50*l.* 2*s.*

Pension of the cathedral church of Landav 10*l.*

Deductions in ordinary years.

Fees and Pension.

To Master Maunxell, Steward of Landaffe, 5*l.*

True Value of my Archdeaconry of Landav.

From Lewis Morgan for a farm in Landaffe beyond the river Taffe 23*s.* 4*d.*

Rents of tenements with Landaffe 6*s.*

TEMPORALITIES.

True Value of the dignity of Treasurer of Landav with the Prebend to the same annexed.

Firstly from the glebe of the same being in his hands, as they lie in places called David Melans close and the close thereunto adjoining, and the close called the Smale close with the close thereunto adjoining, Pant Crappull and the close next adjoining thereto, and the close called y Weyn gron and the other close called Kae y Dyntur, 25 acres worth yearly 25*s.*

Also George Mathew holdeth one close called Kae & Goboye containing 12 acres of arable land, and two acres in a place called Kae Johan vergh Ievan Bagh, and renders yearly 18*s.*

Tenants at will.

Also Miles Mathew holdeth one close of land by the road called Mylstret and renders by the year 6*s.* 8*d.*

Also he the said Miles Mathew holdeth one acre of arable land in a place called Whitt close, and one parcel of arable land under Penhyll, and renders by the year for the same 2*s.* 8*d.*

Also the said Miles holdeth 3 quarters of land in a place called Hungrys Hyll and renders by the year 12*d.*

Tenants by indenture for term of years

Lewis Thomas John holdeth 5 acres of meadow in the Heyn 9*s.*

The wife of John Gwyn of Canton holdeth 1 tenement of land and meadow 10*s.* 6*d.*

William Gwyn holdeth one house with a garden and half an acre of land, and one and a half acre of land at Penhill by copy of court roll 2*s.* 8*d.*

Jevan Gwyn holdeth 2 acres of land in Berland and renders by the year 3*s.*

Gwenllian vergh Howel, relict of Howel Canton, holdeth 3 acres of land at Canton and renders by the year 4*s.*

Also the Treasurer of Landav hath 4 acres of meadow in Saltmede.

Free Tenants.

George Mathew renders 4*d.*

Miles Mathew holdeth 3*a.* of land in Tyr y Cutler and renders by the year 3*d.*

Also the said Miles Mathew, for Saint Teilo's Acre 1*d.*

SPIRITUALITIES.

Also [the Treasurer] shall receive yearly one fourth part of the cursal tithes of sheaves of the parish of Landaff and of the chapel of Whittchurche.

Also he shall receive the oblations on Saint Teilo's day,[1] or on another day appointed therefor, and it is worth in ordinary years 8*s.*

Charges belonging to the said Treasurer.

Also he is bound, according to the statutes of the church from ancient times, to find the paschal candle and other torches and wax candles for use in the time of divine service, throughout the year, as well on festal as on ferial days, and the charges of this kind extend yearly to the sum of 3*l* and more.

Also for the fee of Master George Mathew, his Steward, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Also for the fee of Owen David, clerk of the Court, 3*s.* 4*d.*

Also for the fee of Jankyn Dyo, the bailiff, 3*s.* 4*d.*

Also for the ropes and clock yearly 10*s.*

TRUE VALUE OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF LANDAV IN ORDINARY YEARS, IN RENTS, ISSUES, PROFITS, OBLATIONS AND EMOLUMENTS WHATSOEVER, AS FOLLOWETH :

Yearly repayment.

Also to the Prebendary of Warthcom for capons 8*d.*

Also to Master Treasurer for the maintenance of lights in the cathedral church, to wit, torches and candles 45*s.*

Also for the maund on Maunday Thursday 4*s* 4*d.*

[To the Prebendaries severally, for petty commons.]

[1] February 9th.

Repayment in salaries.

Also to Master John Synger 4*l.*

Also to Thomas Synger 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Also to Matthew David, chorister 20*s.*

Also to John Gogh, sacristan 53*s.* 4*d.*

Also to Richard Seis, clock-keeper 10*s.*

Also to Thomas Howell for keeping and cleaning the gutters of the cathedral church 13*s.* 4*d.*

Value of my Prebend of Wharthacum.

Also petty commons by the hands of the Proctor yearly to be paid, and for rents of the mansion there, 13*s.* 4*d.*

Also in two capons by the hands of the Proctor yearly to be paid 8*d.*

Also in certain acres of arable or pasture land at Landaf, commonly called Kae Goylym[1]—

The Chantry of David Mathew in Landaff.

The value of o^r^ lady s'vice[2] of Landaff 3*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

Deanery of Landaf.

Vicars. The Parish Church[3] of Kaerdyff, Saint John Baptist.

Firstly, tithes payable 13*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

Tithe thence 27*s.* 5¼*d.*

Parish Church of the Blessed Mary of Kaerdiff.

Firstly, tithes payable 4*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

Tithes thence 8*s.* 7*d.*

Parish Church of Penarthe.

Firstly, sheaves 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Cows and calves 15*s.*

Demesne lands 3*s.* 4*d.*

[1] Cae Gwilym.

[2] The Mass of our Lady, celebrated daily in the above chantry.

[3] It appears, from these entries, that Saint John's had, even before the Reformation, obtained priority over Saint Mary's, and was now regarded as the premier parish. The difference in valuation seems to show a greater population in Saint John's.

Hay 9*s*.
Three oblations 7*s*. 6*d*.
Lambs, wool and other things 5*s*.

5*l*. 12*s*.

Deduct to the Bishop and Archdeacon 7*s*. 5*d*.
To the Abbot of Saint Augustine's 6*s*. 8*d*.

Parish Church of Lanedern.
Firstly, demesne lands 8*s*.
Calves, cheese, lambs, wool and other things 4*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.
Three oblations 13*s*. 4*d*.
Offerings of candles 12*d*.

5*l*. 0*s*

Parish Church of Llandough and Leckwythe.
Firstly, sheaves 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.
Demesne lands 3*s*.
Cows and calves 13*s*. 4*d*.
Hay 10*s*.
Three oblations 6*s*.
Lambs, pigs, fishery and other things 7*s*. 4*d*.

5*l*. 6*s* 4*d*

Parish Church of Cogan.
Firstly, demesne lands 26*s*. 8*d*.
Sheaves 26*s*. 8*d*
Altarage 20*s*.

Parish Church of Pentyrgghe.
Firstly, demesne lands 9*s*. 8*d*.
Corn 8*s*.
Barley 20*d*.
Rye 10*s*. 8*d*.
Oats 58*s*. 4*d*.
Lambs 10*s*. 8*d*.
Wool 20*s*.
Calves 10*s*.
Cheese 20*s*.

Hay 3*s.* 4*d.*
Pigs 16*d.*
Geese 6*d.*
Oblations 10*s.*
The oblation of Saint Cadoc 4*s*
Lady Day 16*d.*
Other things 6*d.*

8*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

MARGAM ABBEY.

More Grange 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Lystellabon 40*s.*

Portrait of John Bird.

From a Painting in Cardiff Castle.

CHAPTER V.

Documentary Addenda.

THANKS to the kindness of Mr. George E. Robinson, I am enabled to print an additional document from the Particulars of Augmentation Grants, of the reign of Edward VI. It contains some interesting references to the parish churches of Saint Mary and Saint John in the town of Cardiff, their ministers and services in Catholic times.

Our next document is a Deed Poll by Thomas Jenkins, assigning to Christopher Hengod the Lease of a bakehouse, yard and garden in Saint John Street (now Church Street), Cardiff. These were the premises afterwards given by Alderman James Gale to the Town of Cardiff, for an almshouse. Full particulars will be found *ante*, Vol. IV., pp. 102, 139, 141. The witnesses to this deed are noteworthy persons who appear elsewhere in our Records, Gabriel Lewis being a cadet of the family of Lewis of Llanishen, and Edward Jordan the Collector of the Port.

The third and fourth documents are by way of addenda to our Records of the Custom House. The Port Surveyor in 1750 begs the Collector and Comptroller to represent to the Revenue Commissioners the advisability of purchasing a certain public house at Penarth, near the place where the King's boat was moored. It does not seem that this request was complied with, as the house retained its licence until

it was pulled down, about the year 1880. It was known as the Penarth Head Inn, and was a picturesque old house on the beach, at the corner where the road comes down hill towards the pier. This was the house which was reported to be used by smugglers in 1738. (Vol. II., p. 385.)

Messrs. Jenkin and Rosser, glaziers, who flourished at Cardiff in 1763, were no more believers in free trade than their contemporaries. Edward Jones was a member of the same craft as themselves, but had secured the responsible post of Comptroller in the Customs. To the indignation of Jenkin and Rosser, he nevertheless continued to glaze people's windows. This intolerable wrong was the subject of the burning appeal addressed to the Board of Customs by the outraged victims.

In the age, which now seems so remote, when steam transit was not, and a journey from one county to the next was often an achievement to be boasted of, markets and fairs possessed an economic importance which is no longer theirs in this progressive era. The annual fair was then an event of the greatest importance to the town, bringing in strangers from distant places, with strange goods of all descriptions. During the duration of this mart, the ordinary life of the town was exchanged for days of turmoil and excitement. Disputes would arise between buyer and seller, and outlandish knaves would pick pockets and pass bad money. All these unwonted difficulties called for prompt redress on the part of judicial authority; and it was found in the Court of Piepowder (Cour de Pié-poudré), wherein justice might be done while the boots of the parties were yet white with the dust of the highway. The Court was holden before the two Bailiffs, and suitors were summoned by the triple cry of *Oyez!* Ancient as was the Court of Piepowder, its records are rare and of late date, probably because they were kept on detached sheets of paper instead of in a book. The Piepowder papers belonging to the Cardiff Corporation are merely records of the holding of the Court, with the names of the officials and the Burgesses for the year. I have selected the record for 1824.

The petition, dated in 1852, of the inhabitants of Baker's Square, seemed worthy of inclusion on account of its vivid presentment of the state of things which then existed in an ancient thoroughfare which has lately been effaced from the map of Cardiff through the erection of

Messrs. Morgan's huge premises and the Morgan Arcade. It is addressed to the Surveyor of the Local Board of Health, whose functions were long ago merged in those of the Borough Council.

I.

R. O. Particulars of Augmentation Grants.

Ed. VI. Breton and Nicholas Extracts.

CARDIFF.

BURGAGE in High Street, in the hands of John David Roberts and others, given with other premises, in feoffment, "to the entent to fynde two priests for the Chantry in the Quiere of O^r Lady, commonly called St. Marie's Church."

John Bassett.

Burgage in Warton Street, in the hands of William Yeoman, in St. John's Parish.

"Sarteyn acres of Arable lands and pasteur lying at y^e Splott, y^e nombre said to be unknown now in the hands of W^m Baudrippe at the yerely rent of xx^s, late pertayning to the Church of S^t Mary.

Among the lands and tenements pertaining to St. John's.

"In y^e hands of Sondrie pore folks tenants at wyll, on burgage lying in Workin Street, valued at nihil."

One house in the High Street late in the hands of the Canons.

Pensioners in St. John's Church.

Sir Richard Okes, clerk.

Sir David Morgan, clerk, died 26 April 7, Ed. VI.

Hugh Lambe, organ player.

"More^r we do p^rsent that in the seide Church of Seint Johns was accustomably used in tyme owte of all memorie vntill the taking away of the lands foresaide by force of the Statute made in Añ primo Edw^rdi Sexti these services following: The Curat att the High Altar

upon the Vicarie of Saint Maries in the seid town dischargᵍ a priest daily celebrating att Our Lady Altar. A prist daylie celebrating at Sainte Katherines Alter. A Prist dayly Celebrating att Trinity Alter. A prist dayly celebrating att Saint James' Alter. The Sondays and holy days allway sʳuice by note and a Masse of oʳ Lady wykely at the alter of our Lady foreseide by note. Mondays, Wensdays & Frydays. The Chardges off the Ministers attending abowt the seid Sʳvice over and above the rents off the foresaide lands there pʳtaining to the seid church was borne yerely by contribucion emonste the pʳshnʳs of seid pʳishe."

II.

[1608.]

TO all trew Christian people to whome this my present deede of Assignation shall come I Thomas Iinckin of Cardyffe in the Countie of Glamorgañ yeoman doe send greeting in our lord god eu'lastinge Knowe yee that I the said Thomas Iinckin haue and doe by theise presents for and in Considerac'on of the some of xxv*li.* of lawfull money of England to mee paide vppon the last daie of Maye being the daie of the date hereof By Christopher hengod of the Towne of Cardiffe Aforesaide Cordyner according to the true meaneinge of an order taken before the lord president and other the kings Maᵗˢ Councell in the marches of Wales at Ludlowe the viijᵗʰ daie of Aprill last past before the date hereof deliuʳ vpp to the said Christopher hengod one lease and assignmᵗ and all other bands and writings wᶜʰ I haue touching or Concerninge one Messuage or tenemᵗ conteyning Abakhowse wᵗʰ A curtelage and a garden lyeing in Sᵗ Jones streete in the Towne of Cardyff in the Countie of Glamorgan afforesaide and mencioned in the said Order And also doe by theise pˈnts assigne and graunte ouer to the said Christopher his executoʳs and administratoʳs the said lease and premisses and all my right title interest and estate therein According to the true meaneing of the said Order Sealed wᵗʰ my Seale Dated the last daie of Maye in the yeares of the Raigne of our Soueraigne lord James by yᵉ grace of god of England Scotland ffraunce and Ireland King Defender of the ffaieth &c. (vizᵗ) of his

Raigne of England ffraunce and Ireland the sixt and of Scotland the one and ffortithe 1608.

Sealed and deliu'ed in the presence of
Gabriell Lewis.
Edw: Jordan.
Thoms prowtinge
Phillipp Willms
John tanner
Wm myles

signū
Tho: X Jinckin (L.S.)

III.

1750.

To ye Collr & Compr [1] of the port of Cardiff.

Gentlemen

Please to represent the foll' proposal to ye Hon'ble Commrs as we know if it takes place must be of great Service to ye revenue & you will oblige

yr Humble Serts
Will Richards Surveyr
Rowd Vaughan } Boatmen
Will Mathew }

1st You both very well know that Rowd Vaughan & Willm Mathews boatmen live at above a Mile distant from each other there being not a ho [2] between them

2d That Rowland Vaughan lives at about a Mile distant from where the Ks [3] Boat is moord wch is calld Ely river adjoining Pennarth

3d That Willm Mathews does the same

4th That there is one house within 200 yds of the place where ye Ks Boat is moord wch house is in the p'sh of Pennarth & have been formerly an Aleho but at May next Will become Vacant wch house rents for 3£ p'r Ann'

[1] Collector and Comptroller.

[2] house

[3] King's

5th If their Honors will be pleased to rent it for the use of the revenue it will be of great Service & also of Service to the Surveyr & his officers for the foll' reasons

1st It will prevent a Smugler from Liveing there

2d It will keep the masts & sayls dry that belong to the Boat

3d It will be of great Service to the poor officers to keep ym from the Inclemancy of the weather who when it rains or Blows have no shelter to go to for an Ill natured Lanlord can deny them admittance if he please wch have been ye case before now.

Will Richards Surveyr
Rowd Vaughan } Boatmen
Will Mathew }

Cardiff March 9o
1750/1.

IV.

Cardiffe 30th august 1763.

May it Please your Honours,

Wee John Jenkin & Isaac Rosser of the Town of Cardiffe in the County of Glamorgan Glaziers Humble Petitioners to your Honours in behalf of our Selves & families Depending on your Honrs Clemency in hopes of having our wrongs Redress'd which have been Infring'd by one Edwd Jones, by Trade a Glazier but now in the office of a Comptr in his Majesty's Customs in the Port of Cardiffe, from which he reaps a sufficient Compentency for himself & Families, yet notwithstanding this he Carrys on his Trade as usual to the great Detriment of us unless assisted by your honours who haveing to Sustain us but our Trade ; Wee therefore humbly Submitt our Selves Relying on your Honours assistance in hopes of having a Stop put to his proceedings : wee rest as in duty bound

your Honours Humble Petitioners
and most Devoted Servants
John Jenkin } Glaziers
& }
Isaac Rosser }

17 Septr
The Collector & Comptr to
Report returning this paper
By order of the Commrs
I: Fremantle.

The following droll certificate was found among the Corporation records.

December the 24 day 1786
This to Sertyfie that Mary Morris Singel Woman Hath behave onest and faith fully the tim that She Have been With me and I diden hear no ill in anyway in our hamlet

David Penry
Langevelach
Parish

V.

CARDIFF TOWN.

AT a Court of Pie Powder held this Twenty ninth day of June in the Fifth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand eight Hundred and Twenty four Before William Prichard and John Bird Esquires Bailiffs of the said Town.

Oyes. Oyes. Oyes All manner of Persons that have any thing to do or any Complaint to make at his Majesty's Court of Pie Powder to be held during the Continuance of this fair let them draw near and they shall be heard.

Oyes. Oyes. Oyes All Bailiffs Coroners Justices of the Peace Aldermen Capital Burgesses, Serjeants at Mace and Constables Answer to Your names and Save Your fines

Constable of the Castle

Lord James Stuart

Steward

William Nicholl Esquire

Bailiffs

William Prichard and John Bird } Esquires

Aldermen

Powell Edwards Clerk Senr. Alderman
Edward Thomas
Thomas Morgan Gent
Henry Williams
John Wood
Thomas Morgan
Thomas Charles
John Thackwell
Edward Priest Richards
John Bradley

Capital Burgesses

Nathaniel French
Thomas Morgan
Samuel Dimond
William Morgan
Phillip Woolcott
Nicholl Wood
Joseph Wheeler
Thomas Bourne
John Homfray

Serjeants at Mace

John Strange
and
T. S. Todd the Younger

Common Attorneys

Edward Bird and William Ray.

Constables

John Lougher
William Reed
John Lewis } *East Ward*

John Llewellyn
William Lloyd
William White } *High Street Ward*

Thomas Jenkins
William Lewis
William Edwards } *South Ward*

Evan Williams
John Hussey
John Griffiths } *West Ward*

Burgesses

Morris Morris
Charles Jones
William Owen
Rickett Willett
John Richards Esquire
William Westmacutt
William Jones Yeoman
Thomas David Smith
John George. Jacob Thomas
Thomas Thomas
Francis Minnitt
James Walters
John Morgan
John Stibbs
Thomas Stibbs
William Evans Cordwainer
Lewis David
William Vaughan Gent
John Morgan
James Williams
John Hussey
Thomas John
Thomas Stephen Todd the Elder
Frederick Wood
Thomas Watkins
Evan David
John Lucas
William Bird
John Davies Bird
Hugh Whiteing
John Winstone
Phillip Lewis
Edward Windsor Richards
Evan Leyshon
Edward David
John David Smith
Henry Morgan
Richard Jenkins
William Barrett
Robert Thomas
William Jenkins Scrivener
Nathaniel French Jr.
Nicholas Hook
James Jacob
William Price
William Bradley
William John Vine
William Williams Lanmaes
Edward Edmundes
Robert Richard Roberts
Thomas Hopkins
David Evans
Henry Sinclair
Alexander Wilson
William Hopkin
John Richards
Roger Evans
William Evans
Thomas Evans
William Morgan Shoemaker
John Jenkins
William Thomas Mason
Herbert Rees
William David
Richard Davies
Revd. Thomas Davies Junr.
Daniel Hooper
Henry Hooper
Thomas Thomas
James Jenkins
William Davis
John Thomas
James Thomas
William Tell Wheeler
Edward John
Thomas Jenkin
Daniel Jones
Wyndham Lewis Greenmeadow
Revd. William Price Lewis
John John Lavernock
Thomas Thomas Atty.
Edward Bird Junr.
Richard John Lavernock
Evan Evans Lavernock
Charles Vachell Senr.
William Jones

William Prichard
David Harris
William Thomas
Mathew Pride
John Williams
William Williams
John Richards
John James
Thomas Morgan Carptr.
Nicholas Brewer
Thomas Herne
Edward Evans
Thomas Lloyd
Griffith Lloyd
Richard Lloyd
Samuel Jones
Henry Morgan Farmer
Giles Wilks
John Davies
John Rees
William Richards Esquire
Josiah John Guest
William Lodwick Owen
William Evans
Richard Reece
William Bird Junr.
James Evans
William Vachell
Charles Vachell the Younger
Edward Thomas
William Evan
Wyndsor Rees
Rowland Bevan
William Lewis Mercer
Thomas Evans Carpr.
Llewellyn David
John Morgan
George Davies
William Wood the Elder
William Thomas Painter
Lewis Morris
Edmund Ward
Evan Llewellyn
Samuel Partridge the Elder
Evan Evans
Nicholas Hopkins
Thomas Rees Senr.
Thomas Prouse
William Lloyd
William Lewis
William Greenwood
John Michael
Thomas Christopher
Henry Lewis Esqre.
Charles Crofts Williams
Lewis Evan
James Bird
Richard Morgan
John Langley
John Mathews Richards
John Hewett
Evan Williams

VI.

Cardiff June 23rd 1852

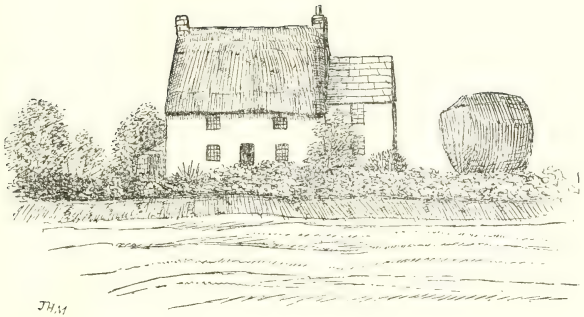
To Mr Benjamin Phillips
Surveyor of the Town of Cardiff

Sir,

We the undersigned Owners and Occupiers of Houses in Bakers Square in the Town of Cardiff beg most respectfully to state the disadvantage we are under for want of a Public Lamp. We are paying for Light, and have none, and are often annoyed by persons of

the lowest Class meeting about the Square after dark in consequence. Their Actions and Language is most disgraceful and which we believe would not be the case if a Lamp was placed in the Square, which would expose the Parties, and thereby do away with the Nuisance complained of. Trusting you will be pleased to lay our grievance before Your Honorable Board for their consideration, who will we hope be pleased to make an Order, for the remedy solicited.

We are Sir
Your obedient Servants
Richard Tredwen
John Woods
R. Beynon Agent for
Mrs. Winstone
David Rees
David Lewis
Lewis Rowland
Evan Lewis
Ann Lewis
George Baker
William Potter.



THE DYFFRYN.

CHAPTER VI.

Reminiscences of Old Inhabitants.

ORAL testimony of aged natives is a most valuable aid in elucidating the history of a place. It may not be accurate in detail, but in the mass it holds a store of information unobtainable from the written records. A few years ago I was at some trouble to take the statements of certain old inhabitants, with reference to what they remembered of the Cardiff of their young days. Mr. Luke Evans kindly gave me, in his own handwriting, minute replies to my queries on various points; besides which he has often in conversation given me interesting anecdotes about Old Cardiff and its citizens. The fragmentary Godiva story which has come down from Mrs. Evans, is just enough to make the student of folk-lore regret the portion which has been lost, perhaps, for ever. The curious beliefs and practices connected with holy-wells, mentioned by various informants, are quite worthy of preservation; and Mr. George Thomas' *tribanau* ought not to descend into oblivion, coming as they do from the last farmer to employ plough-oxen in this neighbourhood.

Appended are a few notes of eccentric characters whose nicknames are familiar in the ears of old Cardiffians.

Mr. WILLIAM LUKE EVANS, who is eighty-four years of age, was for many years in the service of the Corporation as Inspector of Weights and Measures.[1] He is noted for his long memory and for his intimate knowledge of Old Cardiff. He has obligingly supplied me with the following notes of his recollections, in response to enquiries made of him from time to time during the past ten years. Mr. Evans says:—

"I was a regular Juryman of Lord Bute's Court Leet. It had cognizance of matters affecting Weights and Measures, the Pounds and Roath Brook, and made Presentments thereon. It used to be held in May and November, but now in October, for the Manors of Llystalybont and Roath Dogfield. Mr. John Stuart Corbett is the Steward. The Pound and the Brook were presented down to quite recent years. The Jury of twelve were sworn in, and the names entered. A fine was payable to the Lord on the death of any freeholder of the manor being presented. There was an annual dinner for the Jury, at which punch was drunk.

"I remember the last Aletaster of Cardiff. His name was Edward Philpot, and his nickname 'Toby Philpot.' I well remember hearing him say to someone with whom he was talking in the street: 'Well, I must go and see what sort of ale they have got at the Glove and Shears.'

"One day coming out of church, we saw a hare bolt out of the Blue Bell. We chased it into the Cardiff Arms yard, where it was caught. We had it for dinner a few days afterwards.

"The old gabled house in Saint Mary Street, at the north corner of Wharton Street, was called the Armoury. It was the residence of Capt. Jonathan Howells, Adjutant of the Royal Glamorganshire Militia, and a great friend of the late Lord Bute,[2] with whom he was constantly seen walking arm-in-arm. Lord Bute came up from London to attend his funeral. There were two steps up to the front door, and a railing along the front of the house. The headquarters of the regiment were kept there. I saw Capt. Howell's funeral, which was a very imposing one.

[1] *Vide ante*, p. 248.

[2] The second Marquess.

"In 1882, when making the alterations in the old gas testing room, for depositing the copies of the Imperial Standards, I forced open what I thought to be a similar door to the one in the present Weights and Measures Office, and found it was an arched compartment, containing some hundreds of old Acts of Parliament, and other documents. I at once communicated with the Town Clerk, and they were dried and overhauled. They were all covered with a very thick coating of mildew. They belonged to the old Town Hall.[1]

"I was at the opening of the Saint Mary Street Market in 1835, when the Church Street Arcade (or Old Arcade) was opened to the public, and I have never known it closed from the above date to the present time.[2] There were six cottages, three on each side of the avenue, from time to time occupied by many persons whom I knew; amongst others: Philip Jones, basket-maker, and his son of the same name, now (1882) a pensioner of the Post Office; William David, shoemaker; Samuel Marks, dyer; Julia Marks, tobacconist; Mary Rowlands and Jane Ellis, dressmakers.

"Thirty years ago the General Post Office was situate in Church Street, where Boyle & Co's, the bootmakers' now is; and a letter-box and entrance to the Sorting Department were inside the Arcade, about 20 feet from the front pavement, open to the public day and night without let or hindrance from anyone.

"In addition to the ordinary days for holding the markets, namely Wednesdays and Saturdays, there have been extra markets held whenever Christmas fell in the latter part of the week.

"This property originally belonged to the great-grandsire[3] of the owner[4] of Penllyne Castle, near Cowbridge. The family residence was the house now occupied by Mr. Dobbin, stationer,[5] and was connected by a long garden with Trinity Street. This house was called the Corner House. Its then occupant was always called 'the Squire,' and is so now by the few old inhabitants remaining.

[1] These were only printed law-books; they were burned in January 1896.

[2] This statement was made apropos of some question as to a right of way through the Old Arcade.

[3] William Richards, esq.

[4] Capt. John Glynne Richards Homfray, J.P., 1st Life Guards.

[5] No. 1 Saint Mary Street.

Brecon Old Bank, High Street, Cardiff.

Rodgers.

The Old Society's House, Corner of Church Street. 1753.

"The mansion was in those days noted for having good port wine in wood, and the Squire no doubt had his share of it. His end fast approaching, his medical attendant, Dr. Reece (grandfather of our present Coroner) intimated to the old gentleman that he was afraid he should have to tap him, as dropsy had set in. The Squire replied: 'Well, Doctor, if you must, you must. But, you know, there never was a cask tapped in the Corner House that lasted very long.' In a few days all was over with the Squire.

"Shortly afterwards the old house was converted into a Bank by Messrs. Guest & Co., of London and Dowlais. Mr. Thomas Revel Guest,[1] the first Mayor of Cardiff, was the managing partner. He was a noted preacher amongst the Wesleyan Methodists, and occasionally held forth in the Wesley Chapel, Church Street, situate where Mr. John Hibbert's shop is now.

"Where the Town Hall stands I remember a 300 ton brig, called the "William Rugg," built and launched. She was owned by William Rugg, ironmonger, of Duke Street. The people on board of her were so excited, and rocked her to such an extent, that she turned on her side and the live cargo were precipitated into the tidal water. From the windows of the Council Chamber only one house could then have been seen right away to Leckwith and Cogan Pill, namely, the Grange Farm.

"The tidal harbour of Cardiff was situate where Westgate Street now stands. Quay Street was the entrance to the shipping, where passengers were taken on board the market-boats bound for Bristol. If these had started, the last place for shipment was the Golate, the lane between the Queen's Hotel and the *South Wales Daily News* offices. Hence its present name.[2]

"The Bonded Stores of the harbour were situate on the Quay Wall in Westgate Street, and still exist, being now occupied by Mr. Alderman Fulton.[3] Over them was the Cardiff Theatre. An amusing incident occurred one night when the play of "Pizarro" was being performed there. A death scene was enacted, including a Requiem Mass with all its attendant solemnity, pomp and music.

[1] Paternal ancestor of Lord Wimborne.

[2] *Sed vide post, sub nomine*, in the Schedule of Place-names.

[3] Since deceased.

Suddenly the gallery gave way with a loud crash, causing great excitement. The corpse, with equal suddenness, jumped up in its sitting,[1] the face floured and cork-burnt, and exclaimed in a stentorian voice: 'I hope to God there is no danger!' On being assured that the danger was over, the body fell back into the horizontal position, awaiting burial, and the play proceeded.

"Where the Fire Engine House is now, there was a limekiln. The stones were brought in vessels from Aberthaw and burnt into lime—not for building purposes (as there was little or no building going on) but for agricultural use.

"The Custom House of the Port was in Saint Mary Street, near Councillor Jotham's shop. The Collector resided where the Central Coffee Tavern is [1890], and the Comptroller near Alderman Dr. Jones' residence in Crockherbtown.[2]

"I remember two persons (whose names I must not repeat) being placed in the stocks, which were put up where High Street, Church Street, Saint Mary Street and Quay Street converge, and near where the old Russian gun[3] stood for many years. The stocks were in the custody of David Evans, Head Constable; who was also the landlord of the Cardiff Boat inn in Quay Street, adjacent to the then tidal port of Cardiff. When not in use, the stocks were kept in the Corn Market, under the old Town Hall. Whether they were burnt with the other old timber, when that building was pulled down in 1861, by the late Mr. Alderman Daniel Jones who purchased the materials for £100, I cannot say; but when looking under the new Town Hall, some years since, for the aforesaid instrument of punishment, we found the old Town Hall clock and bell. The latter was erected over the present Police Station as a fire-alarm; but becoming cracked, was replaced by a new one.[4] The stocks consisted of two planks of timber on edge, with semicircular holes in each, an iron hinge at one end, and a lock and key the other.

[1] A Welsh idiom, meaning "into a sitting posture."

[2] The late Dr. Edgar Jones', next house west of Dr. Hardiman's, on the south side of Queen Street.

[3] Afterwards this was kept in the Town Hall yard; now in the Victoria Park.

[4] It is now in the Museum.

The Lovers' Walk, Plasnewydd Fields. 25th March, 1882.

Now built over

"I can remember a man being tied to a cart's tail, for some heinous offence, and dragged and flogged through the market held in High Street.

"Under the old Town Hall in High Street was the prison for small debtors. Its iron-barred window faced the house occupied by Dr. Reece—now the furniture shop, No. 14 High Street, tenanted by Messrs. Williams & Co. There was a well in the middle of High Street, opposite Lloyd's Bank (the old Brecon Bank). The pump was situate under one of the flights of steps which led up to the Assize Court in the Town Hall, and was exactly opposite the front door of Messrs. Coleman's, chemists.

"The Dobbin Pits Farm was situate at the extreme end of Park Place (Dobbinpits Road), near the Cathays Park. A stile led from the farmyard into the Park. This land, being so near the town, was convenient for the deposit of soil; there being, in years gone by, no sub-drainage in the Borough.

"Plwca Lane, or Plwca Alai,[1] is the thoroughfare now called Castle Road, which extends from Longcross to Crwys Bychan. Plwca means dirty, wet, uncultivated land. Rushes originally grew hard by the lane, and mats were made of them, and sold in the town for domestic purposes. Alai means an alley.[2] Sixty-five years ago (1830) the habitations in Plwca Lane consisted of Roath Castle and six small cottages in two fields now the site of James' Square.[3] Roath Castle belonged to Mr. John Mathews Richards, grandfather of Mrs. Mackintosh. Her father, Mr. Richards, on returning from Cardiff, was in the habit of galloping his horse all the way from Newport Road to Roath Castle. The last occasion of his so doing proved fatal, for he came into collision with a cart loaded with manure, and died on the spot. This was a sad loss to Cardiff and the neighbourhood. I was a Juryman on the Inquest. Mr. Richards had been to a ploughing-match dinner. He was short-sighted, and wore an eyeglass. He walked with short steps and a curious little hop.

"The Longcross was in my time the name of a house which stood on the site of the Infirmary, and was one of only nine buildings

[1] Plwca Halog. *Vide post*, the Schedule of Place-names.

[2] These etymologies must not be taken as scientific.

[3] Now Talworth Street and Pearson Street, on the east side of Castle Road.

from the Taff Vale Railway to Roath Court, including the Spital Barn and a blacksmith's shop. The barn was pulled down to make the Rhymney Railway. I think the name Longcross refers to the four cross-roads.[1] There was a very fine elm-tree on the corner of the Longcross Road, and it is said that suicides were buried under that tree.

"The Black Friars buildings were in existence about the year 1830, in the Cooper's Fields, and were inhabited by the Lucas family.

"The County Gaol was situate where Messrs. Steddall the mantle-makers are in business, opposite the present Town Hall; and the entrance to the yard where the gallows (hence 'Gallhouse') was placed was in a building about 30 yards off Saint Mary Street, which had been a large pigeon-house. About 12 feet from the ground was a platform with iron ornamental work on the two sides and the front. Here was erected the wooden gallows on which Richard Lewis ('Dick Penderin') was hanged for participating in the Merthyr riots of 1831; whom I saw hanging but did not see hanged, being then at school at six o'clock in the morning. We were not allowed out until the breakfast hour. In the same year Joe Kayes, a Cardiff man, was hanged for his participation in the Bristol riots, and his body was brought to Cardiff for burial and deposited in a cottage at the back of Messrs. Morgan & Co.'s premises in the Hayes. I went with the late Dr. C. Redwood Vachell to see the body.

"I remember coracles being used at Cardiff, as long as I can remember anything. Old Mr. James Lucas, the fisherman, was drowned about 70 years ago (*c.* 1825) in endeavouring to land opposite the Black Friars, from his coracle, during an immense flood of the Taff, such as often occurred before the river was straightened. He was of an old Cardiff family of fishermen, and many of his descendants occupy good positions now. Forty years or more ago (*c.* 1854) Mr. J. Lucas could be seen drawing salmon from his coracle, at the site of the present Royal Hotel. He lost his life at sea, as a pilot of the Port of Cardiff. Salmon were exceedingly abundant here at the beginning of the present century, and were far from being esteemed a delicacy.

[1] Not so, but to the ancient Payn's Cross, which formerly stood there.

"The last thatched house in the town proper (not including Spittle Cottages) was opposite the old Theatre in Crockherbtown. It was inhabited by a shoemaker, who took the tickets at the Theatre.

"The first theatre that is known about was opened by Williams' company in a loft over the extensive stabling belonging to Mr. John Bradley, contractor for conveying His Majesty's mails through South Wales. This gentleman was grandfather of our respected townsman Mr. W. B. Watkins[1] (late Alderman, and Registrar of Births &c.), and Mr. R. Reece Watkins, and great-grandfather of Mr. William Bradley, Solicitor. This theatre was in Quay Street. Here happened the amusing incident of the resuscitated corpse, above related.

"Soon after this the Theatre was removed to Trinity Street, with an entrance in Working Street. It was situate between the site of the present Free Library and the old Royal Hotel, on the property of Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Guest. Its stay here was short, and the building was subsequently used as an Infant School for the joint Parishes of Saint John and Saint Mary.

"Shortly afterwards another theatre was started, known as Collins' Theatre, near the site of the present Town Hall.

"In 1827 the old Theatre in Crockherbtown was built, by a company of gentlemen who did not care much about its being a paying concern—or if they did they were disappointed. Each subscriber to the undertaking enjoyed the privilege of a silver ticket giving free admission to the performances at all times Soon after its first opening the pit of this theatre was flooded by water from the adjoining field, a nursery garden belonging to Messrs. Miller & Sweet, of Bristol. About 1836 the Feeder was cut for the West Bute Dock, by Messrs. Dalton & Wm. Dawson. That excavation passing near and below the Theatre, completely drained the pit, and the performances were regularly carried on until the building was burned down in 1877, under the management of Kate Kenealy.

"Subsequently a limited company started the Theatre Royal in Wood Street, Temperance Town, with great success; and in 1880 the Grand Theatre in Westgate Street was licensed for the legitimate drama."

[1] Since deceased, uncle to Mr. John Maitland Watkins, Solicitor, of Usk.

WILLIAM MORGAN HIER EVANS,[1] Esq., M.B., whose maternal grandfather, Mr. Morgan, occupied Ty Gwyn (otherwise Pen-y-lan farm), the barn of which now forms the convent chapel, said that the well in the present grounds of Well-Field was formerly on the lands of Ty Gwyn. He could not remember that it bore any distinctive name. He wrote: "My mother tells me that the well at Penylan was a bowl of about six inches in diameter, with a lip that was supposed to be an impression of Jesus Christ's knee. The water emerged from the rock and was walled over. On Easter Monday a large number of people wended their way thither to drop bent pins into the well, but my mother does not remember that any curative value was attached to the well. My father put a stop to the annual pilgrimage when he became tenant of Ty Gwyn Farm.

"There was a spring[2] situate in Albany Road, opposite the end of Claude Road, which had the reputation of curing all kinds of eye disease."

The abovenamed Mrs. Evans used to relate a legend to the effect that a lady was compelled to ride on horseback naked around Waun Treoda, as far as Waun Ddyfal, where both horse and rider were weary. In folk-etymology Waun Treoda means "the horse trots"; Waun Ddyfal, "the horse is weary."[3]

About the year 1860, Dr. Evans often visited the house called Castle Field, near Llystalybont. In the field adjoining the house, after the plough had been through the soil, he and others occasionally found fragments of red (apparently Roman) pottery, and coins which he distinctly remembered were Roman. His uncle long preserved some of these coins.

The late Mr. GEORGE THOMAS, of Ely Farm, whose ancestors had lived there since the reign of Elizabeth, was a rare specimen of a Welsh yeoman of the old type. He was born in 1824, died 1828.[4] Mr. Thomas told me that he was the last person who used oxen for

[1] Since deceased, cousin to Mr. J. H. Westyr-Evans, Solicitor.

[2] "Yr hen Ffynon Bren" (old Bren Well.) Close by the well was an old thatched cottage, and a few elms which were still standing in 1896. The cottage was demolished about 1890. Compare the Cornish place-name and surname Branwell.

[3] A curious local example of the Godiva legend. The horse figures largely in Welsh folk-lore, especially in connection with prehistoric stone monuments.

[4] *Vide ante*, Vol. III., p. 579.

ploughing in the neighbourhood of Cardiff, and that he discontinued the custom in or about the year 1850. When driving the ox-teams in the plough, the men would sing rhymes, called *tribanau*, to the beasts. These songs were made up of disconnected verses, each containing some topical allusion—mostly satirical, on local personages. Some of the rhymes were very coarse. They were sung always to a particular refrain, of which Mr. Thomas gave me an example, singing it in the old traditional style. I am indebted to him for the following notes.

A great composer of *tribanau*, often impromptu, was James Turbervill, who was born 1751 on Ely Common, as recorded in the following *triban*[1] made against him by Twm Llewelyn, Llantrisant :—

Siemsyn Twrbil smala,
A godwyd ar y Cimdda,
Rwyt wedi dysgu iaith dy fam,
A hono gan y gwydda. [2]

The following are attributed to Turbervill :

One day, when he was ploughing on Ely Farm, in the field adjoining the Cowbridge Road, a group of girls were gossiping at the well, which then existed hard by. One of them threw a clod of earth at Turbervill, who broke out into this *triban* :—

Mae merched glân yn Dwllgod,
Ag yn Llandâf rhai hynod,
Ag yn y Caerau aml rhai,
Ond yn Drelai clecïod.[3]

[Notice the dialectal "yn Drelai" for *yn Nhrelai*, and "clecïod" for *clecciod*.]

Y tri lle oera yn Gymru,
Yw mynydd bach y Rhydre,
Trwyn y Garth a Chefn On,
Lle buai bron a sythu.[4]

[This rhyme, altered to suit the various localities, was common in other parts of South Wales.]

[1] The Welsh spelling in these verses follows the dialect phonetically.

[2] Droll Jamie Turbervill, who wast reared on the Common, thou hast learned thy mother tongue from the geese.

[3] There are fair maidens at Fairwater, and noteable ones at Llandaff, and many at Caerau ; but at Ely there are only clackers.

[4] The three coldest places in Wales are the little heath of Rudry, the spur (lit. "nose") of the Garth, and Cefn On, where I was nearly frozen.

O Mali fwyn eleni
Y forwyn fwya yn Gymru,
A thwll ei ffwrch i guwch a'r tó—
Pwy fyniff dro gan Mali ?[1]

The above verse was James' revenge on some offending country girl.

Yn Llanilltyd Faerdre
Mae yno'r merched glana
A welais i erioed[2]
Yn codi ei choes dros gamfa.[3]

Mae'n bwrw glaw dinatur,
Mae'n glychu dyn yn fudr;
Thro'i ddim y mhen yn ol
Oddyma i Groeswen Radyr.[4]

Mi ddala bunt mewn ceinog,
Y cuff y meistres wybod
Fod y meistr ar y Graig
Yn cadw gwraig cymydog.[5]

There were great rejoicings in 1730, when Elizabeth Lewis, the heiress of the Van, was married to Otho, third Earl of Plymouth. Mr. Thomas' great-grandfather was there.

The foundation-stone of Pentyrch ironworks was laid in the year 1740.

Right opposite Pontcanna Cottages[6] was a stone in the road, marking the division between two parishes. The Cottages are in Saint John's, and the site of the corner shop opposite is in Llandaff parish.

[1] O Maria suavis, hoc anno puella maxima in Cambria, et cavum furcae ejus sequum tecto— Quis desiderat se jungere cum Maria ?

[2] There is a word or two wanting to complete this line.

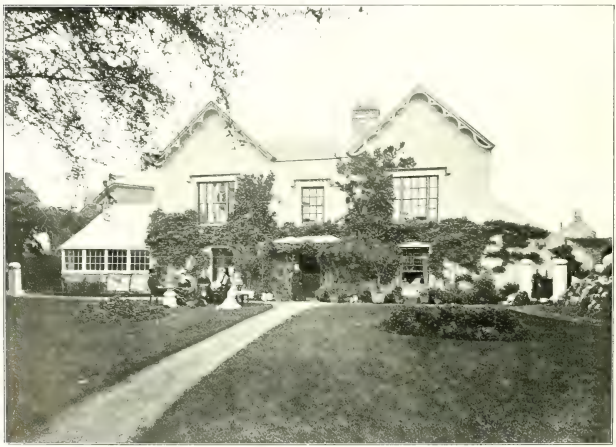
[3] In Llantwit Vaerdre there are the fairest maidens I ever saw lift their leg over a stile.

[4] It is raining prodigiously, it wets a man vilely; I will not turn my head backwards, from here to Croeswen in Radyr. [There is a defect in the structure of the two last lines.]

[5] I will bet a pound to a penny, that the Mistress will know the Master at the Graig keeps a neighbour's wife.

[6] Since demolished.

Ruins of Herbert House, Castle Gardens, August, 1888



King's Castle, Coastguard Road (Now Removed)

Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS, corn merchant, Castle Street, said he visited very frequently the King's Castle.[1] Although it had undergone many alterations, it was an old-fashioned house. You went down at least one step to enter the house; and you could easily touch the ceiling with your hand.

The main stream from Llandaff Mill flowed into the Taff at Pontcanna; but there was a branch stream which flowed into the Taff lower down, just at the point where now the rails at the far end of the Sophia Gardens project across the path and into the river. The lower end of this branch stream formed the parish boundary, between Llandaff and Saint John's parishes. I remember seeing people beating the bounds there. On those occasions they walked right through the the river, up to their waists.

Extracts from a letter of Mr. W. DAVIES, *Bridgend, 15 March 1899.*

When I came to Cardiff, in 1854, there were many streets which are not to be seen there now, such as Smith Street and the Arcade, or Running Camp.

At the entrance to Queen Street there was a large ancient building in the centre of the street, dividing that part of Smith Street on the north side, and where the Three Cranes inn was, and the Running Camp on the south.

The Taff Vale Railway station in Queen Street in 1842, when I first passed through Cardiff to Trefforest, was a wooden structure. There was a bell fixed on two upright posts, which was rung the first time to warn intending passengers to prepare for the journey; rung the second time to come to the station; rung the third time to announce the train was going to start. The T.V.R. was then a single line. An open box truck was the second and third class passenger carriage, with an iron chain in the middle to divide the second and third class passengers. The second class had seats in rows, the third had only seats on the sides of the division.

There was a very interesting memento of the old T.V.R. days, in the possession of the late Philip Lucas, a carpenter formerly in the company's service. It was a panel with the T.V.R. arms beautifully painted, representing the red dragon with the motto "*Y ddraig goch a*

[1] *Vide sub nomine* in the Schedule of Place-names.

ddyry gychwyn"[1] *overhead, and* "*Cymru fu a Chymru fydd*"[2] underneath.

These panels were designed for decorating the T.V.R. passenger carriages. When the carriages were made, a poor local Welshman was engaged by a Bristol firm to assist in their decoration, and in particular to paint this design. The Bristol workmen would not have him to work on the same side of the carriages as themselves, which was considered the front; but put him to paint the back of the carriages. The late Mr. Fisher, when he came to examine the work, found that the Welshman's work was far superior to the Bristolians; so the Welshman's side had to be the front, and the Englishmen's the back.

Notes of Information orally given to the Archivist by Mrs. MARY HARRIS and Mr. JOB RICHARDS, both of Tai Cochion, Roath, 17 October 1896.

I found Mrs. Harris a hale and intelligent woman, aged 81 years. She was born at Rumney, but had livd at Roath nearly all her life. She spoke Welsh much more readily than English, having known no English till she was a full-grown woman. Her daughter, aged about fifty, also spoke Welsh, but less fluently than English. Mr. Richards was then a hearty, clear-headed man of about 70 years. He was born in the parish, at Ffynon Bren cottage. He spoke Welsh and English with equal fluency.

Tai Cochion[3] was so called from the red pantiles with which it was formerly roofed. It was originally the parish poorhouse. (H.)[4]

The long double cottage in Roath Court field, on the Albany Road, near the Claude Hotel, has no distinctive name. It and the other two old houses are called "Mr. Williams' old houses." The long cottage used to have a thatched roof. ("Ty to gwellt oedd o'r blaen.") The Roath village school was the smallest and easternmost of this group of houses, the one where the big ash-tree is ("lle mae'r

[1] "The Red Dragon will give a start." A mediæval bardic motto.

[2] "Wales was and Wales will be."

[3] *Vide* Schedule of Place-names, *sub nomine*.

[4] My informant in each case is indicated by the initial letter of his or her surname.

The Old T. V. R. Station (Rebuilt 1887).

Glamorgan Canal.—Near Old Sea Lock.
July, 1891.

Glamorgan Canal.—Entrance from the Sea.
July, 1891.

onen fawr.") It was kept by a Miss Lewis. The very old thatched cottage in the field opposite the Claude is called Ty'n-y-coly.[1] (H.)

The following were the bridges in the immediate neighbourhood:

Pont Tredelerch, or Rumney bridge.

Pont y Rhâth, or Roath bridge, on the Newport road, across the Nant Mawr by Pengam lane.

Pont Lleici,[2] carrying the Cefn Coed lane across the Nant Mawr, at the foot of Pen-y-lan.

"The middle bridge" (y bont genol), across the mill-stream by the Roath mill.

"The bridge by the church" (pont gerllaw'r eglwys), across the Nant Mawr close to Roath church.

The two last mentioned bridges each consisted of one very large flat stone, so strong that carts could go over it—("carag fawr iawn dros yr afon.") H.R.

Pedair Erw Twc was the name of an old thatched house and land on the west side of Nant Mawr, south of Cyndda Bach. It would be just where the railings of the recreation ground now are, a little further north than the newest of the houses. (H.R.)

Goose Lear, or "Gwsler," is the common between Roath Mill and the Deri Farm, where large droves of geese used to feed. (H.R.)

Just south-east of where is now the Claude Hotel were formerly two nameless thatched cottages. (H.R.)

Llwyn Celyn was an old thatched house, pulled down years ago. It stood on the west side of the Nant Mawr, now the lake. There were several old thatched cottages, on both sides of the Nant, which have been demolished. (R.)

There were a couple of old thatched houses at the back of "Ty hên Ifans y Rhâth"[3] (the house of old Evans of Roath), by Roath church. The smaller of these was called "the old Clerk's house," and the clerk lived there. (H.R.)

Penylan Well was never spoken of otherwise than as "hen Ffynon Pen-y-lan."[4] It was a spring rising up from a small bason scooped

[1] Ty'n-y-cwm or Ty-y-cwn. See the Schedule of Place-names.

[2] "Pont Licky" (H.) "Pont Leeky" (R.)

[3] Ty Mawr, *alias* Llys Du.

[4] Old Pen-y-lan Well.

out of a large stone. After the Easter Monday fair there, the hollow would be choke-full of bent pins. The fair was called "Ffair Pen-y-lan," and was frequented by crowds of people from the country round. (H.R.)

Ffynon Bren was a well situate in the garden of a thatched cottage, by the side of Albany Road, opposite the end of Claude Road. In this house Job Richards was born, and it belonged to his father.[1] Job often cleaned out the well himself. There was no masonry about it, but a hedge surrounded it, and approach to the well was over a stile. People came to the well from far and near, with bottles and tins, to carry home the water. They took it, both externally and internally, as a cure for bad eyes. They did not drop pins into the well. His father did all he could to prevent people going to the well, as they fouled it. It was the finest water he ever knew. You might stir up the mud as much as you liked, but in half an hour the well would be as clear as crystal. It never dried up, and never froze Job has known people come there with pots and pans for water, when they couldn't get it anywhere else. The water of "yr hen Ffynon Bren" was like ice in the summer, and like milk in the winter. "You could drink so much as you'd like at it." (R.)

The thatched cottage on the Albany Road, among the trees, near the well, was called "Lleison's House," after a man who lived there. (H.R.)

Job Richards has heard his father tell how, when the latter was a boy, he used to perambulate the bounds of Roath parish, with other boys. This was locally termed "Walking the feethe." To impress the bounds on their memory, the boys were sometimes pushed into the streams. A boy was once pushed into the Rhymney river; he stuck in the mud, and was rescued with difficulty. Job's father was pushed into the Long Dyke, near the house of that name which stood about where the Splot Schools now are. The boys' attention would be called to something, and then someone would push them into the water. When the bounds had been "beaten," the boys were invited to assemble in the evening, and were given a supper, with presents of money or other gifts. (R.)

[1] Apparently it was copyhold at a small fine.

Eccentric Characters of Old Cardiff.

"Peg the Wash," an old washerwoman who used to run after the boys with a stick, in the streets.

"Dammy Sammy," an old man who lived near Lanrumney. He used to swear at the boys when they passed his cottage.

"Hairy Mick," a lamplighter.

"Cough Candy," a dwarfish vendor of sweet-stuff, who wore a tall hat covered with advertisement papers.

"Billy-my-stick," a pedagogue who kept a school in North Street.

Stibbs the barber was one of the best-known characters in the town, in the early part of the 19th century. Among others of the witty sayings of this Cardiffian Figaro, the following has been handed down by oral tradition. The vicar of St. John's, the Rev. Mr. Stacey, one day called upon Stibbs and reminded him that his tithes were very much in arrear. "But, Sir," said the barber, "I never go to your church." "I can't help that," replied Mr. Stacey, "there is the church for you, open every Sunday, if you chose to use it." This argument having no effect, the parson subsequently sent Stibbs a bill for the tithes due, amounting to a considerable sum. A few days later the vicar was amazed to receive a lengthy document purporting to be an account of moneys owing by him to Stibbs for shaving and hair-dressing. Off to the barber's shop went the reverend gentleman, in great indignation. "Look here, Stibbs," said he, "what do you mean by sending me this bill; you have never shaved me or dressed my hair." "I can't help that, Sir, indeed," was the reply, "here is my shop open every day of the week for you, if you chose to use it." Stories of this kind are never spoilt with an anti-climax; but we may be permitted to conjecture that the barber's bill proved an effective set-off against that of the clergyman. Barber Stibbs came of an old Cardiff stock. The name of Lionel Stibbs, cooper, occurs frequently in the old Town Books. He was admitted a Burgess in 1784. His father bore the same Christian name, and their descendants are still among the inhabitants of the town.

CHAPTER VII.

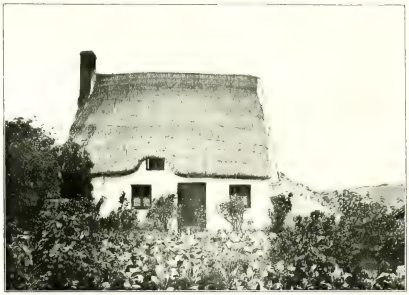
Schedule of Place-names.

HERE we have a list of about 1200 names of lordships, manors, towns, villages, hamlets, homesteads, fields, hills, valleys, wells, brooks, rivers, suburbs, streets, houses and cottages in the Cardiff District. It will be found very ample for the whole district—for the municipal borough it is minute.

Place-names have long been recognised as an important ingredient in the materials of local history. In Wales and the Marches they possess a peculiar interest, as comprising the topographical nomenclature of at least three distinct races, viz., the pre-Aryan, the Celtic and the Teutonic. Names referable to the first of these three are rare, but recognisable, and are principally the designations of rivers. Celtic names largely predominate, and are almost all British, though Gaelic examples are not wanting. Saxon, Danish and Norman place-names mark the numerous settlements of Englishmen, from the first Teutonic invasion down to the present time. The Roman occupation has left no traces in the nomenclature of this district, except in the prefix *Caer*. The following are examples of the place-names of the several races above referred to :—

Pre-Aryan.	Taff.
Gaelic.	Roath.
British.	Llystalybont.
Roman.	Caerau.
Saxon.	Crockherbtown.
Danish.	Womanby.
Norman.	Coquemarel.

Bwthyn-Mwyalch, Philog Road, Whitchurch, Sept., 1903.



Monachdy Bach, Merthyr Road, Whitchurch, Sept. 1903.

Cwmsy-Mwyalch, Merthyr Road, Whitchurch, Sept., 1903.

Albany Road, Cardiff, March, 1883.

Examples of Old Thatched Houses in and near Cardiff.

From Photographs by Mr. C. H. Wilds

In very many cases, English influence has modified the pronunciation and spelling of our place-names, that is to say, in speaking English. Thus in English speech we say "Cardiff," but in talking Welsh, "Caerdŷdd." Of a similar kind is the difference between English "Roath" and Welsh "Y Rhâth."

In other instances, the English "comelings" give to a place a name which is a translation of that used by the Welsh "homelings." Thus we have, for the Welsh "Treganna," the English "Canton"; for "Efail-y-dwst," "Dusty Forge"; for "Heol-y-cawl," "Broth Lane," "Porridge Lane," "Worten Street" (now "Wharton Street" and "Working Street,") and Crockherbtown.

Sometimes the English name has a meaning different from the Welsh; as when the Welsh "Eglwys Newydd" (New-church) becomes "Whitchurch," *i.e.*, the White Church or Blessed Church—which in Welsh would have been Eglwys Wen. Still more distinct in meaning are the Welsh "Tyll-goed" (holed trees), English "Fairwater."

Many purely English place-names, bestowed under the *régime* of the Anglo-Norman lords in the Middle Ages, have fallen into disuse and been forgotten, Welsh names having supplanted them in numerous instances. Examples of this have been pointed out to me be by Mr. John Stuart Corbett. His annotated Ordnance Chart of Cardiff shews such field-names as Barber's Closes and Great Holmead, in the Lordship of Roath, referred to in Ministers' Accounts of the 15th century, in places where such names have been unknown for a couple of hundred years past. The same map gives many thoroughly Welsh names, like Tair Erw Melyn and Erw'r Clochdy, which might be sought for vainly in the mediæval records.

It is probable, however, that (apart from the laudable practice of giving native titles to modern villa residences) there has been no new creation of Welsh place-names in the Cardiff district for nearly a hundred years past. It must even be said that a gradual but steady transformation of Welsh into English place-names has during that period been proceeding. As examples of a very general practice, I may refer to Derwen Deg, which is now always called Fairoak; Cae Syr Dafydd, commonly termed Sir David's Field; and the numerous farms whose Welsh names of Ty Coch, Ty Gwyn and Ty Mawr, are far less seldom heard than their English translations, Red House, White House, and Great House. Besides such translations, cases of

nominal perversion are frequent—such as the Dairy Farm for the Deri (oaks)—and our grandchildren will be unusually fortunate if they do not find themselves constrained, by the force of custom, to speak of Pen-y-lan as "Penny Land." Such perversions seem necessarily consequent upon the decline of a Celtic language.

I have endeavoured to give the true and exact English translation of every Welsh place-name; but where the etymology is doubtful, no such attempt has been made—guesses in philology being worse than useless.

So far as possible, the earliest date at which a place-name has been found in writing is mentioned; and, in the case of an obsolete name, the latest also. Various dates are given to some names, where there is importance in the precise period during which the forms were in vogue.

Unless otherwise stated, it may be understood that the place named is within the old town of Cardiff.

Until recent times, the names of our streets were very uncertain. For instance, Wharton Street has, at various overlapping epochs, been called Warton Street, Worten Street, Wortin Street, Working Street, Heol-y-cawl, Broth Lane, Porridge Lane;[1] and the name Worten Street was applied not only to the present Wharton Street, but also to its continuation across the Hayes, and to Working Street, as far as Mr. Rees' corn stores, whence northward it was termed Waste Lane. Waste Lane extended along the eastern side of what is now St. John's Square, the square's western side being formed by a block of buildings called Middle Row; and Middle Row was at one time continued round the corner eastwards towards Crockherbtown, as far as the East Gate. The present Queen Street represents the ancient King Street to the East Gate, the western portion of which street was also called Running Camp; but the northern side of King Street was the "Middle Row to Crockherbtown," and the lane on the north side of that row was called Smith Street or East Street. In the 17th century Duke Street was sometimes termed Shoemaker Street; but anciently Shoemaker Street was made up of Shoemaker Lane *plus* the western

[1] It seems probable that even in "Crockherbtown" we have another form of the name of what was originally a long, serpentine street, occupied by vendors of kitchen vegetables, and extending from Saint Mary Street north-eastward to the Spital.

side of the present St. John's Square, its eastern side being portion of the Middle Row. In the last century that part of St. John's Square was called St. John's Street, and the same name was given to what is now Church Street, and also to what is now Trinity Street. Among the Cardiff street-names confusion reigned supreme. Add to this the radical changes brought about by the demolition of the "Middle Rows" and similar old blocks of buildings, and it will be seen that to fill up this schedule from meagre entries in many different Town Books has been far from an easy task.

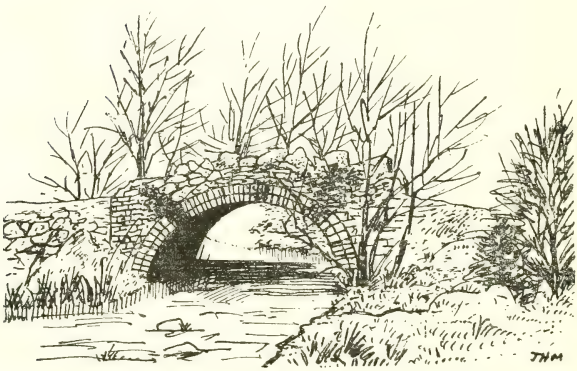
The greatest difficulty of all, however, lay in the fact that the original writers of the Rent Rolls were in many cases themselves uncertain as to the whereabouts and identity of the properties, so that the same piece of land or messuage would be scheduled in two or three different places in the same list. In the case of a few properties named in the oldest lists, it is impossible at the present day to say where they were situate, so sparing of details are the original lists.

The Editor would avail himself of this opportunity to urge upon the Corporation and the Burgesses, in the interests of antiquity, a restoration of the instructive old street-names which have been allowed to disappear from the town of Cardiff within the last half-century. It would surely be a good thing to restore, for instance, the name "Crockherbtown," while retaining "Queen Street" for that portion of the thoroughfare leading from the canal westward to Duke Street—which last portion had been called "King Street" from ancient times. Two or three ineffectual attempts were made, by innovators on the Town Council, to obtain the abolition of "Crockherbtown" and the extension of the name "Queen Street" to the whole thoroughfare. When at last the Vandals succeeded, it was only by a very narrow majority of votes. To many people it seems a great pity the change was made. Every fourth-rate market town has its "Queen Street"; but "Crockherbtown" is ancient, distinctive and historically interesting It is, moreover, still a household word in the mouths of genuine Cardiffians, who would rejoice to see it re-instated.

Another obvious improvement would be the alteration of the name "Custom House Street" back to something like the old designation of that thoroughfare. The Custom House has gone from there, so that the present name is incongruous and misleading. The

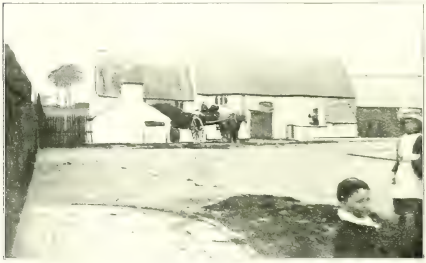
old name was "Whitmore Lane," because it led to the White Moor. During the period when the Docks were being constructed, Whitmore Lane became a somewhat disreputable quarter, and thus acquired an objectionable sound in the ears of our older generation of townsfolk. That may be a reason against the restoration of "Whitmore Lane"; but the thoroughfare might now appropriately receive the name "Whitmoor Street."

Similarly, as the old outlying farms, with quaint Welsh titles, are swallowed up by the irresistible tide of suburban bricks and mortar, care should be taken to perpetuate their names in the nomenclature of the new roads which occupy their sites. This has been done by our landowners to some extent, but by no means so generally as might be expected in the national Welsh metropolis.



CELYN BRIDGE.

THE GRANGE FARM HOUSE, CLIVE STREET. 27th SEPT. 1875.



OLD FARM, "CATHAYS GRANGE," LLANDAFF STREET. 1860.

ROATH MILL. 1875.

ABBOT'S LAND, The; otherwise the Back. A tenement in the manor of Roath-Keynsham; situate on Roath Moor and belonging to Pengam (1702, 1703.)

ADAM'S-CROFT. Fifteen acres of land at Adamsdown, mentioned in a Minister's Account of 1492 as having been then lately occupied by the Gatekeeper of Cardiff Castle. In 1542 it was stated to contain eight acres.

ADAMSDOWN. A large piece of land and a messuage in the parish of Roath, just outside the eastern boundary of the town of Cardiff, between Longcross Common and Portmanmoor. It perhaps takes its name from Adam Kyngot, who figures in the municipal charter of 1331 and who seems to have been the Porter of Cardiff Castle. Adamsdown is first mentioned in an Inquisition of 1440. It is referred to in the Minister's Accounts of 1492 and 1542, at which latter date it was stated to contain eleven acres. In the first half of the 19th century Adamsdown was successively a farm-house, the residence of Mr. Whitlock Nicholl, and Mrs. Vaughan's school for girls. It was a slated house with yard and extensive barns and outbuildings, situate at the west side of the G.W.R. line, near the wooden foot-bridge, where now is Adamsdown Square, and was pulled down *circa* 1875. New Adamsdown Farm is No. 48 Sanquahar Road, East Moors (1895.)

ALLEN'S BANK. A farm situate on the west side of the road leading from Cardiff to Llanishen, opposite the Catholic portion of the Cemetery.

ALLT-GRABAN (the woody hill of the corn marigold.) A house in the hamlet of "Trane" and parish of Llantrisant (1799.)

ALLT-Y-DYDWYLL. Lands in the parish of Llanedern, on the right bank of the river Rhymny (1562.)

"ALYCE HILL." A customary tenement, containing twenty acres, in the manor of Roath-Dogfield (1550.)

ANNES PEWTERER'S LANDS. Seven acres in the parish of Llandaff belonging to the Chapter, 1721. "The lands of Agnes Pewterer" were found to be concealed lands in 1612 and demised to Oliver Robotham.

"ANNEYSWARTH." A warth or pasture by the Severn shore in the lordship of Cogan, scheduled in an Inquisition of 1295.

ANNOTSHAM. A piece of low-lying pasture in the manor of Roath, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1316.

"ANNY BUTCHORS HYNGE," A fishing-place on the West Moors (1616.)

ANTHAM. A parcel of pasture land near the town of Cardiff, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1492. Probably same as Annotsham.

"APPULDORE," Appledore. A place near Llys-tal-y-bont, named in the boundaries of Cardiff Borough as defined by the municipal charter of 1340.

ARCADE, The Old. The first in date of Cardiff's numerous arcades. It forms a passage beneath a part of the Old Arcade Inn, leading from Church Street to the Market.

ARGOED-Y-WLAD, "Argode Wlad" (the grove in the glade.) A member of the lordship of Llantrisant (1307.)

ARLES. A piece of land within the Borough, for which P. John and Richard Griffiths were rated in 1814. There was land bearing the same name in the parish of Llandaff, 1710.

ARMOURY, The, or the Armory. An old house which stands on the east side of Saint Mary Street, opposite the Queen's Hotel. So called because the arms and accoutrements of the local battalion of the Glamorganshire Militia were kept there. It was also the residence of one of the field-officers of that force.

ATLAS FARM. An old thatched house and garden situate near and called after the Atlas Works, on the north side of the G.W.R. main line, near Canton Common. An earlier name for this house was *Ty Rhys y Gweydd* (Rees the Weaver's house.) It was demolished 1899.

BACK LANE ran east and west between Angel Street and the Castle (1809.)

BACK STREET. A thoroughfare shewn on Speed's map of 1610 as leading from the Castle Gate in a south-easterly direction to West Street, following the line of the present Castle Street.

BACKS, The. A place where were certain pasture lands, in the lordship of Roath, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1492. In the Survey of Roath-Keynsham manor, 1702, it is called the Back, otherwise Abbot's Land.

BAKER'S ROW. A narrow street leading southward from Wharton Street to Barry Lane.

BALCROFT. A piece of pasture in the lordship of Leckwith (1492.) In the Minister's Account of 1456 it is spelt Bolecrofte.

BALDAM-BACH. A free tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan (*c.* 1670.)

BANK, The. A place near the town of Cardiff, referred to in the Glamorganshire Canal Act 1784.

BARBER'S CROFT. Eight acres and a half and one rood of land in the lordship of Roath, granted to the Gatekeeper of Cardiff Castle shortly before 1492. In the Minister's Account of that year it is called both Barber's Croft and Barber's Close. It was known by the latter name in 1818. Mr. John Stuart Corbett's map shews "Barber's Closes" as situate on the south-east side of Whitmore Lane, just south of Saint Mary's Schools and north of Herbert Street.

BARNWELL. Arable land in the lordship of Llandough, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1392.

BARROSA COTTAGE. A small house taken into the Cemetery after the formation of the latter. It stood a little east of the road from Cardiff to Llanishen, and south-west of the Cemetery as first laid out. The name is probably a memorial of the Peninsular War.

BARRY LANE. A narrow thoroughfare leading eastward from Golden Lion Yard to the Hayes (1894.) In former times the name seems to have applied also to Baker's Row and the narrow passage which now leads across the Morgan Arcade to the disused burial-ground at the back of the Welsh Baptist chapel. It is delineated, but not named, in Speed's map of 1610. A document of 1786 calls it Barrah Lane. Possibly it is the Welsh Heol-y-bara, "Bread Street."

BARRY'S-CROFT. A field containing four acres of customary land "of the greater tenure," in the lordship of Roath (1542.)

BARWE, Barway. Lands in the parish of Llanishen and manor of Roath-Keynsham, holden at a chief rent (1702.)

BAWDALINE ACRE. A field of five acres lying within the manor of Spital and lordship of Roath (1666.)

BEDCROFT. A piece of pasture, in the farm of the grange in the lordship of Leckwith (1492.)

BEDD-Y-CI-DU, "Bethekyddeye" (the grave of the black dog.) A parcel of land in the lordship of Roath-Dogfield (*q.v.*), with which last name this was erroneously supposed to have some connection. It is a field situate a little to the north of Llanishen church. There is doubtless some interesting lore about the history of this name, if only its origin could be ascertained. See also "Dogowyldescroft."

BEGANSLEY (Payn's mead.) A fee tenement in the lordship of Gwent-llwg, on the left bank of the river Rhymny. In 1314, and for some time after, it was the mansion of the Kemeys family, afterwards of Cefn-Mabli.

BEGANSTON, Beganstone, Beggan (the homestead of Paganus or Payn.) A manor and farm-house late belonging to Jesus College, Oxford. In the reign of Elizabeth it was described as a bailiwick containing two ploughlands. It is situate in the parish of Llandaff, on the borders of Leckwith and Caerau. In an Exchequer Deposition of 1699 it is described as lying in the hamlet of Canton.

BEHIND-THE-WALLS. A place in the lordship of Roath (1492.) The same seems to be referred to in the Account of 1542 as "a tenement containing 11 acres of land, lying 'byneth the waie.'"

BEILI, Y (the Bailey, the steward's house.) In the parish and lordship of Rumney (1712.) An old thatched house near Rumney church is called the Beili-bach, *i.e.*, the little Bailey.

BERLLAN, Y (the orchard), "Berland." A tenement belonging to the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1535.)

BERTH-LLWYD, Y (the grey hedge.) A farm in the parish of Lisvane.

BERTON. Three roods of pasture in the lordship of Roath (1492.)

BISBASGL. A place north of Lanrumney, in the parish of Saint Mellon (1840.)

BISKEDAR'S HOUSE (? Biscuiter's house.) A messuage of this name belonged to the Corporation in 1729. It was situate in the East Ward.

BLACK BENCH, The. A submerged bank off Penarth Head. Trees were ordered to be removed thence in 1861.

BLACKFRIARS. The convent of Dominicans, or preaching friars. It was situate close to the left bank of the Taff, between that river and Cardiff Castle. At the Suppression it was granted to the Herbert family, who let out the house in separate tenements, to fishermen and others. It was demolished early in the 19th century, but its foundations are accurately marked out in the Castle Grounds.

BLACKHALL. The Heath Enclosure Award of 1809 mentions the site of a house so called, which was bounded south by the Newport Road and east by Cwrt-bach, near Roath village. It seems to be identical with Llys-du, of which the name Blackhall is the translation.

BLACK POOL, The (in Welsh *Pwll-du*) A fishing-place in the lordship of Roath (1348.)

BLACKSTAKES. A point in the estuary of the river Taff. There is a place called Blackstakes at Chatham Docks.

BLACKWEIR. A hamlet on the left bank of the river Taff and on the North Road, a mile north of Cardiff. So called from an ancient salmon-weir. Here also are Blackweir House and Blackweir Farm (1670, 1750.)

BLAEN-BUALLE, "Blaen Bwellhe." A tenement in the parish of Pentyrch and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

BLANCH GATE. "A slip or quay" on the river Taff in the town of Cardiff (1666.) A place near the old Quay (1748, 1770.) It was also called the Blunch Gate, Blunts Gate, or Blounts Gate (1823—1837.) The earliest occurrence of the name in a known record is "Blounts Yate," in a Minister's Account of 1542.

The "Quay called the Blunch or Blunt Gate" was ordered to be "taken out," *i.e.*, demolished, in 1785, but the place-name occurs in 1843. The Glamorgan County Offices stand on the site.

BLANKMINSTER, Blanchminster (the white monastery). A Norman name for Whitchurch, in Latin *Album Monasterium*; applied particularly to the fortified tower of Whitchurch (1314.)

BLIND LANE, The. Another name for Dobbinpits Lane, now Park Place (1782, 1821.)

BLUE HOUSE (in Welsh *Ty Glas.*) An old mansion of the Lewis family, in the parish of Llanishen.

BOOT CROFT. A field of twelve acres in the parish of Leckwith (1717.)

BORING MILL, The Old. The Old Copper Mills, on the Old Quay (1777, 1788, 1794, 1847.)

BOTTLEWOOD, "Botelwode," "Byttlewood." A wood in the lordship of Cogan (1492, *c.* 1540.)

"BRADESTREM" (Broad Stream,) the southern and seaward boundary of the Liberties of Cardiff, as defined by the municipal charter of 1340. It seems to mean the mouth of the river Taff, in the Bristol Channel.

BRADLEY'S BUILDINGS. Homanby (1821.)

BRENDON, Brundon Lands. Certain lands within the lordship of Roath, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1492. In 1542 it is called Brandon. Mr. J. S. Corbett's annotated map of Cardiff shews Brundon Lands as lying on Roath Moor, south-east of the G.W.R., north of the Splot, with a lane called Brundon Way bordering them on the south.

BRIDGE HOUSE, The. A messuage at the east end of Cardiff Bridge, on the north side of West Street; consisting of two separate tenements, a burgage and half a burgage respectively (1542.)

BRIDGE STREET. A thoroughfare just outside the east wall of the town, leading from the Hayes bridge eastward to the Crockherbtown feeder. It was made out of the Tumbling Close in 1825.

BRINDER LANE, The. South of Longcross House (1835.) It is called Brinden Lane in the Heath Enclosure Award 1809.

BROAD STREET. A short street which ran north and south and united the western ends of Castle Street and Angel Street (1715.) It was demolished in 1877.

BROADWAY. The wide street which leads from Clifton Street, Roath, eastward to join the Newport Road near the railway bridge. Until 1875 it was known as Green Lane.

"BRODESLYME," Broadslime. One of the boundaries of Cogan Moor (*c.* 1290.)

BRO-MISCYN, "Bromiskin" (the lowland of Miscyn.) A part of the parish of Llantrisant (1776.)

BRONAU, Y; "The Bronny" (the breasts.) Fourteen acres of land in the parish of Llandaff (1722.)

BROTH LANE. An old name for Wharton Street, Worten Street, Porridge Lane, or Heol-y-cawl.

BROVEY, The. A field of arable land on the highway from Fairwater to Saint Fagan's, belonging to the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1649.)

BRU-NANT. A stream which flows southwards from the Cefn range and forms the boundary between the parishes of Llanishen and Whitchurch.

BRYN-CARADOG, "Brun Cradock" (Caradoc's hill.) In the parish of Llantrisant (1738.)

BRYNHILL-FAWR. A farm in the parish of Lisvane.

BRYN-HYFRYD (pleasant hill.) A house in the village of Leckwith, south of the church.

BRYN WELL. A farm in the parish of Leckwith, near the borders of Caerau.

BRYN-Y-GYNEN (the hill of contention.) The ancient mansion of the family of Mathew of Llandaff, now called Llandaff Court. It bore the older name in 1578.

BULLCROFT. A large field in the parish of Leckwith, between White Farm and the borders of Michaelston-le-pit (1768.)

BULLCROFT BROOK. Divides the parishes of Caerau, Leckwith and Michaelston-le-pit.

BULL-RING, The. The open space where the sport of bull-baiting was carried on, under Corporation control. It seems to have been the cross-ways at the junction of Queen, North and Duke Streets with Saint John's Square (1767, 1774.)

BULWARKS, The. The name formerly given to a portion of the west side of Saint Mary Street, from the south side of the Theatre Royal to the Queen's Hotel on the north (1823, 1864.) The place was so called from the stone embankment there, constructed for the purpose of resisting the eastward encroachment of the river Taff. The Bulwarks were open, save for a two-rail fence, to the bed of the river, which here had a depth of 10 to 15 feet.

BUTE STREET. A mile-long thoroughfare leading from the Hayes southwards to the Pier Head at the Docks, through the maritime portion of the town. It was constructed *c.* 1840, across the Moors. For some years the northern-most section of this street was known as Lewis Street, and the part at the south end as Bute Road—these two ends having been made some years earlier and later, respectively, than the intermediate portion—but the distinction is no longer maintained.

BWLCH-Y-GWYNT (the gap or pass of the wind.) A farm in the parish of Pentyrch.

CABARN-PLWCA. A place on the border between Llystalybont manor and the Mynachdy lands (1653.)

CADAIR-WEN (the white chair.) A farm in the parish of Pentyrch.

CAEAU-ERWON (the acre closes.) Two tenements in Roath (1600.)

CAEAU-GWYNION (the white closes.) A freehold tenement in the parish of Llanishen and manor of Llystalybont (1653.)

CAE-BUDR (the putrid close.) One of the four Gallows Fields taking their names from the public executions there anciently performed (1721, 1803.)

CAE-BUTTON (Button's close.) In Llandaff parish (1647.)

CAE-CARADOG, Cae Cradoc (Cradock's close.) Two acres in the parish of Cogan (1708.)

CAE CASTELL (the castle close.) The enclosure within an ancient camp on the east side of the river Rhymny, in the parish of Rumney, north of Rumney bridge.

CAE-CEFN, "Kae Keven" (the close of the ridge.) A tenement in the parish of Pentyrch (1761.)

CAE-CENOL, "Kae Kenoll" (the middle close.) At Llandaff (1542.)

CAE-CIBWR. Arable land in the manor of Llystalybont, near Llanishen (1653.)

CAE-CLAWDY. A close of pasture land within the Borough, for which the Marquess of Bute was rated (1814.)

CAE-CYNRIC (the close of Kenrick or Cynfrig.) A field in the lordship of Senghenydd, on the northern boundary of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

CAE-DAFYDD-MELAN (David Melan's close.) A field belonging to the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1535.) It was a parcel of arable land on the highway from Llandaff to Ely (1649.)

CAE-DYRYSIOG, "Cae Ddrys-Syog" (the brambly close.) A field in the parish of Llantrisant.

CAE-FFYRLING (the farthing close.) A tenement in the manor of Pentyrch (*c.* 1670.)

CAE-GARW (the rough close.) In the parish of Llanishen (1583.)

CAE-GLAS (the green close.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the parish of Llantrisant (1655.)

CAE-GWALCHMAI (Gwalchmai's close.) A tenement in the manor of Pentyrch and Clun (*c.* 1670.)

CAE-IS-Y-GWELYDD (the close below the walls.) A field in the parish of Lisvane (1597.)

CAE-LLWYD (the grey or venerable close.) Near Llanishen (1653.)

CAE-MARL (the marl close.) A field in the parish of Llanedern (1598.)

CAE-MURCH (probably *Cae Meirch*, the close of the war-horses.) A field in the parish of Llanishen.

CAE-PAEN, "Kayer Paine" (Payn's close.) Five acres on the north side of the road from Llandaff to Peterston, demised, with a house and garden, to Henry Morgan of "Rubinay" by the Chapter of Llandaff in 1612.

CAE-PICA (the peaked close.) A field in the parish of Lisvane (1597.)

CAE-PLWCYN (the close of the little pleck.) A field in the parish of Llanedern (1598.)

CAE'R-BERLLAN (the orchard close.) In the hamlet of Fairwater (1710.)

CAE'R-BONT (the bridge close.) In the parish of Llandaff (1732.)

CAE'R-CASTELL (the castle close.) A "cottage or booth" near Canton Green, belonging to the Chapter of Llandaff (1604, 1730.) Perhaps King's Castle is the one referred to.

CAE'R-HANER, "Kayer hanar" (the close of the half.) In the parish of Llandaff; property of the Chapter (1606.)

CAE'R-PWLL (the close of the pool.) Four acres of pasture belonging to the Chapter of Llandaff (1612.)

"CAE'R VID VOL" (? *Cae'r fidval*, the close of the encampment.) In the parish of Saint John Baptist, on a road leading to Cathays (1749.)

CAE'R-YRFA (the close of the course.) A tenement in the parish of Pentyrch and lordship of Miscyn (1666.) It formed part of Pen-llwyn-Cynfyn-isaf.

CAE SIAWNSLER, "Kay Chancelor" (the Chancellor's close.) A field near Pensisli, in the parish of Llandaff, belonging to the Chancellor of the diocese (1543.)

CAE-SION-BACH (Little John's close.) Two acres belonging to the Chapter of Llandaff (1666.)

CAE-SION-FERCH-IFAN-BACH (the close of Joan, daughter of Little Evan.) A field in the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1535.)

CAE-SION-MEURIG, "John Merikescroft." A close in the lordship of Roath (1440.)

CAE-SYR-DAFYDD (Sir David's close.) A field in the southern suburbs of Llandaff, now a public garden. Formerly a portion

of the hereditary estate of Sir David Mathew of Llandaff, who flourished in the 15th century.

CAE-TIR-CLOI (the croft of the closed land.) Parcel of the manor of Llystalybont (1653.)

CAE-TIR-HYWEL (the close of the land of Howel.) A free tenement at Cefn-coed in the parish of Llanedern and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

CAE-TWC (the tuck close.) A piece of pasture land, eight acres in extent, in the parish of Roath. According to the Heath Enclosure Award of 1809, it was a messuage and farm comprising a little over ten acres, adjoined the lands of Maindy farm, and was bounded on one side by the road leading from Roath village to the Caerphilly Road.

CAE-Y-DINTWR, "Kaye y Dyntur" (the dyer's close.) A field in the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1535.) It was a piece of pasture ground on the highway from Llandaff to Fairwater (1649.)

CAE-Y-GROES (the close of the cross.) A piece of arable land near the highway from Llandaff to Radyr; parcel of the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1649.)

CAE-Y-GROES-LLWYD (the close of the venerable cross), "Kae-yr-vroes Lloyd." Three acres of arable land on the highway from Llandaff to Ely, belonging to the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1612, 1649.)

CAE-Y-LLETHR (the close on the slope.) A field in the parish of Lisvane (1597.)

CAE-YN-Y-GARTH (the close in the Garth.) A tenement in the manor of Pentyrch (*c.* 1670.)

CAE-Y-PARC, "Caireparke" (the park close.) Twenty-one acres in the lordship of Whitchurch (1492.)

CAE-YR-OFFEIRIAD, "Kaer ffirad" (the priest's close.) In the parish of Llandaff (1747.)

CAE-YR-YSGUBOR (the close of the barn.) "Five quarters of ground" in the parish of Llandaff, the property of the Chapter (1609.)

CAERAU (pron. "Caira" and meaning the Roman camp.) A parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Cardiff. The ancient encampment from which it takes the name has been identified with the Jupupania of Ptolemy, in Welsh Tref-iwbwb, "the town of wailing." The manor of Caerau is or was held under the lordship of Llandaff. In 1545 it belonged to a cadet branch of the Mathew family.

CAER-GLYN-TAF (the camp in the Taff Vale.) A tenement of land in the parish of Llantrisant (1547.)

CAER-WEN (the white camp.) A farm in the parish of Pentyrch.

CALF ROCK, The. On the south-east shore of the Steep Holm

CAMP STREET, or Camp Lane (1821.) Running Camp occasionally bore these names.

CANONS' FARM, or Canna's Farm. A tenement in the parish of Llandaff (1732.) It belonged to the prebend of Saint Andrew in the cathedral church.

CANTON, in Welsh *Treganna* (Saint Canna's town.) A populous hamlet in the parish of Llandaff, but partly in that of Saint John, Cardiff; the boundary being a brook, traces of which, with a boundary stone, lately remained near an old house in Cathedral Road. The whole lies on the right or western bank of the river Taff, opposite Cardiff. The surname De Kanetune appears early in the 13th century, and Canton was then a fee with lands held under it. In 1852 the principal house, which stands on the west side of Canton Common, was known as Canton Manor-house, and was a freehold tenement under the manor of Llandaff.

CANTON CROSS. A place on the south side of Cowbridge Road, where a road branches off southwards to Canton Common. The houses here are old, and one of them is the Cross Inn. A little further east, on the same side of the street, stood the Canton oak, a famous old tree.

CAPEL-LLANILLTERN (Saint Illtern's chapel.) In the parish of Saint Fagan (1745.)

CAPEL-Y-CELYN (the chapel by the holly-trees.) A farm in the parish of Llanedern.

CARDIFF. Welsh *Caerdydd.* The administrative and commercial capital of the ancient kingdom, mediæval lordship and modern county of Glamorgan. The first half of the word is the Welsh form of the Latin *castra*, a fort; the etymology of the second half has not yet been ascertained. The earliest known spelling is Cairti (late 11th cent.) It seems likely that the second syllable of this place-name is a modification of Tib, and that this was one of two pre-Aryan names for the river Taff. (See Taff and Roath.)[1] There is a daughter-city of Cardiff in the coal district of New South Wales; and a Cardeeth in the parish of Carew, Pembrokeshire. Walton-Cardiff is a parish and village near Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, and owes its name to the former connection of Cardiff with Tewkesbury Abbey. A tract of uncultivated land in the county of Carmarthen, called the Forest of Cardiff, was demised by the Crown to John Morgan Wolphe in 1582.

CARDIFF ARMS PARK. A large piece of meadow land on the left bank of the river Taff, just below Cardiff Bridge. It takes its present name from the old Cardiff Arms inn, but was formerly known as the Drying Hayes,[2] and seems to have been common land in old times. It is perhaps identical with the Town Mead of mediæval records. Previous to 1885 or thereabouts, it was commonly called the Little Park.

CARDIFF BRIDGE. Over the river Taff, near the Castle. It connects the town with Canton, the nearest western suburb. Also called Canton Bridge, and the Taff Bridge; but Cardiff Bridge is its correct official designation. In the Middle Ages a wooden bridge was erected here, at the ford. A stone one was built in the 18th century;[3] but taken down in 1796 when the present one, of stone with iron girders, was substituted for it, a few yards lower down the stream. It was renovated in the 19th century and widened, with the addition of iron balustrades and lamps.

[1] The reader is referred, for a fuller consideration of this subject, to my paper on the "Place-names of the Cardiff District." (*Cardiff Nat. Hist. & Antiq. Soc. Trans.*, vol. xxxiii., 1900-1901.)—J. H. M.

[2] In Buck's view (Vol. II., p. 68) may be seen linen spread out to dry on this piece of land.

[3] Fragments of it still remain *in situ*.

CARDIFF GREEN. A piece of common pasture land on the right bank of the river Taff, near the west end of Cardiff Bridge, on the south side of the Cowbridge Road. Westbourne Crescent and other streets have been built upon it. Green Street perpetuates its memory.

CARDIFF GROUNDS. A mud-bank in Penarth Roads.

CARDIFF SPIT. A small bank south of Cardiff Grounds, marked by a buoy.

CAREG-PICA (the peaked stone) An artificial eminence or mound in the south-eastern angle of the outer wall of Cardiff Castle, behind the Glove and Shears inn, at the corner of Duke Street and North Street (1797, 1833.) It was probably thrown up in the Norman period, to afford a post of observation for the garrison. Its English name was Castle Mount (1845.)

CARN-CYNLAS (the rocky hill of Cynlas.) A piece of land in the parish of Llantrisant (1655.)

CARVER'S HOUSE, The. A messuage at the west end of the middle row between Angel Street and Castle Street (1542.) The site was later occupied by the Maltster's Arms inn.

CASTAN (? the chesnut.) A brook dividing the lordships of Roath-Keynsham and Senghenydd, near Whitchurch (1702.)

CASTELLAU (the castles.) A hamlet in the parish of Llantrisant (1799.)

CASTELL-COCH (the red castle.) A mediæval stronghold at the entrance to the Taff Vale, on the river's left bank and at the western end of the Cefn range. It was restored and rendered habitable by its proprietor, the third Marquess of Bute, towards the end of the 19th century. There are the remains of a much earlier fortress on the hill at the back of the castle.

CASTELL-MORGRAIG. A mediæval rectangular fortress on the southern slope of Cefn-on. Almost all that is at present known of this structure may be summed up in the words of Dyer :—

> "'Tis now the raven's bleak abode,
> 'Tis now th' apartment of the toad ;
> And there the fox securely feeds,
> And there the poisonous adder breeds,
> Concealed in ruins, moss and weeds."

CASTELL-Y-MYNEICH (the monks' castle.) An ancient mansion, long the seat of a branch of the Mathew family, in the parish and manor of Pentyrch, of which last it is or was a freehold tenement (1550.)

CASTELL-Y-WY. A house at the entrance of Roath Court Lane (1801.)

CASTLE BAILEY, The. The precincts of the Castle; *i.e.*, that portion of the town which lay under the Castle walls on the south-east, in Duke Street and North Street (1559.)

CASTLEFIELD. A house and piece of land near Llystalybont, on the site of some ancient and forgotten stronghold (1801.) Roman coins and red pottery were unearthed here *circa* 1860, when the land was first ploughed up.

CASTLE ROAD. An important road, or rather, street, leading northward from the Newport Road to Crwys Road. It took this name, in 1874, from "Roath Castle" (as Plas-newydd was then styled,) but had been previously known as Heol-y-plwca, or Plwcca Lane.

CATHAYS, The Cat Hayes. The immediate north-eastern suburb of Cardiff. The name originally stood for an open tract of common land, now represented by Cathays Park. The name, which is found at other towns also, would seem to point to the site of a battle—Welsh *cad*, Irish *cáth*. 1699, 1725.

CATHAYS GRANGE, the Heath Grange, or "Grange Farm, Cathays." An ancient thatched stone farmhouse and barn on the north-western outskirts of Cathays, towards Llystalybont. It was the grange for the Manor of Roath-Tewkesbury. The buildings were demolished 1899. They were situate at the west-end of Llantrisant Street.

CATHEDRAL ROAD. A wide thoroughfare at Canton, with handsome villa residences, leading from the Cowbridge Road northwards to Llandaff Fields. This road was constructed *circa* 1880, to replace the old lane from the West Moors and Whitehouse along the river-side to Plas-Turton and Pont-Canna.

CAWSY-CRIBYN (the causeway of the crest.) A rivulet by the Cowbridge Road in the parish of Llandaff (1815.)

CEFN-BYCHAN (the little ridge.) A farm in the parish of Pentyrch.

CEFN-CARNAU (the ridge of stone-heaps.) One of the eminences on the Cefn chain of hills, north of Cardiff. The same name is applied to an old Elizabethan farm-house which stands on the southern slope of the hill.

CEFN-COED ("the woody ridge.") A long, low hill to the north-east of Cardiff, lying in the parishes of Roath and Llanishen, and terminating south-east with the spur called Pen-y-lan. The name is applied particularly to a farm halfway along the summit. There is also Cefn-coed Fach (Little Cefn Coed) slightly to the north-west, and Cefn-coed Uchaf (Upper cefn Coed) near the northern end of the ridge. Heol-y-Cefn-coed, "the Cefn Coed Road," is called after this hill. The name is locally pronounced "Kingcode," and may be recognised in the surname of Adam Kyngot, occurring in the municipal charter of *circa* 1331.

CEFN-COLSTON (Colston ridge.) A farm in the parish of Pentyrch.

CEFN-MABLI (the ridge of Mabel.) An ancient mansion in the chapelry of Llanfedw, Glamorgan, on the right bank of the river Rhymny; an ancestral seat of the Kemeys family.

CEFN-ON (the ridge of ash-trees.) A part of the Cefn range of hills to the north of Cardiff. It is in the commote of Senghenydd.

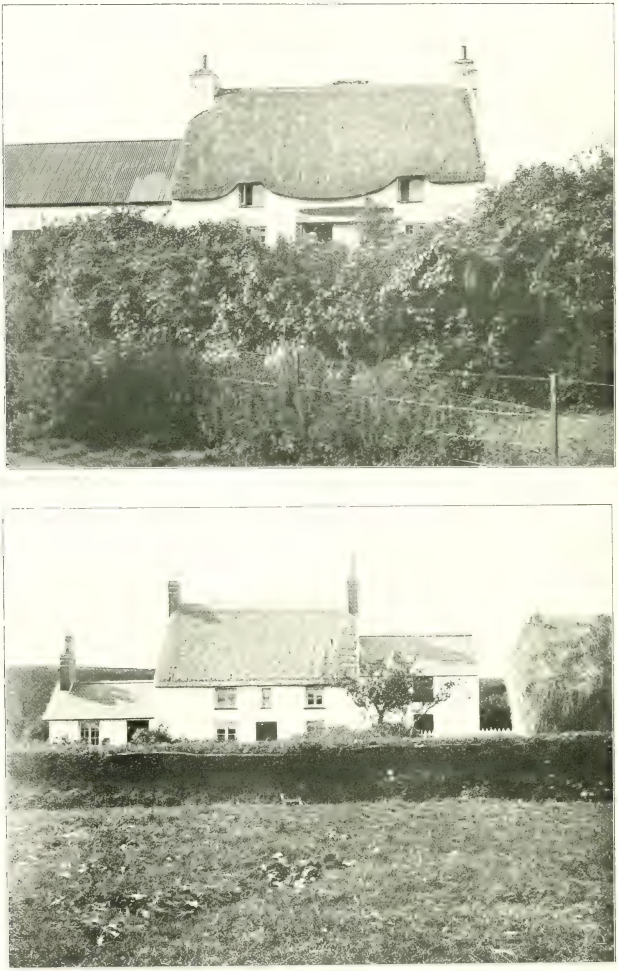
CEFN-POETH (the hot ridge.) A hill at the junction of the parishes of Llanedern and Llanfedw, forming the north-eastern boundary of the manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

CEFN-TRE-BAEN (the ridge of the habitation of Payn), "Keven Tree Paynes lands." A freehold messuage with meadows and woods in the parishes of Saint Fagan and Pentyrch, in the lordship of Miscyn (1595, 1666.)

CEFN-Y-GWYNDON (the ridge of the white layland.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan and lordship of Miscyn (1666)

CEFN-Y-WRACH ("the Hag's Back.") A reef off Penarth Head (1873.)

CELYN, Y (the holly-trees.) A farmhouse on the east side of the Nant-mawr, near the north end of Roath Park.



Old Houses near Royal Palace, as it Was in the Days of the Dutchess.

CELYN-BACH. A small farmhouse on the west side of Roath Park.

CHAIR, The. A place on the Great Heath (1820.)

CHAPEL FARM, Pen-y-lan. *Quære* whether identical with Capel-Denys or Ty'r-capel.

CHURCH STREET. The thoroughfare which leads from the High Cross (*q.v.*) eastwards to Saint John's church tower. It was formerly called Saint John Street, but then extended as far as the east end of the church, on the north side. It was sometimes termed Church Lane in 1811.

CHWECH-ERW-ISLAW-Y-CAWSY ("the six acres below the causeway.") A field in Roath, mentioned in the Heath Enclosure Award of 1809.

CIBWR. Anciently Cibwyr. (In English spelling Kibor, Kibbor or Kibworth.) A commote of Glamorgan, bounded west by the Commote of Llandaff and east by the Hundred of Gwentllwg. It was styled *Cantref Brenhinol*, "the Royal Hundred," because it contained Cardiff, the *caput baroniæ*. Cardiff, however, appears to have been sometimes considered a commote or Hundred in itself; and when, in the reign of Henry VIII, the County of Glamorgan and its present Hundreds were constituted, the Commotes of Llandaff and Kibor were formed into the Hundred of Cardiff or Kibor, while the Borough was still kept distinct from the Hundred. The Commote of Kibor appears, however, still to subsist as an independent Lordship for some purposes. There is a river in Pembrokeshire called the Kybur, Kibor or Cibwr.

CIDER CELLAR, The Old. A low, stone-built house, of considerable antiquity, with massive, square, freestone chimnies; half-way up the east side of Womanby. It fell into ruin in 1894.

CIL-ELY (the cell of Ely.) A piece of land in the parish of Llantrisant (1655.)

CIL-YNYS (the cell-island.) A house on the west side of the river Taff, south of the Garth mountain.

CLAT-CELYNOG, "Clatt y clinog" (?the holly plot.) A copyhold tenement in the manor of Llystalybont, near Llanishen (1653.)

CLAWDD-HELIG (the dike of willows.) A place in the parish of Llandaff (1592.)

CLAWDD-Y-CWNSTABL, "Clauthe Constable" (the Constable's dike.) A place on the western boundary of the Commote of Llandaff (*c.* 1530.)

CLERK'S HOUSE, The. In the parish of Roath, near the church and the mill (1809.)

CLIP-COCH (the red declivity.) A dike or embankment, with a declivity on the west side only; on the right bank of the river Ely, near its mouth, in the parish of Leckwith.

CLUN, "Clonne." A manor in Miscyn Hundred; a member of the lordship of Llantrisant (1307.)

COCK HILL. High land in the parish of Leckwith, north of the village.

COCK'S TOWER, The; "Cokes Towre," or "Cox's Tower." A watch-tower which stood on the east wall of Cardiff, at the Hayes (1781.) Some remains of it may still be traced. It is perhaps to be identified with Coquemarel, the ancient prison of the borough (1550.) It stood on the bend of the moat, now the Canal, until about 1860; but was then pulled down, all save a low portion of the south-east corner, the approach whereto was up an alley called Evans' Court.

COED-BACH (small wood.) A little north-east of Coed-mawr, in Llanishen parish.

COED-CAE (the enclosed wood.) A copyhold tenement in the manor of Llystalybont (1673.)

COEDCA-DARREN (the tree-close of the knoll.) A parcel of land in the parish of Llantrisant (1655.)

COED-CAE-GWYDDAU (the goose-close wood.) At Coed-y-gores in the parish of Llanedern.

COED-CATI-ROSSER (Kate Rosser's wood.) On the right bank of the river Ely, just below Leckwith bridge.

COED-CREIGIAIDD (rocky wood.) In the parish of Leckwith, between the village and the river Ely.

COED-FFRANC (the Frenchman's wood.) North-east of Pen-y-lan.

COEDGAE'R-POSET, "Coetca Poset" (the quickset hedge of the posset.) A close in the hamlet of the Van and parish of Bedwas (1756.)

COED-GROES (Cross-wood.) A wood on the river Ely, in the manor of Llandaff (1740.)

COED-HOEL[1] (Howel's Wood.) On the northern boundary of the manor of Llystalybont (1653.)

COED-MAWR (great wood.) In the parish of Llanishen, north of Fairoak, on the east side of the Nant-mawr.

COED-SION-HYWEL[1] (John Howel's wood.) In the parish of Leckwith, in the angle between the road to Dinas Powys and the road to Llandough.

COED-Y-CAEAU (the wood of the closes.) On the Heath, in the parish of Llanishen (1840.)

COED-Y-CAPEL (chapel wood.) In the parish of Llanedern, to the west of the ancient chapel near Coed-y-gores.

COED-Y-CHWAER (the sister's wood.) In the parish of Rumney, north of the village.

COED-Y-CLORIAN (the wood of the balance?) A farm in the parish of Llanedern, south of the village.

COED-Y-COCSI, "Coed-y-coxy." A wood on the hill near Cefn-coed farm, in the manor of Roath (1840.)

COED-Y-CWAREL (the wood of the quarry.) In the parish of Rumney (1840.)

COED-Y-CYMDDA (the common wood.) Borders the parishes of Llandaff and Leckwith.

COED-Y-DDYLLUAN (the owl's wood.) In the parish of Leckwith, on the borders of Michaelston-le-pit.

COED-Y-FRENHINES (the Queen's wood.) At Cefn-coed, in the parish of Llanedern.

[1] The name Howel had anciently two forms, Hoel and Hiwel, both of which are represented by a difference of sound at the present day. Howel is pronounced "Hoel" in Monmouthshire.

COED-Y-GORES (the gorse wood.) A hamlet and mansion in the parish of Llanedern, on the right bank of the river Rhymny. In it is the ancient chapel of Llanforda. The mansion was the home of a branch of the Morgan family in the 18th century.

COED-Y-MILWR (the soldier's wood.) North-east of Pen-y-lan.

COED-Y-PARLMENT (parliament wood.) On the Pant-bach brook in the parish of Llanedern, on the northern municipal boundary of Cardiff.

COED-YR-HEN-WR (the wood of the old man.) A tenement in Cooper's Fields, opposite Blackweir (1840.)

COED-YSTOFER (the estover wood.) In the parish of Leckwith, west of the village, on the right bank of the river Ely.

COG, The. A stream which flows through and gives its name to the lordship and parish of Cogan. On it is a house called the Cog Farm. If the name is Aryan, it is probably a Celtic root implying noise, babble (Irish *cogar*, whispering.)

COGAN (o short.) Welsh *Cogan*. A village, parish and manor at the foot of the Leckwith hills, in the Hundred of Dinas Powys, three miles west of Cardiff. The name is taken from that of the Cog rivulet, which flows through the parish into the river Ely. The ancient family of Cogan derived their patronymic from this place, of which they were the feudal lords for several generations. A branch of the Herberts were seated here in the 16th and 17th centuries, in a mansion now known as Cogan Farm.

COGAN DINGLE. On the west side of the highroad from Cogan Pill to Penarth.

COGAN DOWN. Fifty acres of arable land in the lordship of Cogan (1492.)

COGAN HALL. An ancient mansion at the village of Cogan.

COGAN PILL. The lowest-lying part of the parish of Llandough, on the right bank of the river Ely. In consequence of the forming of Penarth Docks, this is now a populous and busy town. Here is an ancient mansion called Cogan Pill, which belonged to a branch of the Herbert family; but it is in the parish of Llandough. A Minister's Account of 1492 refers to "the stream called Cogan Pylle."

COOPER'S FIELDS. A long stretch of pasture land on the left bank of the Taff, between that river and the Castle. Now part of the Castle Grounds.

COPPET LANE, "Coppyd Lane." At Llandaff (1542.)

COQUEMAREL. The ancient prison of Cardiff borough, which had a dungeon beneath the moat. It is perhaps identical with the Cock's Tower. Fox's "Book of Martyrs" says that Rawlins White, convicted of heresy, was confined here in Queen Mary's reign.

CORFHAM. A place within the salt-marsh of the lordship of Leckwith (1456.)

CORNEL-Y-WAUN (the corner of the meadow.) A farmhouse on the west side of Gwaun-tre-Oda, or Whitchurch Common.

CORNER HOUSE. The house which is now the shop and library of Mr. Dobbin, bookseller, No 1 Saint Mary Street, at the south-west corner of Church Street. It was the town house of the Richards family in 1785, but was a Bank *circa* 1845. It must not be confused with High Corner House.

CORNERS-WELL. A farm in the parish and manor of Cogan (*c.* 1540, 1885.)

CORWG (the trunk.) A place in the parish of Eglwysilan (1793.)

COSMESTON, Upper and Lower. Two homesteads to the west of Penarth. The name is a corruption of Costyn's-town.

COSTINSTON, Cosmeston, Coston. A lordship comprising the parish of Lavernock and a portion of Penarth. Its name is derived from the family of Costyn[1]; one of whom, Thomas de Costyn, held a messuage and two ploughlands at Cysteyneston (1307.)

"COURESMEDE." A piece of land in the lordship of Roath (1440); perhaps identical with Sourland or Cowmead.

COURT COLMAN ROW. A street outside the South Gate (1878.)

[1] It is but rarely that a place takes its name from a person. In the comparatively few cases where this has happened, the place-name usually ends in "ton" (town) in English, or, in Welsh, begins with "Tre." Families often take their names from places.

COURT FURLONG, Great and Little. Two parcels of land measuring sixteen and four acres respectively, in the lordship of Roath (1492.)

COWBRIDGE ROAD. The principal western outlet from Cardiff, running through the hamlets of Canton and Ely, and the parishes of Llandaff and Saint Fagan, westward to Cowbridge. It is practically identical with the corresponding portion of the Via Julia (*q.v.*)

COW CLOSE. A field at the Grey Friars (*c.* 1540.)

COWMEAD. Three acres of meadow in the lordship of Cogan (1492.)

CRAG, The. Four acres of concealed land demised by the Chapter of Llandaff, in 1612, to Oliver Robotham.

CRAIG-CIBWR (Cibwr rock.) A hill on the northern boundary of the lordship of Roath-Keynsham (1653, 1702.)

CRAIG-ELEN (Helen's rock), or perhaps *Craig Ilan*, Saint Ilan's rock. At Cefn-coed (1702.)

CRAIG-LLANISHEN (Llanishen rock.) On the northern boundary of the manor of Llystalybont (1653.)

CRAIG-MAES-Y-GWYNT (the rock of the field of the wind.) Land at Cefn-coed in the parish of Llanedern and manor of Roath-Keynsham, holden at a chief rent (1702.)

CRAIG-WILYM (William's rock.) A tenement in the parish of Pentyrch and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

CRAIG-Y-CASTELL (the castle rock.) A free tenement in the parish of Llanishen and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

CRAIG-Y-LLWYN (the rock of the bush.) Lands in the parish of Llanedern (1702.)

CRAIG-Y-MOEL (the rock of the bare, round hill.) A tenement in the parish of Pentyrch and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

CREIGIAU (the rocks.) A farm and hamlet in the parish of Pentyrch, at the southern foot of the high land.

CROCKHERBTOWN, "Crokkerton." The immediate eastern suburb of Cardiff, viz., the houses lining the thoroughfare which continues from Queen Street and the East Gate eastward towards Newport Road. It was anciently either the street in which crock-herbs, *i.e.*, vegetables for the pot, were sold, or the district in which kitchen gardens were most numerous. As confirming this derivation of the name, it is significant that, in 1542, free tenements were here holden of the lordship of Roath by "kitchen-rent," *i.e.*, by the service of providing certain minor articles of food for the lord's kitchen. The name is met with in other old towns. A few years ago, the old word was abolished by a Minute of Council, and the name Queen Street extended to the entire thoroughfare as far east as the two railway bridges. It ought to be restored. When it was abolished, the name Crockherbtown House was given by Mr. Grover to his Early Victorian residence at the south-west corner of Park Place, which was demolished 1898; but it would seem that the name was earlier borne by a smaller house on the north side of the same street, immediately east of Saint John's Schools playground.

CROES-FAEN (the stone cross.) In the parish of Pentyrch (1751, 1792.)

CROES-WEN (white cross.) A house in Radyr parish, a little north-west of the village.

CROFFT-CASTELL-Y-GWIBLU, "Croft Castle Gwibley" (the croft of the castle of the vagrant band.) A field in the parish of Leckwith (1760.)

CROFFT-EGINYN (the croft of the young shoot.) A field in the parish of Saint Fagan (*c.* 1670.) A will of 1728 calls it "Croft y Gunny."

CROFFT-Y-FFYNON (the croft of the well.) A quarter of an acre belonging to the Chapter of Llandaff (1747.)

CROSHAM. Four acres and one rood of meadow in the salt-marsh of the lordship of Leckwith (1492.)

CROSS COTTAGE. An old cottage at the south-east corner of Cefn-coed Lane and the Merthyr Road (now Pen-y-lan Road and Albany Road.) Demolished 1899.

CROSS STREET. An old thoroughfare leading from Frederick Street westward to Hill's Terrace, on the south side of Queen Street.

CRWYS-BYCHAN (Little Crwys.) A farmstead in the parish of Saint John, on the northern outskirts of the town, beyond Cathays. The lands were built upon and the house demolished in 1899, when the Board Schools were erected on the site, opposite the south-western corner of the Cemetery, at the top of Crwys Road. If the name is an abbreviation of Caer-wys, one would suppose that there was anciently a fortified camp by a brook at this spot. *Circa* 1540, this was a copyhold tenement held under the Cardiff Grange of Margam Abbey.

CRWYS-MAWR (Great Crwys.) A tenement situate some distance to the east of the last, nearer Roath village. It disappeared so long ago that its position can only be guessed at.

CRWYS ROAD. A wide thoroughfare forming a continuation of Castle Road northward, across the Rhymney Railway, to join the North Road at Pentre, Whitchurch. It takes its name from Crwys-bychan farm.

CRYSTAL COVERT. A wood on the Heath, in the parish of Llanishen.

CULVER HOUSE. A farm in the parish of Saint Fagan.

CUTLER-ACRE. An acre of meadow in the lordship of Roath, destroyed by a flood in 1492. It was doubtless the perquisite of the lord's cutler. Cutler's Close (1737.)

CUT-THROATS. One of the four Gallows Fields taking their names from the public executions there anciently performed (1730, 1803.)

CWM, Y (the dale.) A farm in the parish of Llanishen. Also the low land around Llandaff Cathedral (1683.)

CWM-CAER-ELEY (the dale of the fortified camp on the Elai.) Freehold lands near Llanishen, in the manor of Llystalybont (1653.)

CWM-CEDWYN (Cedwyn's dale.) A woody dell on the right bank of the river Ely, between the parishes of Leckwith and Llandough.

CWM-NOFYDD, "Cwm Novith." A tenement in or near Whitchurch (1735, 1789.)

CWM-Y-FWYALCHEN (the dale of the blackbird.) An ancient thatched house at the hamlet of Ffilog, Whitchurch, on the west side of the Llanishen Road.

CWRT, The. A brook flowing into the sea west of Penarth Head.

CWRT-BACH (the little court). Also called Roath Court Farm. An old farmhouse situate on the opposite side of the lane (now Albany Road) to Roath Court, between that and Llys-du.

CWRT-TRE-GAREG (the court of the stone-built homestead, or of the homestead by the stone.) A farm in the parish of Llanedern.

CWRT-Y-FIL. An old mansion in the parish of Penarth.

CYFARCHFA (the hailing-place.) An old thatched cottage on the east bank of the river Taff, a little south of Llandaff bridge.

CYMDDA-BACH, Cymla Bach (the little common.) In the parish of Llandaff (1730.) A small thatched cottage at Llandaff Yard.

CYNDDA, or Cymdda, or Cymla Bach. A small thatched house which stood on the side of Pen-y-waun Road, on the corner of Ninian Road, by Roath Park. The name is Welsh and means "the Common." In 1653 the house was described as a messuage and land, partly common, in the manor of Llystalybont. It was blown down in a storm (1895.)

DAIRY WELL, The. A well with ancient masonry in the grounds of Llandaff Court, north of the house, at the foot of the hill.

DAME COURT. Crockherbtown (1850.)

DANIEL'S-HOOKS, "Danyell-hokes," "Danyell Hok." A piece of land in the farm of the grange in the lordship of Leckwith (1456, 1492.)

DAU-GAE-Y-GELLI (the two closes of the grove.) Fields in the parish of Llanishen (1655.)

DEANFIELD. A piece of land at Roath Court Farm, or Dean's Farm.

DEAN'S FARM. Another name for Roath Court Farm, otherwise Cwrt-bach.

DELTA PLACE. A row of small old dwelling-houses near Tai-cochion, or Red Houses, Roath; demolished 1899.

DERI, Y (the oaks.) Now corruptly styled "the Dairy Farm." A homestead a little north-east of Roath church. Also a tenement in or near Whitchurch, 1735.

DERWEN-DDU (black oak.) A tenement in the parish of Llanishen.

DINAS-POWYS. An ancient castle, village and manor in the Hundred of the same name, but in Saint Andrew's parish, five miles south-west from Cardiff.

DOBBIN PITS, The. A piece of land lying south-east of Cathays Grange, beyond the north end of Park Place, near the T.V.R. goods-shed and Corbett Road, on the northern outskirts of the town, but now built over. The name is probably derived from one John Dobin, who held lands in this locality in the year 1319. Sometimes it was written Daubinpitts, Daupinpitts and Dawbyngepytts (1492, 1550, 1674, 1715, 1778, 1797, 1817.) In one document it is styled Dibble Pits. Here stood the Dobbinpits Farm, until 1850. Park Place was called Dobbin-pits Lane because it led to this place.

DOBBINPITS FARM lands lay in what is now the angle between the Taff Vale and Rhymney Railways.

DOBBINPITS ROAD. The old name of Park Place. This thorough-fare, in the Heath Enclosure Award of 1809, is described as "the Blind Lane leading from Crockherbtown to Dobbin Pits." It runs along the east side of Cathays Park.

"DOBSTREET." A street at Llandaff (1606.)

"DOGOWYLDESCROFT," Dogvill's Croft. Dogfield Croft. A field in the lordship of Roath (1440.) *See* Roath-Dogfield and Bedd-y-ci-du, with which latter this is perhaps identical.

DOWLWERN, Y (the dole alders.) Lands near Llanishen (1653.)

DOWNTON. A house in the parish of Rumney, south of Pensarn.

DRAENEN-PEN-Y-GRAIG (the thorn-tree at the end of the rock.) A place near the northern boundary of Senghenydd and Roath-Keynsham (1702.) In 1798 "Y Drainen" was described as "being the known and ancient boundary between the parishes of Eglwysilan and Llanishen." "Thorntree Hill" is an eminence on the Cefn range.

DRYING HAYS, The. An old name for the Cardiff Arms Park.

"DUC." Land in the manor of Roath-Dogfield, mentioned in a deed of *circa* 1200

DUKE STREET. The thoroughfare which runs westward from North Street and Trinity Square to the north end of High Street, forming the line of communication between Queen Street and Castle Street. By the middle of the 19th century it had come to be confused with Shoemaker Street. In 1849 it was called "Duke Street otherwise Shoemaker Street." The two were, however, really distinct. Duke Street is named in documents of the 16th century, but sometimes under the form "Duck Street." Though it is supposed to derive its name from Duke Robert's imprisonment in the Castle, it may very likely have been the street in which ducks were sold.

DULAS (the blue-black stream.) A brook forming a boundary of the lordship of Roath-Keynsham. It flows through the parish of Llanedern, and empties into the river Rhymny between Lanrumney and Coed-y-gores (1702.) This name, in slightly varying forms, is found all over the Celtic region; *e.g.*, Dowlais near Merthyr Tydfil, Daoulas in Brittany, and Douglas in Scotland.

DUMBALLS, The; the Domball. The moor-land between the river Taff and the Glamorganshire Canal, from Sowdrey to the sea (1711.) There is a Dunball Island at the mouth of the Bristol Avon. In 1752 there was a Dumball Close on Cardiff Moors, and the name occurs in 1814.

DUMBALLS ROAD. A narrow lane which led from the South Gate westwards across the West Moors towards Penarth (1839, 1864.) Since widened and called Penarth Road.

DWY-ERW-A-HANER-GENOL (the middle two and a half acres.) A piece of land on the shore of the East Moor (1764.)

DWY-ERW-COED (the two acres of the wood.) A field in the parish of Roath (1750.)

"DWY-ERW-DONEG" (? *Dwy-erw-doniog*, the endowed two-acres.) In the parish of Roath and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

DWY-ERW-SYR-HARI (Sir Henry's two acres.) In the parish of Roath (1709.)

DWY-ERW-Y-BWLKY. Two Welsh acres (four English) of land on the shore of the Splot, south of the stream which flows into the Severn at Pulkey (1764.)

DWY-ERW-Y BYRIEUWYSAU, "Dwy Erw yr Byriousa" (the two acres of the short-yoked oxen.) In Llandaff parish (1709.)

DWY-ERW-Y-GARN FACH (the two acres of the little stone-heap.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan (*c.* 1670.)

DWY-ERW-Y-PISTYLL (the waterfall two acres.) A field at Pen-y-lan (1809.)

DWY-ERW-Y-WAUN-GRON (the two acres of the round meadow.) In Llandaff parish (1709.)

DYFFRYN, Y (the dell.) A thatched farmhouse just beyond the north end of Roath Park

EARL'S HILL, "Erleshulle." Demesne land in the manor of Rumney, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1402.

EAST FURLONG. A meadow in the lordship of Roath (1492.) In 1542 it was stated to contain 43½ acres.

EAST STREET. A name sometimes in the 18th century applied to Smith Street.

EAST WEIR, The. A fishery in the sea, in the lordship of Roath (1542.)

EASTERN HOLLOWS, The. A part of the Moors near the mouth of the river Taff (1830.)

EFAIL-Y-CASTELL (the forge of the castle.) A hamlet in the parish of Pentyrch.

EFAIL-Y-DOWST, Dusty Forge. A place a little west of the hamlet of Ely, on the Cowbridge Road (1735.)

EGLWYSILAN (the church of Saint Ilan.) An extensive parish about six miles north of Cardiff.

ELM STREET, Roath; off the north side of the Newport Road. So called from its proximity to the Four Elms.

ELROSE. A piece of land marked on Mr. J. S. Corbett's map as situate to the east of the Island, on the east side of the north-east end of Broadway, Roath; bounded on the north-east by Spring Gardens Road.

ELY. *Y Lai*, or *Yr Elai*. A river of Glamorgan, rising in the hills of Glamorgan and flowing southward between Llandaff and the Leckwith Hills, until it discharges itself into the Severn Channel a little to the east of Penarth Head. It would be both more accurate and more distinctive to spell this name Eley.

ELY COMMON FARM. An old thatched farmhouse, with a curious wooden porch, on the north side of Cowbridge Road, close to the west side of the new Park.

ELY COURT. A large house standing in its own grounds, halfway between Ely and Llandaff.

ELY FARM. An ancient homestead in the hamlet of Ely. It was the hereditary property and residence of the late George Thomas (1821-1898), a Glamorgan farmer of the old school.

ELY FOREST. A tract of uncultivated land in the parish of Llantrisant (1547.)

ELY GREEN. A piece of waste land measuring 3*a. or.* 16*p.*, in the manor of Llandaff (1852.)

ELY RISE (1858.) A house on the east side of the road from Ely northwards to Llandaff, near the crossways and just within the Borough.

"ENORMORE." Certain pastures forming part of Griffithsmoor, in the Hundred of Cibwr (1547.)

"EROW WENSAN" (? Saint Gwensan's acre.) Arable land in the parish of Llantrisant. It was chantry-land (1548.) A place called Llanwensan, near Cardiff, is named in a Will of 1550.

ERW-BANT (the far acre.) A field in the parish of Lisvane (1597.)

ERW-DARLAND. An acre of land in Cefn-Mabli park, parcel of the manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

ERW-DEILO (Saint Teilo's acre.) A piece of land held by Miles Mathew as free tenant of the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff, paying a penny a year rent. (*Val. Eccl.*, 1535.)

ERW-DUON (the black acres.) Two plots of land, of six and eight acres, on the shore of the East Moor (1764.) J. S. C.

ERW-HYWEL-Y-COES (the acre of Howel of the leg.) A freehold tenement in the parish of Llanedern and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

ERW-MAES-Y-DRE (the acre outside the town.) In the parish of Llandaff (1709.)

ERW-PEN-Y-SARN (the acre at the head of the causeway.) In the parish of Llandaff (1709.)

ERW'R-AFALLEN (the apple-tree acre.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan (*c.* 1670.)

ERW'R-BEAM. An acre on the East Moor (1764.) J. S. C.

ERW'R-CLOCHDY (the belfry acre.) A piece of land on the shore of the East Moor (1764.) J. S. C.

ERW'R-DELYN (the harp acre.) Land on the Splot (1764.) J. S. C.

ERW'R-GROES (the acre of the cross.) A piece of land on the shore of the East Moor (1764.) J. S. C.

ERW'R-PENTRE-CAE-GWYN (the acre of the village of the white field.) Land in the hamlet of Ely (1719.)

ERW'R-POND. An acre of land in the hamlet of Ely (1719.)

ERW'R-YSCOLHAIG (the scholar's acre.) Two English acres belonging to the Chapter of Llandaff (1747.)

ERW-WAUN-Y-CYMDDA. "Erow wain y Kimtha" (the acre of the meadow of the common.) In Llandaff parish (1709.)

ERW-WEN (white acre.) Land in the parish of Lisvane. Also an acre of land on Ely Moor belonging to the Chapter of Llandaff (1721.)

ERW-YR-APOTHECARY (the apothecary's acre.) A piece of land held with Penhill in the manor of Llandaff (1852.)

ESTHAWE. A bailiwick in the lordship of Cardiff Castle (1492.)

EVANS' COURT. On the east side of the Hayes, leading to the Cock's Tower. It was demolished *circa* 1895.

EXTENT-LAND, "Extenlond." Divers lands and tenements in the lordship of Pentyrch were so named in 1492, because newly "extent" or scheduled.

FACTORY WOOD. In the parish of Leckwith, on the right bank of the river Ely, below the bridge.

FAIRFIELD, "ffayrefeld." Arable land in the lordship of Cardiff and Roath, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1392.

FAIROAK. Welsh *Derwen-deg*. A farm in the parish of Roath, on the left bank of the Nant-mawr (1785.)

FAIRWATER. A hamlet in the parish of Llandaff. Its Welsh name is *Tyllgoed* (holed trees.) The English name of this hamlet is given to one of the prebends of Llandaff Cathedral, which in some documents is called the Prebend of Fairwell, or Farewell.

FELIN FAWR, Y; "Velin Vaure" (the great mill) A grist-mill in the parish of Llantrisant in the bedelry of Miscyn (1547.)

"FFOLDEYES TENEMENT." A holding in the lordship of Roath, destroyed by a flood in 1492.

FFOREST. A farm on the left bank of the river Taff, in Whitchurch parish, near Melingriffith.

FFOREST-GOCH, Y (the red forest.) A portion of the uncultivated lands of Lower Senghenydd, to the north of Cardiff (1550.)

FFOREST-ISAF (the lower forest.) Lands in or near Whitchurch (1735.)

"FFOREST MAVON ELYE." A ham or pasture-land in Lower Senghenydd lordship (1547.)

FFYNON-BREN (the tree well, or Bran's well.) A spring giving its name to a picturesque thatched cottage, with a garden, on the north side of Albany Road, opposite the end of Claude Road. Demolished 1890.

FFYNON-DEILO (Saint Teilo's well.) A spring rising under the foundations of Ty-gwyn, in the city of Llandaff, on the west side of the lane which leads from the Castle down to the Cathedral. It is a large cavity, with a pool enclosed by ancient masonry. Since 1889 it has become polluted.

FFYNON-FEDW (the well by the birch-trees.) In the parish of Llanedern (1744.)

FFYNON-HOBA (Hobba's Well.) A spring or well in the parish of Llanishen, at the back of an old thatched house bearing the same name, on the west side of the Caerphilly Road. It may mean the swine's well, but more likely the name is connected with *hob*, an elf or goblin.

FFYNON-LLANDENIS A spring of water rising near Capel-Denis, in the parish of Llanishen; formerly associated with the memory of Saint Denis and resorted to for the cure of rheumatism and sore eyes. It forms a shallow pond and is now inside the northernmost enclosure of Roath Park.[1]

FFYNON-WEN (the white well.) A small farmhouse in the parish of Whitchurch, on the west side of the road from the Holly-bush Inn towards the Cefn.

FISHDOWN. Twenty acres of demesne land in the lordship of Cogan (1402.)

FISHER'S BRIDGE. A wooden bridge which crossed the Taff at Llystalybont. In allusion to a bridge at this place the old manor-house has its name, which in English means "The Court at the Bridge End" (1770, 1818.)

FIVE ACRES, The. A piece of arable land belonging to the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1649.)

FLAT HOLM, The. A small inhabited island in the Bristol Channel, lying between the coast of Glamorgan and the Steep Holm. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from Lavernock Point, but is accounted a portion of the parish of Saint Mary, Cardiff, and of the lordship of Glamorgan.

FLAT-HOLM SHELF A bank east of the Flat Holm, in the Bristol Channel.

FLORIN A meadow on the right bank of the river Rhymny, near Coed-y-gores (1702.)

"FOES-LASE-VACH." A meadow in the parish of Llanedern (1702.)

[1] The name was officially given to this enclosure by the Parks Committee, at the instance of the Archivist.

Kyaik Pari.—The Rock Garden.

Kyaik Pari.—Islands in the Lake.

FOUR ELMS LANE. A lane a mile east of Cardiff, lately widened into a street, leading east-south-east from the Newport Road to Clifton Street and Broadway, Roath. So called from four noble elms which stood between the lane and the highroad. They were felled in 1901, to widen the thoroughfare. One of the Cardiff Eisteddfodau was proclaimed under those elms, it is said.

FRESHMOOR. In the lordship of Roath. (Minister's Account, 1542.)

FROG LANE. A thoroughfare so named in Speed's map of 1610. Apparently identical with Golate. The name occurs in 1821, and is, perhaps, a variant of Porrag (*i.e.*, Porridge) Lane, one of the names for Wharton Street, whereof Golate is a western continuation.

FULFORD HENGE, The. A fishery on the sea shore near the mouth of the Taff, in the lordship of Roath (1542.)

GABALFA, Y; or Caubalfa, (the ferry.) A hamlet and a mansion in the parish of Llandaff, on the left bank of the river Taff, near Llandaff ford and bridge. In 1612 "Cabalva, 5 acres" was found to be concealed land and was demised to Oliver Robotham.

GALLOWS FIELDS, The. Two meadows on the north-eastern boundary of the Borough, at the west side of the junction between Crwys Road, Castle Road and Albany Road (1803.) Their site is now intersected by Richmond Road, which, at its junction with the above roads, apparently runs along the boundary between the two Gallows Fields. These were oblong, their eastern ends abutting on the junction between Crwys Road and Castle Road (plan of 1820.) The name reminds us that this was anciently the place of public executions. The fields were originally in four plots, known as 1. Gallows Pit, 2. Pwll-halog ("Defiled Pool") or Plwca-halog ("Defiled Pleck"), 3. Cut-throats, and 4. Cae-pudr ("Putrid Close.") These measured one acre each, and were a portion of the Little Heath, near the site of Woodville.

GALLOWS PIT. One of the Gallows Fields.

GALLOWS YARD (1821.) That part of the former Gaol in which public executions took place. It was a court off Saint Mary Street, about opposite the London and Provincial Bank. In older records the place is called the Gall House (1715.)

GARDD-Y-CRUG, "Carthereke" (the hillock garden.) A garden in the lordship of Whitchurch, scheduled in 1492.

GARTH, The. (The round, untilled hill-top.) A round, bare mountain at the entrance to the Taff Vale, on the river's right bank, eight miles north-west from Cardiff and chiefly in the parish of Pentyrch.

GARTH COURT (1878.)

GASCOIN. Mr. Corbett marks with this name a small piece of land south of Portmanmoor and just south-west of the Tharsis Copper Works, on the shore of the East Moors.

GELLI, Y (the grove.) A farm in the chapelry of Whitchurch.

GELLI-GRON, Y (the round grove.) A piece of land in the parish of Llantrisant (1655.)

GILFACH-WEN, Y (the white nook.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan (*c.* 1070.)

GLAMORGAN. Welsh *Gwlad Morgan*, or *Gwladforgan* (the land of Morgan.) Anciently a Cambro-British princedom extending from Neath eastward to Usk; now one of the Welsh counties, lying between the shires of Carmarthen, Brecknock and Monmouth. The name is traditionally ascribed to Morgan, a prince of this territory, who was a kinsman of King Arthur.

GLAN-ELY (recté *Glan Elai*,) "the bank of the Ely river." A house and grounds a little to the west of Ely and Fairwater.

GLAN-Y-NANT (the bank of the brook.) A house on a little stream near Fairwater (1885.)

GLAN-YR-AFON (the bank of the river.) A house near the right bank of the Taff, in the parish of Radyr.

GLASSPOOL, "Glaspole" (probably from Welsh *pwll glas*, green pool.) Another name for the little manor of Plas-Turton (1438.)

GLOUCESTER, The Honour of. The superior Norman lordship palatine which included the old native principalities of Gwent and Morganwg. Though for a long period it was held by one lord, the Honour was afterwards divided among two and more marcher lords; of whom the Lord of Glamorgan held Cardiff Castle and the manors which were subject to it.

GLYN, Y (the valley.) A piece of land in the lordship of Pentyrch (1492.)

GLYN-TAF (the vale of the Taff.) The narrow mouth of the river's valley, in the parish of Eglwysilan. The forest or uncultivated portion of this valley was in 1307 appurtenant to the lordship of Llantrisant.

GOBBINS' MILL. A grist mill in the parish of Pentyrch in the bedelry of Miscyn (1547.)

GOCKET, Cocket, The; "Gockid." A tenement in Pentyrch (*c.* 1670, 1763.) This name is found also in Monmouthshire and West Herefordshire, and near Swansea.

GOETRE, Y; "Goytre" (the habitation in the wood.) A tenement in the parish of Radyr and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

GOFER-Y-MARCHOG (the rivulet of the knight.) A piece of land near Pont-Lleici, in the parish of Roath and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

GOLATE. A lane leading from Saint Mary Street westward down the left bank of the old bed of the river Taff to Westgate Street. It was sometimes called the Golly Gate (1786), and the Goleet. The name is a variant of Gully-yat, *i.e.*, gully passage, in allusion to a stream which ran down here into the Taff. There is a certain historical interest in the popular but erroneous derivation which attributed the name to the fact that this lane afforded an opportunity to procrastinating mariners to "go late" aboard their vessels as these swung down the river from the Quay. It is called Golate in a document of 1738, the Gall Gate 1748, Gollyate and Gollgate in 1750, Gullate 1779, and "The Goo-late" from 1840 to 1850.

GOLDENHOOK, "Gouldenhoke," Great and Little. Two pieces of pasture land measuring twelve and eleven acres respectively, in the lordship of Roath (1492.)

GOLDEN LION COURT. A part of Barry Lane, adjoining the Golden Lion inn (1880.)

GOLDSLAND. Welsh *Tregold*. A manor held by a branch of Mathew of Llandaff, under the manor of Wenvoe (1583.)

GOOSE ACRE. A piece of pasture land in the parish of Llandaff, belonging to the Archdeacon and Chapter of the Cathedral (*c.* 1560.)

GOOSELEAS, "Goslyu's." A parcel of land in the lordship of Roath (1542.) It is the pasture land between Roath church and the Deri farm. In the Roath-Keynsham Survey of 1703 it is called Goose Lease.

GORSLON, The. A field of eight acres in the parish of Leckwith (1717.)

GORSWG (the boggy place.) A small house in the parish of Llanedern, on the west bank of the river Rhymny, north of Lanrumney.

"GOVOA." A common in the parish of Leckwith (1725.)

GOWER. A place in the parish of Leckwith, south of the village.

GOWT, The. A fishery in the lordship of Roath (1542.)

GRACE'S HOUSE. This was property of the Corporation. The lease was lost as long ago as 1738, and from about 1750 no rent was paid for the premises; but it figures in the Rentals down to 1817, by which time the very identity of the house was forgotten.

GRAIG, Y (the rock.) A farmhouse between Fairwater and St. Fagan's (1886.)

GRAIG-FACH, Y (the little rock.) A farm in the parish of Lisvane.

GRANGE DE MORE, Moor Grange, or simply Grange. An ancient monastic tithe-barn in the parish of Llandaff, on the Moors west of Cardiff, which belonged to the abbot and monks of Margam Abbey. The old barn, which was lately a farm-house, is still standing and gives its name to Cardiff's south-western suburb, Grangetown, built in the seventies of the 19th century. The Grange Farm, as it is called, shews some slight remains of mediæval architecture, and many fragments of Gothic window-

tracery lie about. This house stands, with a small market-garden, at the north-west corner of Stockland Street, close to the east side of Clive Street, Grangetown. In the memory of persons yet living, it was the only house between Cardiff and Penarth.

GRANGETOWN. The south-western suburb of Cardiff, built on the West Moors between Cardiff and Penarth. So called from the ancient Grange which, until about the year 1870, was the only building in that vicinity. (*Vide* Grange de More.) This part of the town lies in the parish of Llandaff.

GREAT FRIARS' CLOSE. A field at the Grey Friars (*c.* 1540.)

GREAT HOSTRY, The. A burgage to which adjoined twelve acres of meadow in Robertscroft, within the franchise of the town of Cardiff (1555.)

GREAT WESTERN APPROACH. The wide road rising to the level of the departure platform of the Great Western Railway Station, Cardiff, from the south end of Saint Mary Street. It is a private road in the possession of the Company, and was constructed in 1866, after filling in the old bed of the river Taff.

GREAT WESTERN LANE. A narrow thoroughfare leading from Wood Street southwards to Great Western Approach, parallel with the west side of Saint Mary Street. For its whole length this lane crosses the site of old Saint Mary's churchyard.

GREEN LANE. The name by which Broadway, Roath, was known until 1875.

GREENMEADOW. A mansion in the hamlet of Tongwynlais, in the chapelry of Whitchurch; the residence of Henry Lewis, esq., J.P.

GREENMEADOW COURT. A secluded square court, with six small houses and a walled garden, off the west side of a narrow lane forming the southernmost continuation of Baker's Row.

GREENSAYS. A tenement west of Cogan.

GREENWARD, "Greneourde." Certain pastures in the marshlands of the lordship of Roath (1492, 1542.)

GREENWAY, "Grenewey." A road forming the northern boundary of Pensisli Isaf, in the parish of Llandaff (1543.) Also a homestead in the parish of Rumney (1731.)

GREYFRIARS. The convent of Franciscans, or mendicant friars. It was situate on the north side of Crockherbtown, and its remains may still be seen in Lord Bute's garden, adjoining Cathays Park on the south. The convent was founded 1280. At the Suppression it was granted to the Herbert family, who rebuilt the house for their residence and called it "The Friars." It was then regarded as the mansion of a manor called "Kibbor and Cardiff otherwise Friars," and, more recently, "White Friars and Kibbor."

GRIFFIN'S FARM. A farmhouse on Ely Common, on the north side of Cowbridge Road.

GRIFFITHSMOOR. A lordship under that of Whitchurch, consisting mainly of the flat land along the Severn shore, from Cardiff to the Rhymny bridge, parcel of the possessions of Gruffydd ap Rhys, confiscated to the Lord of Glamorgan *circa* 1266. It is apparently identical with Pengam. The name occurs in 1702, but is now obsolete.

GROES-LLWYD, Y (the grey, hoary or venerable cross.) Between the city of Llandaff and the hamlet of Fairwater (1592.)

GROES-WEN, Y (the white or blessed cross.) A place in the parish of Radyr (1708.)

GUILDHALL, The. Anciently called the Booth Hall. It stood in the middle of High Street, between the High Cross and the Castle Gate. After being several times rebuilt, it was finally demolished in 1861.

GWAELOD-Y-GARTH (the bottom of the round, untilled hill.) A farm and hamlet in the parish of Pentyrch, at the eastern base of the Garth mountain.

GWAUN-DYLLGOED (the meadow of the holed trees.) A close in Llandaff parish. "Gwayne dulcoyd" (1647.) "Gwayne Killgoed" (1612.) Fairwater Mead, on the south side of the road from Llandaff to Fairwater.

GWAUN-FEIBION-SIÔN, "Gwayne Veibon Shone" (the meadow of the sons of Joan.) A tenement in the parish of Pentyrch and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

GWAUN-GALED (the hard meadow.) Near Llanishen (1653.)

GWAUN-MAELOG, "Gwain y Mailloch" (Maeloc's mead.) A meadow bordering on the south-west of Pengam (1702.) Also described as a tenement and six acres in Roath Moor, in the manor of Llystalybont (1653.)

GWAUN-SION-HYWEL (John Howel's mead.) A piece of land on the shore of the East Moor (1764.)

GWAUN-SYR-HARI (Sir Henry's meadow.) Two acres in the parish of Llandaff belonging to the Chapter (1673.)

GWAUN-TRE-ODA (the meadow of the habitation of Oda.) The Welsh name for Whitchurch Common, now inaccurately applied also to the old farmhouse of Treoda.

GWAUN-Y-CEFN-COED, "Gwain-y-Kinkod" (the meadow of the ridge of the wood.) In the parish of Llantrisant (1761.)

GWAUN-Y-GWAYW-COCH (the meadow of the red spear.) A tenement holden by Sir Trevor Williams in the parish of Saint Fagan, manor of Pentyrch and Clun (*c.* 1670.)

"GWAUN-Y-PENTRAHAND." A place on the Great Heath, on the boundary of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

GWAUN-Y-PWLL (the meadow of the pool.) In the parish of Roath and manor of Roath-Keynsham. It was holden with Pengam in 1702.

GWELYDD-COCHION (red walls.) Nine acres of land in the parishes of Leckwith and Llandaff, adjoining to Canton Common. A will of 1712 refers to it as "Gwynith Cochen." Mr. J. S. Corbett's map shews "Gwynydd Cochion" as lying between Canton Common and Rusham.

GWELYDD-GWYNION (white walls.) A piece of land at Canton, on the south side of Cowbridge Road, near the Commons of Ely and Leckwith.

GWENT. An ancient Cambro-British kingdom in South Wales, adjoining Glamorgan on the east and separated from it by the river Rhymny. At various times and according to different computations, the dividing river has been stated to be the Taff, the Rhymny, the Usk and the Afon-llwyd; but these discrepancies may be accounted for on the supposition that the territory named Gwentllwg (which was bounded by the Taff or the Rhymny on the west and the Usk or the Afon-llwyd on the east) was not a portion of the kingdom of Gwent but of Glamorgan—in which case the Usk or the Afon-llwyd would be the western boundary of Gwent proper. Gwent was anciently considered as extending eastward to the bridge of Gloucester. In its modern signification, Gwent is the county of Monmouth and so lies between the rivers Rhymny and Wye. (*Vide* Monmouthshire.) Gwent was a part of the territory of the Silures, who offered such a long resistance to the force of imperial Rome; and in the early middle ages it was regarded as forming a portion of the Welsh kingdom of Morganwg—but there is very great confusion in the nomenclature of this region.

GWENTLLWG. A Hundred and lordship in south-west Monmouthshire, lying along the Severn shore from the Usk westward to the Rhymny. Anciently it was sometimes considered as extending to the Taff, and was held under the Lord of Glamorgan and Morganwg. The derivation of both halves of the name is as yet unknown.[1]

GWERN-GWLADYS (the alder-trees of Gladys.) A tenement in Pentyrch (*c.* 1670.)

GWERN-LLEWELYN-GOCH (the alder-trees of Llewelyn the red-haired.) A parcel of ground in the parish of Llanishen (1583.)

HAMS, Hames, The. Certain pasture lands just north of Cardiff.

HANER-CNAP (the half knob.) Half an acre at Canton (1713.)

HANER-FACH (the little half-acre.) A field in Canton (1713.)

[1] The names Morganwg, Gwentllwg, Esyllwg, Gwehelwg &c. show that the suffix -wg meant a territory.

Roath Park.—View Looking due West in the Pleasure Gardens.

Roath Park.—The Brook and Rustic Bridge.

"HANNEREG, The." (? Haner-erw, half-acre, or *Haner-ddeg*, half-ten.) A close in the city of Llandaff (1755.)

HARP-ACRE (the harp-shaped piece of land.) A meadow in the lordship of Leckwith (1492.)

HAYES, The; "le heys." A part of the town near the east wall. To describe it in terms of the present day, it is a street running from south to north, from the north end of Bute Street to the Free Library. In 1550—1610 the Hayes (as its name implies) was open ground, largely consisting of gardens, with small detached tenements interspersed; yet it lay within the town wall. The name was applied particularly to one cottage and piece of ground (1817), approach to which was by a footpath and a stone stile (1820.) The Hays Close is named in a document of 1786. These premises were situate about where is now the Batchelor statue.

HAYES STILE, The. This figures as a gate at the north end of the Hayes, between it and Working Street, in Speed's map of 1610. The name was afterwards borne by a house and garden which stood here (1829.)

HAYWARD'S PLOT, The. A meadow in the lordship of Roath, named in a Minister's Account of 1492. It belonged to the office of Prevost of Cardiff.

HAYWOOD. A piece of pasture land in the lordship of Llantrisant (1307.)

HEATH, The; or Cardiff Heath. A wide tract of once uncultivated land lying immediately north of Cardiff. It is divided into two portions, called in English the Great Heath, and the Little Heath, the latter lying nearest the town. The entire Heath extends from the boundary of Saint John's parish northward to the foot of Cefn-on. Common rights in the Heath were granted in ancient times to the burgesses of Cardiff, but were gradually extinguished until, early in the 19th century, the whole remainder of the common land was divided among private owners by the Enclosure Awards of 1802 and 1809. A large share fell to the Corporation, but was eventually sold. The Heath Farm lands, close to the old Race Course, were

sold in 1849, to raise funds for building a new Town Hall. The remainder was disposed of *circa* 1863, to obtain the purchase-money for the new Cemetery. On the north of Ton-yr-ywen, the Heath may be seen in its original state, clad in gorse, fern and moss.

HEATH, THE GREAT, but in Welsh *Mynydd Bychan* ("the Little Heath.") A wide tract of once uncultivated land lying to the north of Cardiff. The English name distinguishes it from the Little Heath, in Welsh *Waun Ddyfal* ("the waste mead,") which lies between the Great Heath and the town. The Great Heath was divided under the Enclosure Award of 1809, the Corporation of Cardiff receiving a large share in fee, which they sold to various persons between 1809 and 1849. The name Mynydd Bychan is particularly that of a small farm three miles north north-west of Cardiff, on the east side of the road to Cefn-on.

HEATH, THE LITTLE. In Welsh *Waun Ddyfal* ("the waste mead.") A tract of land, mostly pasture, lying immediately north of Cardiff. The English name distinguishes it from the Great Heath, in Welsh *Mynydd Bychan* ("the Little Heath,") which extends further to the north. Sold to various persons, 1803—1835.

HEATHLANDS. A house near Maendy and Mynachdy, on the North Road.

HEAVES, The. Certain marshes, part of Cardiff Moor (1649.)

HENDRE (the old homestead.) A house in the city of Llandaff, on the south side of the street leading to Radyr. This interesting Welsh word denotes the permanent country-house, as opposed to the Hafoty (Havotty) or summer house; which last was a mere shieling among the hills, inhabited only during the warm months while the cattle were being pastured. The name Hendre is also borne by a pasture containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, held by a free tenant in the lordship of Roath (1542.) Prior to the Dissolution, it belonged to Margam Abbey.

HENDRE-DENY (the old habitation of Denis.) A hamlet in the parish of Eglwysilan (1793.)

HEN MEADOWS, The. Marked on Mr. Corbett's map as situate close to the south side of the G.W.R., north-west of the Dumballs.

HEOL-COSTIN, "Hewl y Coston" (Costin's lane.) In the parish of Lavernock (1726.)

HEOL-DON (the lane to the layland.) A house in the parish of Whitchurch, on the west of Velindre (1886.)

HEOL-GOED (the lane of the wood.) Running north and south on Cardiff Heath (1653.)

HEOL-HIR (the long lane.) In the parish of Llanishen (1653, 1756.) Also a farm in the manor of and near Llystalybont (1818.)

HEOL-HOISCYN (Hoskin's lane.) In the manor of Llystalybont, on the western slope of the Cefn-coed (1653.)

HEOL-ISAF (lower lane.) A house near the right bank of the Taff, in the parish of Radyr.

HEOL-RHIW'R-CYRPH (the lane at the slope of the corpses.) In the parish of Whitchurch (1605.)

HEOL-WILYM (William's lane.) A place in or near the parish of Llanishen (1583.)

HEOL-Y-CAWL. The Welsh name for Wharton Street. It means "Crock-herb Street," or "Worten Street." It occurs, as the only name for Wharton Street, in a conveyance of 1830.

HEOL-Y-CEFN-COED, Cefn-coed Lane, runs from the new Merthyr Road (now Albany Road) northwards across the Nant-mawr at Pont-Lleici and along the top of the ridge called Cefn-coed. It is now called Pen-y-lan Road till it reaches the summit.

HEOL-Y-PARC (park lane.) In the parish of Pentyrch (1738.)

HERMITAGE, The. A house and small chapel built on Cardiff Bridge (1492.) The hermit had charge of the bridge, and was supported, as was the bridge chapel, by the pious alms of the people and by various grants from the lord. A burgage called the Hermitage, at Cardiff Bridge, is mentioned in a document of 1542.

HEYN, The. A place in the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1535.)

"HIEN TOR" (possibly *Hen-dwr*, the old tower.) A place in the fee of Llystalybont, and west of Dobbinpits, referred to in a private charter of 1326.

HIGH CORNER HOUSE. A seventeenth-century tenement with two overhanging stories, situate at the north-west corner of Duke Street, where a short lane led up to the Castle entrance. It was the office of Lord Bute's Solicitor, Mr. Edward Priest Richards, and was demolished 1877. Roberts' draper's shop occupies the adjacent site.

HIGH CROSS, The. The cross-ways at the meeting of High Street, Saint Mary Street, Church Street and Quay Street (1798.) The site of the ancient Market Cross of the borough.

HIGHLANDS. A dwelling-house above Cogan Pill, in the parish of Llandough.

HIGHMEAD. A house and grounds on the west side of the road from Ely towards Cowbridge.

HIGH STREET. The main thoroughfare in the northern part of the old town of Cardiff, forming a northward continuation of Saint Mary Street, to the Castle gate. It is first mentioned, under its Latin form *alta strata*, in the municipal charter of *circa* 1331.

HILL-UCHAF, and Hill-isaf (?the upper and lower hills.) Places in the manor of Spital in the lordship of Roath, near the Roath Road (1666.)

HOLLYBUSH. An interesting 16th-century farmhouse, with thatched roof and chimney-stacks of curious shape, near the west side of Roath Park, and a little east of the Heath Farm.

HOLMEAD, Holemead, Great and Little. Two meadows in the lordship of Roath (1492.) Mr. Corbett marks Great Holmead as lying in Roath Moor, on the south-east of the G.W.R., adjoining Brundon Lands on the north; with a smaller Holmead adjoining it on the south-east corner.

HOLMS, The. Two small islands in the Bristol Channel, named respectively the Flat Holm and the Steep Holm.

HORSE-FAIR, The. The land immediately outside the South Gate (*c.* 1820.)

HUNGRY HILL, in or near Llandaff (1535.)

ISLAND, The. A name given to the middle row in Smith Street (1849.) Also a piece of pasture-land for sheep, in the Severn marshes in the lordship of Roath (1492.) Mr. Corbett's map shews this as the land between Newport Road and Richards Terrace, with Stacey Road running across the middle of it.

ISLWYN (below the bush.) A tenement in the parish of Leckwith, between the village and the river Ely.

JOHN SAUNDERS' HOUSE, "Sauners House." In 1803 a messuage bearing this name was property of the Corporation, who sold the materials of it in 1823.

JONES' PILL. Mr. Corbett's map gives this name to a tidal inlet on the shore of Portmanmoor.

"KAE BIMSALLOG." A close in the parish of Lisvane (1597.)

"KAE Y GOBOYE." A close in the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1535.)

"KAE-YR-GAYLL." A meadow near the Wattrell, on the highway from Llandaff to Plas-mawr, belonging to the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1649.)

"KAE-YR-GWYFILL-Y-WAYN-ADAM" (? Gwyrfil's[1] close in Adam's mead.) Land at Cefn-coed in the parish of Llanedern and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

"KAE-YR-OVEN" (perhaps *Cae-yr-ofn*, the close of fear; but more likely *Cae yr-oen*, the lamb's close.) A close of arable land in the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1649.)

"KAYBARRY." Certain lands in Cibwr referred to in a Minister's Account of 1492. In a record of 1550 these seem to be referred to under the name "Keynerrey."

"KEGDWOW" (? *Caeau duon*, the black closes.) Lands in the parish of Roath and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

KENNEL, The. A piece of land on the north side of Whitmoor Lane. It was also called Southgate Field (1822.)

[1] Gwyrfil is an old Welsh female name.

KETCHCROFT, Casecroft. A big piece of pasture land close to the east side of Pengam house (1900.) It is named Catch Croft in a document of 1809. Mr. Corbett marks as "Kechcroft or Casecroft" a piece of land on the Rhymny river's right bank, north-east of Pengam farmhouse.

KETTLE COURT. Off the north side of Barry Lane, parallel with the Hayes. Demolished *circa* 1899.

KING STREET. A thoroughfare in the eastern part of the town, between Duke Street and the East Gate. It ran from east to west, parallel with Smith Street, on the south side of the latter.

KING'S CASTLE. An ancient and very solidly-constructed house in the hamlet of Canton, on the north side of the Cowbridge Road. (1710, 1796, 1823.) The name and origin of the place are involved in obscurity. It had a garden between it and the road, and was demolished 1892 to make way for the Davies Memorial Hall. Little King's Castle was an old tenement on the north side of the Cowbridge Road, further west than the King's Castle, at the corner of King's Road, where the King's Castle Hotel now stands. This inn, lately rebuilt, was known as the King's Castle public-house in 1866.

KNAP, The. An alternative name for Allen's Bank, according to an Allotment Map of Cardiff Heath, of the commencement of the 19th century. Welsh *cnap*, a "knob" or tump.

KNOCKER'S HOLE. A tenement situated at the south-east corner of Barry Lane (1715, 1777, 1786, 1815.) It was a small two-roomed dwelling-house facing north, with a walled garden in front. In 1821 it was in tenure of Alderman Thomas Mathews. Demolished 1900.

KYMIN, The; recte *Cymyn* (the common.) The low land sloping to the shore at the beach, west of Penarth Head (1730.) A hill near Monmouth bears the same name.

KYTTE, The. Certain land which was demised with the Severn marshes within the lordship of Roath (Minister's Account, 1492.)

LAMBY MOOR. The marshy land on the east side of the Rhymny estuary.

LANCROSS (?the long cross.) A place in the parish of Rumney (1731.)

LANCROSS WOOD. In the parish of Leckwith, south of the village.

LANDMEAD, *quære* Longmead ? Two acres of meadow at Adamsdown, named in a Minister's Account of 1492, and then lately occupied by the Gatekeeper of Cardiff Castle.

LANDORE COURT. On the west side of Saint Mary Street, between Golate and the Queen's Hotel. Sometimes called "Irish Row." It was demolished *circa* 1889.

LANGBY (Danish for "long village.") A place in or near the lordship of Rumney, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1402.

"LANRUMNEY," recté *Glanrhymny* (the bank of the Rhymny.) A manor in the parishes of Rumney and Saint Mellon in Monmouthshire, and Llanedern, Glamorgan (1653.) It is also called the manor of "Wentloog *alias* Keynsham." Lanrumney (often sounded Landrumney) is also the name of the mansion, which is on the river's bank in the parish of Saint Mellon.

LAVERNOCK (in Welsh *Llanwernog*, the church by the alder-trees ; or, perhaps, *Llanfrynach*, the church of Saint Brynach.) A village and parish on the coast of the Vale of Glamorgan, just west from Penarth.

LAZARHOUSE, Lazarus or Leper-house, The (Latin *Domus Leprosum.*) A hospital situate within the liberties of Cardiff borough (1550.) Probably the Spital.

LECKWITH. *Y Llechwedd* (the slope.) A village and parish three miles west of Cardiff, in the Hundred of Dinas Powys. It gives its name to the Leckwith Hills, a picturesque, wooded range extending from Caerau southwards and terminating with Penarth Head. The Manor of Leckwith has always belonged to the Lord of Cardiff. The name occurs towards the end of the 12th century as that of a chapelry.

LECKWITH BOTTOM. The flat land between Cock Hill and the river Ely.

LECKWITH TOP. A hill just south of the village.

LEWIS STREET. This name was given to the northern portion of Bute Street, when first constructed *circa* 1835 ; but is now seldom used, the term Bute Street being applied to the entire length of Cardiff's principal southern thoroughfare, from the Hayes to the Pier Head.

LINCHES, The. A piece of land on Pengam Moor (1809.) Mr. Corbett marks this on his map as a series of plots of land just above ordinary high-water mark, on the East Moors, and as being the lowest marsh on this shore.

LISVANE, *Llys-faen* (stone court.) A village and parish in the Hundred of Cibwr, five miles north from Cardiff. It was anciently a chapelry of Roath-Tewkesbury.

LITTLE BRIDEWELL, Little Bridgewell. The Archivist has not been able to fix the locality which bore this name. It seems to have been east of Cathays garden. The name occurs from 1738 to 1786.

LITTLECROFT. 2½ acres of land in the lordship of Roath (1492.)

LITTLEHAM. Two parcels of land by the New Mill pond and the Grey Friars, within the liberties of the town of Cardiff (1492.)

LITTLEHILL, "Litelhull." In the lordship of Cogan (1492.)

LITTLE PARK. An earlier name for the Cardiff Arms Park (1886.)

LITTLE TREDEGAR. A tenement near Roath parish church (1809.)

LITTLE TROY. A garden on the west side of Working Street, on part of the site of the Free Library buildings. Its name was afterwards applied to a group of small tenements there erected (1738-1835.) So called after a maze or "Troy Town" which stood in the Trinity Garden and belonged to Saint John's church.

Roath Park.—Two Views North End of Wild Garden.

LLANDAFF. Welsh *Llandâf* (the church on the Taff.) The ecclesiastical capital of the ancient kingdoms of Glamorgan, Gwent and Ergyng. A cathedral city, a parish, a manor, a commote and a diocese. The city is about two miles north-west of Cardiff; the parish adjoins that of Saint Mary, Cardiff; the manor was anciently a marcher lordship, with a castle, held by the Bishop; the commote is divided from that of Cibwr by the river Taff on the east; the diocese comprises, practically, Glamorgan and Monmouthshire. The ecclesiastical traditions of Llandaff go back to the earliest days of the British Church; but as a fixed see it owes its origin to Saint Teilo, its greatest bishop, who died 566.[1] The city is now joined to the town of Cardiff by a chain of dwellinghouses.

LLANDAFF, THE TREASURER'S MANOR OF. This comprises lands which from ancient times have belonged to the Treasurer for the time being of the Cathedral. The mansion, known as the Treasurer's House, stood near the Cathedral and the Bishop's Castle. Its ruins still remain. In 1291 the manor contained 32 acres.

LLANDAFF COMMON. The lands on the south of Pensisli Isaf, near Ely and Canton (1543.)

LLANDAFF COURT. The ancient mansion of the family of Mathew of Llandaff, formerly called Bryn-y-gynen, and now the palace of the Bishop of Llandaff.

LLANDAFF FIELDS. The meadows lying between Llandaff Cathedral and the Canton streets near Pont-Canna. These fields are the lands composing the most ancient grants to the see of Llandaff. They were lately conveyed by the ecclesiastical authorities to the Corporation of Cardiff as a public park.

LLANDAFF FORD. Welsh *Rhyd Llandâf*. Across the river Taff just south of Llandaff Bridge. At the end of the 18th century the river's banks at this place were steepened, to render the ford impassable and so increase the bridge-toll.

[1] The Editor may be permitted to refer the reader to his brochure "The Life and Memorials of Saint Teilo" (Preston, 1893), for a brief summary of particulars relative to this important character in local history.

LLANDAFF GREEN. A large square or grassy space in the city of Llandaff, on the west side of the Cathedral.

LLANDAFF HOUSE. A large old mansion in the city of Llandaff, at the north-east corner of the road to Saint Fagan's.

LLANDAFF YARD. A portion of the parish of Llandaff lying on the left or east bank of the river Taff.

LLANDOUGH, *recte* Llandoch. (The church of Saint Docheu, or Oudoceus, the third Bishop of Llandaff.) A village, parish and manor in the Hundred of Dinas Powys, 2½ miles west from Cardiff, on the eastern slope of the Leckwith hills. It is often called Llandough-juxta-Penarth, to distinguish it from Llandough near Cowbridge.

LLANEDERN[1] (the church of Saint Eternus.) A village and parish in the Hundred of Cibwr, three miles north-east from Cardiff, on the main Roman road. The name-saint founded here a choir of monks, in the 7th century.

LLANFAIR (Saint Mary's church.) A farm in the chapelry of Llanilltern; doubtless the site of a dismantled chapel.

LLANFAIR-FACH (Little Saint Mary-church.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan (*c.* 1670.)

LLANFEDW (the church of the birch-grove.) A chapelry or township in the parish of Llanfihangel-y-fedw. The greater part of this parish lies in Monmouthshire; but the chapelry is divided from it by the river Rhymny, and is in Glamorgan.

LLANFORDA,[2] "Lambordan." An ancient chapel at Coed-y-gores, in the parish of Roath. It is referred to in a Minister's Account of 1392. It is now a cottage, called Ty'r-capel, "the chapel house."

LLANGATWG (the church of Saint Cadoc.) A farm in the parish of Llanedern; doubtless the site of a dismantled chapel.

[1] The spellings "Llanedeyrn" and "Llanedarne" are alike erroneous; the first is founded on mistaken etymology, the second a barbarism.

[2] There is a place of the same name in the parish of Llangatoc-feibion-Afel, near Monmouth. Its name is thus pronounced, though the maps spell it "Llanfawrdref."

LLANISHEN (Llan-Nisien.) A village and parish in the Hundred of Cibwr, on the right bank of the river Rhymny, four miles north from Cardiff. There was a large monastery of the ancient British Church here, presided over by Saint Nisien, or Isan.

LLANMAES (the church in the field.) A farm in the parish of Saint Fagan.

LLANTRISANT (the church of three saints.) An ancient parish and borough in the Hundred of Miscyn. The church, castle and town are picturesquely situate on a steep hill. The borough is a sister to Cardiff, and unites with her in returning a Member to Parliament. The church is dedicated in the names of Saints Illtyd, Gwyno and Tyfodwg. The castle was destroyed by Owain Glyndwr in 1404, and was probably never afterwards rebuilt.[1]

LLAN-Y-WRAICH (?*llan y wrach*, "the hag's enclosure.") A field on the north of Llandaff Cathedral.

LLEST-OWEN. A tenement of lands in the parish of Llantrisant (1660.)

LLOYD'S COURT. Off Camp Lane (1821.)

LLWYD-COED (grey wood.) Land in the parish of Llantrisant (1547.)

LLWYN-CELYN (Hollybush.) A farm on the Nant-mawr in the parish of Roath, on the eastern boundary of the manor of Llystalybont (1653.)

LLWYN-CRWN (the round bush.) A free tenement in the parish of Llanishen and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

LLWYN-CYNFYN, "Lloyne Convyn" (Cynfyn's bush.) A tenement in the parish of Pentyrch and lordship of Miscyn (1666), divided into *Uchaf* and *Isaf*, Higher and Lower.

LLWYN-DA-DDU, "Lloyne Da dee" (the good, black bush.) A tenement in the parish of Pentyrch and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

[1] The key of Llantrisant Castle was found, some years ago, on cleaning out the well. It is now in the Editor's possession.

LLWYN-FWYALCH, "Lloyne Vowalch" (the blackbird's bush.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

LLWYN-IOLE, Llwynyoli, "Lloyn-yole." A farm in the chapelry of Llanilltern, in the parishes of Saint Fagan and Pentyrch (1568.)

LLWYN-MALLT (Maud's bush.) A farm in Whitchurch parish (1886.)

LLWYN-Y-BRAIN (the crows' bush.) A tenement in the parish of Pentyrch and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

LLWYN-Y-GRANT, Llwyn Grawnt (Grant's bush.) The name of three farms, Upper, Lower and Middle, in the parish of Roath. Called after the surname of a Norman-Welsh family long extinct.

LLWYN-Y-PIA (the pye's bush.) A piece of land between Allen's Bank and Pen-y-waun, two furlongs east of the northern boundary of the Borough (map of 1850.) Also a farm in the parish of Lisvane.

LLWYN-YR-EOS (the nightingale's bush.) A farm in the parish of Pentyrch.

LLYN-FRAITH (the motley lake.) A place in the river Taff at Whitchurch (1760.)

LLYS-DU (the black court.) Also called *Ty-mawr*, Great House. A picturesque old house adjoining Roath churchyard on the south-east, between it and Cwrt-bach.

LLYS-TAL-Y-BONT (the court at the head of the bridge.) A manor, mansion and hamlet a mile north of Cardiff, on the left bank of the river Taff. It is now separated from the river by the Glamorganshire canal. The place was of very great importance in the 13th century and earlier.

LONG CLOSE. A meadow near Adamsdown (1542.)

LONGCROSS. A tall stone cross erected by a man named Payn,[1] on the eastern boundary of Saint John's parish, Cardiff, where it touches Roath. It was anciently termed Payn's

[1] Probably Sir Payn de Turberville, at the beginning of the 14th century.

Cross in legal documents, and is so described in the Cardiff municipal charter of 1340. In later times a house called Longcross House was erected near the cross. It was demolished 1844, to make way for Artillery Barracks, but a new house stood near in 1863. This in turn was pulled down *c.* 1880, to make room for the Glamorgan and Monmouthshire Infirmary. Longcross Street retains the old name. At the cross-ways here suicides used to be interred. Longcross House, cottage and garden stood where is now the Children's Ward of the Infirmary. There was a piece of waste land between it and the road to Adamsdown Farm (1835); which said road is now called Glossop Road and leads in a short distance to Longcross Street. Longcross is incorrectly written "Lancross" in some documents, including the Heath Enclosure Award of 1809.

LONG DIKE, The. A dike for draining the moors immediately east of the Bute Docks, in the parish of Saint John Baptist. A house near there bore the same name (1844, 1857.)

LORD'S HENGE, The. A fishery on the sea shore in the lordship of Roath, between "Pulkye" on the east and the "Weydram" on the south. Mentioned in the Account of 1542 as having been leased to Rawlyn White[1] by Edmund Turnor deceased, and theretofore belonging to the King.

LOWER LAYER, The. A place below the town of Cardiff, referred to in the Glamorganshire Canal Act, 1796.

MACKENZIE SHOAL. Between the Flat Holm and the Steep Holm, in the Bristol Channel.

MAELOC'S LODERS ("Maillokes-lodirs.") Pasture land in the manor of Rumney, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1402.

MAELOG'S FEE. A tenement held in conjunction with Llystalybont and Wysam by Sir William Maelog, *temp.* Hen. III. (1216-72.)

[1] "Rawlyn ffysher" is named in the same document as the tenant of half a burgage in West Street. These two are the only allusions the Archivist has met with in the records, to the Cardiff Protestant martyr immortalised by John Foxe.

MAENDY (corruptly Maindy,) "stone house." A farm-house and hamlet on the North Road, about a mile north of Cardiff, in the manor of Llandaff. The name probably dates from a time when timber or wattle houses were the only others in the vicinity. The bounds of the parishes of Saint John (Cardiff) and Whitchurch run through Maendy Farm. There is a farm called Maendy Bach ("Little Maendy"), a short distance south of the other.

MAERDY (the steward's house.) A farm in the parish of Lisvane.

MAES-TRE-WERN (the field of the habitation by the alder-trees.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan (*c.* 1670.)

MAES-Y-BRYN (the field on the hill.) A homestead in the parish of Llanedern (1702.)

MAES-Y-DRE (the field of the homestead.) Three quarters of land in the parish of Llandaff, the property of the Chapter (1609.)

MAES-Y-FELIN (the field of the mill.) A farm in the parish of Lisvane.

MAES-Y-LLECH (the field of the flat stone.) A farm a little west of Radyr village (1796.)

MAES-YR-EGLWYS (the church field.) Close to Lisvane church, containing three acres, parcel of the manor of Llystalybont (1653.)

MAES-Y-SAESON (the field of the Saxons.) A tenement in the parish of Peterston-super-Ely (1591.)

MALLOCK'S HOLD, Maelog's Fee. A small manor in the parish of Rumney, under the lordship of Gwentllwg. It consisted, in 1610, of 40 acres of land and seven "coveries."

MARGERY'S LAND. In the lordship of Roath (1492.) Mr. Corbett marks this as lying in three detatched portions; one south-east of Broadway, on the north-west side of the South Wales Railway; another on the other side of the line and a little further north-east; and a third further south-east, just north of the Splot.

MATTHEWS' BUILDINGS. A row of small connected dwelling-houses in New Town (1825.)

MELIN-FACH (Little Mill), also called Gibbon's Mill. A water grist-mill in the parish of Pentyrch and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

MELINGRIFFITH, recté *Melin Gruffydd* (Griffith's mill.) A place in the Taff Vale, at the foot of the Garth, about six miles north of the town of Cardiff. Best known by the tin-plate works which long flourished here.

MERCHES, The. A large piece of land on the West Moors, immediately west of the Dumballs (J.S.C.)

MERRY HILL. A close containing forty-seven acres, on the Great Heath (1820.)

"MEWESLESE." Certain pasture land in the lordship of Roath (1492.)

MIDDLE PINNAM, Pinion, or Pine-end, The. A burgage at the south end of the middle row in Saint Mary Street. It was the Vicarage of Saint Mary's parish. First found mentioned in 1542.

MIDDLE ROW. This name was applied to isolated blocks of houses standing in the middle of a broad street, or rather, between two narrow lanes. Thus "the Middle Row to Crockherbtown" separated Smith Street and King Street. The principal Middle Row was the one in Saint Mary Street. That which separated Castle Street from Angel Street was the last one demolished, in 1877.

MIDDLEWEIR. A fishery in the lordship of Leckwith (1492.)

MILKMAID'S BRIDGE, or Stone Bridge. Across the canal at the Hayes. Demolished 1849.

MILL-GATE, "Myllegate." A thoroughfare in the town of Cardiff, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1492. It was situate close to the west wall of the town, near the Castle.

MILL-LAND ("Mullelond.") Four acres in the manor of Rumney, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1402. There is still a water-mill on the river, between Rumney and Llanedern.

MILL LANE. The street leading from the south end of Saint Mary street in a north-easterly direction to the Hayes, along the canal. So called from the Little Steam Mill which stood on the north side of the lane. There was a tramway thence across the lane to the canal (1860.)

MILLPARROCK, "Milleparrok." A parcel of land lying between the two millstreams, just outside the west wall of Cardiff. It is mentioned in a Minister's Account of 1492.

MILLSMEAD. Two acres of meadow in the lordship of Cogan (1492.)

MILLSTREAM, The. Ran from the lord's mill, under the west wall of Cardiff Castle, into the river Taff.

MILL STREET, "Mylstret." A place in or near Llandaff (1535.)

MISCYN (in English spelling "Miskin".) anciently Meisgyn. A commote of Glamorgan, west and north of the Commote of Llandaff.

MONK-STONE, The. A big rock, with a beacon, off Lavernock Point. It is forty feet above high-water mark.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of Wales; on the right bank of the Severn estuary, between Gloucestershire on the east and Glamorgan on the west, and Herefordshire and Brecknockshire north. A Welsh name for Monmouthshire is *Gwent* (*q.v.*), but it was originally applied to a wider territory, one of the Cambro-British kingdoms. The county town is Monmouth; which, though it is identified with the Roman Blestium, is an Anglo-Norman burgh. The Romano-British capital of the ancient Gwent was Caerleon, now a mere village, whose commercial importance has been transferred to Newport. The Welsh language was spoken in every parish of Monmouthshire down to the early part of the 18th century, when it began to recede westward from the Wye. During the latter half of the 19th century it finally disappeared from the parishes east of the river Usk, and, in this county, is now practically confined to the Blaenau Gwent (the West Monmouthshire hills) and the district between Newport and Cardiff. The local dialect is the Gwenhwyseg. A subdivision of this dialect is the Cerniweg (Cornish), closely akin to the extinct language of the county of Cornwall; it is spoken in the neighbourhood of Saint Mellon's. The modern notion that Monmouthshire is no

longer a part of Wales is a popular error[1], founded on the irrelevant fact that this county was annexed to the Oxford Assize Circuit in the reign of Charles II.

"MON' PUPIT." This very curious and as yet unexplained place-name is given, in a Minister's Account of 1537, to a tenement in the lordship of Llystalybont. In a deed of 1516 it is called "a builded tenement situate at Listallapont, commonly called Puppit." In 1811 there was a toll-gate at Popett Lane, on the high road leading from Caerphilly to Bedwas bridge.

MOOR GATE, The. The end of the road to the Cardiff Moors (1796.)

MOOR HENGE, The. A fishery on the sea shore in the lordship of Roath (1542.)

"MOREWLESE." A close of meadow land in the lordship of Cardiff and Roath, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1392.

MORFA-BACH (the little marsh.) A close in the parish of Llandaff (1756.) In 1612 "the Morva Bagh by Ely, on the other side of the water," was found to be concealed land and was demised to Oliver Robotham.

MORGAN'S FARM. An old thatched farmhouse in the parish of Penarth.

MORGANSTOWN. A cluster of workmen's dwellings on the west side of the river Taff, south of the Garth mountain.

MORGANWG. The Welsh name for the county of Glamorgan, and anciently for the united Cambro-British kingdoms of Glamorgan and Gwent. The earliest known form is Morcantuc. The etymology is similar to that of Glamorgan (*q.v.*), and -wg is a frequent territorial suffix.

MOUNT, The. An old house standing end-on to the east side of the Heath Road, near the Wedal Farm.

MUCHEL HETH (The Great Heath.) The name given to the Mynydd Bychan in the municipal charter of 1340.

[1] It is probably connected with the curious belief that "England takes a county from Wales every hundred years," that Monmouthshire was the last so annexed, and that Glamorgan will follow. As a statement of the gradual extinction of the Welsh language, this would be roughly correct.

MYNACHDY (less correctly Monachty), "the monastery." An old farmhouse in the manor of Llandaff and chapelry of Whitchurch, on the site of a pre-Norman religious foundation, the history whereof is lost but of which a memory is preserved in the Latin name for Whitchurch, viz., *Album Monasterium*, "the white minster." Mynachdy Bach is the name of a smaller holding, a thatched house with extensive out-buildings, a little west of Mynachdy and on the other side of the T.V.R. line.

MYNACHLOG (the monastery.) An ancient ecclesiastical building the site of which is indicated by some mounds at Ely Race-course (1893.) The late John Storrie unearthed many Roman remains at this spot.

NABBS, The. A fishery on the sea-shore in the lordship of Roath (1542.)

NAILOR'S SHOP. An ancient messuage in Smith Street (1817-1843.) It formed part of the block known as the Middle Row to Crockherbtown, and seems to have been originally one of the smiths' shops which gave its name to Smith Street.

NANT-CEDWYN (Cedwyn's brook.) Flows into the river Ely in the parish of Leckwith.

NANT-DRAENOG (thorny brook.) A place in the parish of Llanedern.

NANT-GARW (rough brook.) A hamlet in the parish of Eglwysilan, famous for its former manufacture of porcelain. A brook of this name divides the parishes of Leckwith and Caerau.

NANT-GWAEDLYD (bloody brook.) A stream which rises in the Cefn range of hills, flows in a south-easterly direction through Whitchurch and is, apparently, lost in the Glamorganshire Canal at Mynachdy. It is said, with some probability, to derive its name from the great battle fought between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans on Cardiff Heath *c.* 1090.

NANT-LLEICI (Saint Lleici's or Lucy's brook.) A name given to the Nant-mawr, where it flows at and near Pont-Lleici, in the parish of Roath (1772.)

NANT-MAWR (great brook.) A stream which, rising in the Cefn range, flows to the south-east and, joining with the Wedal near Fairoak, flows past Roath church and discharges into the river Rhymny near the right bank of the latter's estuary.

NANT-Y-CYMER (the brook of the confluence.) In the parish of Llanedern, forming a boundary of the manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

NANT-Y-GABAL. A brook forming a boundary of the lordship of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

NANT-Y-MYNYDD (the mountain brook.) On the northern boundary of the manor of Llystalybont (1653.)

NANT-YR-ARIAN (the brook of silver, or money.) A house on the south-western spur of the Garth, in the parish of Pentyrch. The property and country residence of Mr. J. L. Wheatley, Town Clerk of Cardiff.

NANT-YR-EGLWYS (the church brook.) In the manor of Llystalybont, near Llanishen (1653.)

NEKE, The (? neck or nook.) A fishery-place in the lordship of Cogan (1492.)

NETHER FURLONG. Twenty-three acres in the lordship of Whitchurch (1492.)

NETHERHAM, "Nitherham." A place near Dobbinpits (1319.)

NEWCROFT. 12½ acres of land in the lordship of Roath (1492.)

NEW DITCH, "Newediche." A dike in the Sea Land, in the lordship of Rumney, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1402.

NEWMEAD. Four acres of pasture in the lordship of Roath (1492.)

NEW MILL. A fulling-mill within the liberties of the town of Cardiff (1492.)

NEW PATCH, The. A bank in the Bristol Channel, west of the Flat Holm.

NEWPORT ROAD. The principal eastern outlet from Cardiff, running through the parish of Roath, and across the river

Rhymny to Newport, Monmouthshire. It is practically identical with the corresponding portion of the Via Julia (*q.v.*)[1]

NEWTON. A so-called "commote" in the manor of Rumney (1729.)

NEW TOWN. The immediate south-eastern suburb of Cardiff, constructed *circa* 1830. It lies south of Bridge Street and east of Lewis Street.

NEW-WALL. A place in the lordship of Roath, mentioned in a Minister's Account of 1492.

NEW-WEIR, "La Niwere." A weir which formed one of the boundaries of Cogan Moor (*circa* 1290.)

NISHTON. A farm on the eastern slope of the Leckwith hills, near Leckwith church.

NORTHLANDS. A house on the North Road, near Maendy and Mynachdy, about a mile north of Cardiff.

NORTH STREET. The principal outlet northwards from the centre of the town. It runs between Cardiff Castle on the west and Cathays Park on the east, but becomes the North Road on leaving the canal, at the site of the North Gate. The term "Street" is but rarely applied to this thoroughfare, though it occurs in the old Rate Books (1825.) It is the direct road to Merthyr-Tydfil.

OLD BAKEHOUSE, The, or the Cross Bakehouse. In Saint Mary Street, near the Gaol and opposite the Workhouse (1833, 1871.) In terms of the present day this site is adjoining the entrance to the Market, and opposite the Town Hall

OLD CEMETERY, The. In Adamsdown. Opened 1855, closed 1877.

OLDCROFT. Two acres of pasture, parcel of the farm of the grange in the lordship of Leckwith (1492.) In the Account of 1456 it is styled "Oldefeld," *i.e.*, Oldfield.

OLD GAS WORKS, The, were erected in 1829 on a part of the Town Wall in the Hayes. Since 1858 the "Old Gas Yard" has been used by the Cardiff Urban Sanitary Authority as a stoneyard.

[1] Remains of the old, deep roadway were still visible down to *c.* 1880, for a short distance along the north side of Newport Road, a little west of Roath House.

OLD NICK'S HOUSE. A tenement situate north of Cathays, or "behind Cathays" (1817.)

OLD SEA LOCK. The last one on the Glamorganshire Canal, at the Taff estuary.

OLD SKIN HOUSE, The. Belonged to the Corporation and was ordered to be sold, 1851. Perhaps identical with the Tan-house.

OLD WORKHOUSE, The. In Saint Mary Street, on the site of the late Post Office, now the Borough Surveyor's offices. It was pulled down 1852.

ORAMY, The. Fourteen acres of concealed land demised by the Chapter of Llandaff, in 1612, to Oliver Robotham.

ORCHARDS, The; the Orchard Ledges. A reef off Cardiff Docks, east of the Roath Basin.

ORCHARD STREET. Led from the South Gate north-westward to the North Gate, along the outer bank of the Town Ditch. Its site was taken by the Glamorganshire Canal Company in 1803, when the moat was converted into a canal. It is named in a Minister's Account of 1492.

OUR LADY'S SERVICE. This name is given to a garden near Saint John's church, in a Minister's Account of 1542. It was so called because its rent went to maintain a daily celebration of the Mass and Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the parish church.

OVERHAM. A place near Llystalybont (1319.)

OVER LAYLAND, "Overleilond" (the upper fallow land.) Ten acres held in villenage, in the lordship of Cogan (1492.)

PANDY (the fulling-mill.) A homestead in the parish of Rumney (1731.)

PANT-BACH (little hollow.) A tenement in Whitchurch, on the west side of the road to Rhyd-waedlyd (1733.)

PANTEG (fair hollow.) A farm in the parish of Lisvane.

PANT-GLAS (blue, grey or green hollow.) A farm in the parish of Llanedern.

PANT-MAWR (great hollow.) A messuage and lands in Whitchurch (1708.)

PANT-Y-CORED (the hollow of the weir.) A tenement in the parish of Pentyrch (1550.)

"PANT-Y-CRAPPULL." A tenement parcel of the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1535, 1612.)

PANT-Y-GWYNDON (the hollow of the white leyland.) A tenement in the parish of Pentyrch and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

PANT-Y-MARL (the hollow of the marl.) A place in the chapelry of Whitchurch.

PANT-YR-YSGAWEN (the hollow of the elder-tree.) A farm in the parish of Llanishen.

PANT-YSCOFAN. A farm in the parish of Llanishen.

PARADISE PLACE. A narrow street off the south side of Crockherbtown, parallel with the west side of Charles Street (1850.)

PARC. A piece of land in the parish of Radyr (1728.) Another in the parish of Llanishen, on which stands a modern house bearing the same name.

PARC-COED-MARCHAN, "Coed marchall." A tenement of enclosed land, with a deer-park, in the barton of Pentyrch, held with Castell-y-myneich (1568, *c.* 1670.)

PARC-Y-GOFER (the park of the rivulet.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

PARISH, The. An old name for the southern portion of Saint Mary Street.

'PARKE Y BAY" (*? Parc y baedd*, the boar's enclosure.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

PATCH, The. A sand-bank off the entrance to Penarth Dock.

PAVEMENT STREET. In the city of Llandaff, leading from the Green and Bridge Street to Llandaff House and the Saint Fagan's Road.

PAYN'S CROSS. Later called Longcross. A tall stone cross erected on the eastern boundary of the liberties of Cardiff, probably by Paganus or Payn de Turberville (*c.* 1310.)

PEDAIR-ERW-SANT-FFAGAN (the four acres of Saint Fagan.) In the parish of Llandaff (1709.)

PEDAIR-ERW-TWC (the tuck four-acres.) A tenement in the manor of Roath-Keynsham, named in the Survey of 1703. It consisted of a messuage and land between Roath and Llanishen, on the west side of the Nant-mawr, and belonged to Pengam. The house has been demolished.

PEDWAR-ERW-Y-DRAIN-DUON (the four acres of the black thorns.) Land on the Splot (1764.)

PENARTH (the end of the Garth.) A bold headland forming the southern termination of the Leckwith hills and projecting into the Bristol Channel, three miles west of Cardiff. Also a village (now a populous seaside town,) manor and parish on the headland.

PENARTH, LOWER. A homestead near the cliffs to the west of Penarth.

PENARTH ROAD leads from the south end of Saint Mary Street westwards across the flat land to Cogan Pill. It is the last road in Wales to have a toll-gate in operation.

PENCOED (the head of the wood.) A place in the chapelry of Llanilltern.

PEN-DWY-ALLT (the head of two woody heights.) A house in the parish of Whitchurch, on the east side of the North Road.

PEN-DYWYLL, "Pendowallt" (the dark hill.) Lands in Whitchurch (1712.)

PENGAM (accentuated on the first syllable, with the ng sounded as in "singer.") An old farmstead on the Severn shore, in the parish of Roath, a mile and a half east from Cardiff. It is apparently identical with the ancient Griffithsmoor (1694.)

PEN-HEOL-LLEWELYN-MAERWR (the end of the lane of Llewelyn the dairyman.) A highway leading to Llanishen church, on the northern boundary of the manor of Llystalybont (1653.)

PENHEVED. A farm in the parish of Saint Fagan.

PENHILL. A freehold tenement consisting of a large messuage and lands in the manor of Llandaff and hamlet of Canton. The house stands just within the borough of Cardiff, on the corner of Llandaff Road and Pensisli Lane. The name "Penhyll" occurs in 1535.

PENLLWYN (the head of the bush.) A farm in the parish of Pentyrch.

PENPENTRE (the end of the village street.) A dwellinghouse in the parish of Llandaff.

"PENRETH." Some place which cannot now be identified, within the diocese of Llandaff, to which John Bird was appointed as suffragan to the Bishop of Llandaff in 1534, by the title "Bishop of Penreth." Perhaps Penarth, but more probably Penrhŷs in the Rhondda Valley.

PEN-RHIW-MYNEICH (the end of the slope of the monks.) A tenement in the lordship of Miscyn, apparently held with Castell-y-myneich in the parish of Pentyrch (1666.)

PENSARN (the head of the causeway.) A hamlet in the parish of Rumney, east of the village, and not far south of the Roman road.

PENSISLI, "Pencisley" (Cecily's hill.) A farm in the chapelry of Ely, on the northern boundary of Cardiff borough. In 1543 it belonged to Mathew of Llandaff, and was divided into Upper and Lower "Pencysle." In 1612 it was found to be "concealed land," *i.e.*, to have been granted to the Church before the Reformation and illegally claimed as their freehold by its present holders. It was thereupon demised to Oliver Robotham.

PENSYLVANIA. A wood to the west of Coed-y-gores, in the parish of Llanedern.

PENTREBAEN (Payn's village.) A farm in the parish of Saint Fagan (1829.)

PENTWYN (the end of the tump.) A homestead in the chapelry of Whitchurch, near Tongwynlas, a little east of the Merthyr road. This is one of the commonest place-names in Wales.

PENTYRCH (? the headland of the boars.) A manor and parish seven miles north-west from Cardiff, on the southern side of the Garth. It is the nearest thoroughly Welsh-speaking parish to Cardiff.[1] This is equated by several place-names in England; such as Pentrich in Derbyshire, and Penkridge in Staffordshire.

PEN-Y-BONT (the head of the bridge.) A house near the west bank of the river Taff, on the south side of the road from Llandaff to Radyr (1840.)

PEN-Y-GARN (the end of the rocky eminence.) A hill and hamlet in the parish of Pentyrch (1745.)

PEN-Y-GROES (the head of the cross.) A tenement in Llanedern (1765.)

PEN-Y-LAN (the end of the height.) A gentle eminence to the north-east of Cardiff, lying in the parish of Roath. It is the south-eastern spur of the Cefn-coed. The name is applied particularly to a house and land, near the summit, belonging to Mr. Fedele Primavesi. Also "Penylond," four acres in the lordship of Cogan (1492.)

"PENYLAUNETTS RASEWORTH." A free tenement in the parish of Roath and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

PEN-Y-PIL (the head of the inlet.) A farm in the parish of Rumney.

PEN-YR-HEOL (the end of the lane.) Land in the parish of Llanedern and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702, 1731.) The farmhouse lies north of the village of Rumney, on the west side of the road to Newport.

PEN-Y-RHIW (the head of the slope.) The top of the old lane in the city of Llandaff, leading from the Castle down to the Cathedral.

PEN-Y-WAUN (the end of the meadow.) A piece of land at the bottom of the lane (Pen-y-waun Road) which leads up the hill from Roath Park to the main entrance to the Cemetery. It is mentioned as a farm in Roath parish, by the Heath

[1] Pentyrch parish in 1895 contained not a single English place of worship. There was only a mixed service at the church on Sundays, and an English sermon in the week once a fortnight.

Enclosure Award of 1809. North of it stood Cyndda-bach, an old thatched cottage, which was blown down one stormy night in 1895.

PETTY CALLIS, Pety Callys, Petty Callice (*Petit Calais*, Little Calais.) An acre of land in the parish of Llandaff, belonging to the Chapter of Llandaff (1604.) From a document of 1624, it appears to lie immediately south of Llandaff mill-pond.

PHILOG, Ffilog. A brook and a hamlet in the chapelry of Whitchurch, near Gwaun-tre-Oda (1811.) The name is applied particularly to an old thatched house on the north side of the highroad to Whitchurch, where a lane branches off eastwards to the Heath.

PIER HEAD, The. The landing-place at the bottom of Bute Street. The sole remaining point at which there is public access to the sea within the borough of Cardiff.

PILGOT-FAWR. A pill, reen or tidal inlet on Leckwith Moor.

PILL. A farm in the parish of Rumney, near the Severn shore.

PLAS-MAWR (the big mansion.) A house in the city of Llandaff (1722.) In 1612 it had four acres of land, and the Chapter demised it to Oliver Robotham as concealed land.

PLAS-NEWYDD (the new mansion.) A large house, constructed in the 18th century and surrounded by elms. Some time after its erection it was termed Roath Lodge, but on its being subsequently castellated or crenellated the name was altered to Roath Castle—whence the name Castle Road. The building is now best known by its original name Plas-newydd. From the family of Mr. Edward Priest Richards this property passed by marriage to The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, its present owner, who has built many streets of small dwellinghouses on the land surrounding the mansion. Plas-newydd stands some distance south of Albany Road and east of Castle Road.[1]

[1] Plas-newydd was also the name of a mansion built in High Street by William Mathew, about the beginning of the 17th century. It was demolished only a few years later, after being extolled as the finest house in South Wales by the bard James Thomas.

PLAS-TURTON (Turton's mansion.[1]) An ancient mansion, afterwards a farmhouse, which was the capital messuage of an inferior manor bearing that name, in the hamlet of Canton, on the right or west bank of the river Taff (1596.) The farmhouse stood on the west side of Cathedral Road, and was demolished 1895. Plasturton Avenue perpetuates the name. One or two of the documents of the 16th century call it "Place Tiverton." In 1587 it was described as the "manor or lordship of Glaspull *alias* Tiverton," and in the following century as "Placestourton otherwise Glasspoole."

PLAS-TURTON COTTAGE. An old house which stood by a little lane opposite Plas-Turton, on the east side of Cathedral Road.

PLAS-Y-LLAN (the mansion by the church.) A house at Whitchurch, the residence of Ignatius Williams, esq., J.P.

PLWCA-HALOG (the foul or defiled pleck.) A field on the northern boundary of the borough of Cardiff and the Little Heath, where now Castle and Crwys Roads meet Richmond and Albany Roads—at the corner of the second and third. Here was the ancient place of execution. There was another field of the same name at Whitchurch in 1605.

PLWCA LANE, or *Heol-y-plwca* was the original name of Castle Road, changed to the latter in 1874. It means "the road to the pleck." This pleck was in a deed of 1811 described as "All that close of 7 acres called Plwca, parcel of the lands of Roath Court."

PLYMOUTH STREET. A narrow thoroughfare off the south side of Crockherbtown, just outside the east wall of the town (1850.) So called after the Earls of Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH WOOD. In the parish of Llandaff, between Caerau and Leckwith.

"POINMER MARY BOOSH." Five acres of land in the parish of Leckwith (1717.)

[1] I am not aware of the facts as to the connection of the Turton family with this place; but the place-name is proof that the connection existed.

PONT-CANNA, Pont Cana (Saint Cana's[1] bridge.) The northern part of the hamlet of Canton (1702.) The bridge from which it takes its name was probably the little rude stone one which here crossed the Whitehouse Brook. Both bridge and brook disappeared in 1896, with the old Pontcanna Cottages hard by, when the northern portion of Cathedral Road was completed.

PONT-DDU (the black bridge.) A place in the parish of Llanedern, where a stream is crossed by the road leading from Ty-y-crwca to Pen-y-groes (1840.)

PONT-EVAN-QUINT. A stone bridge by which the Cefn-coed Road crosses the Nant-mawr between Fairoak and Cymddabach (1653, 1702.)

PONT-LLEICI, "Pont-lickey" (The bridge of Saint Lleici or Lucy.) A small stone bridge by which the Cefn-coed Road crossed the Nant-mawr, in the parish of Roath. The same name was given to a thatched cottage close by (1705.) The cottage has been demolished, the course of the brook altered, the road widened, and the bridge replaced by a level structure of iron (1895-1900.) The very name of the place is almost forgotten. Even the Ordnance Chart has it quite wrong, calling it "Pont-y-llechau" (the bridge of flat stones)—a name which it never at any time bore. Lleici was a female saint of the early Church in South Wales. "Pontlickey Bridge" occurs in documents of 1861, and "Pontlecky Bridge" in 1864.

PONT-MELON (Saint Melon's bridge.) A farm in the parish of Llandaff.

PONT-Y-CELYN (the bridge of the holly-trees); also called the Celyn bridge. A brick structure by which the old footpath is carried east and west across the Nant-mawr, near the Celyn farm.[2]

PONT-Y-PRENAU (the bridge of the trees.) A farm in the parish of Llanedern.

POOL MEAD. A meadow at Cogan Pill (1586.)

[1] Cana is the name-saint of Canton, and of Llanganna near Bridgend. She was daughter to Tewdwr Mawr of Brittany, and mother to Saint Cralio (*Achau Saint Ynys Prydain*. Iolo MSS. reprint, p 132.)

[2] See the tail-piece, Vol. IV., p. viii.

POOR-FOLK'S HOUSE. An almshouse which, according to a Patent of 1616, was a burgage standing in Worton Street.

POOR'S RELIEF. An almshouse which, according to Speed's map of 1610, stood in West Street.

PORRIDGE LANE. An old name for Wharton Street, Worten Street, Broth Lane, or Heol-y-cawl. Speed's map of 1610 calls it "Porrag Lane."

"PORTE ALLENS LONDS." Described (1559) as "a great messuage within the Castell Baiely of Cardyff."

"PORTESLOND." A piece of land in Adamsdown (1440); probably identical with Portmanmoor.

PORTFIELD, The. A piece of meadow land "at the forks" in the lordship of Roath, occupied in 1492 by the Gatekeeper of Cardiff Castle. The accounting Minister at that date did not profess to know where this land lay, but appears to have supposed it and Wardrobe Leas to be identical with Portmanmoor.

PORTMANMOOR. A strip of marshy land along the Severn shore in the parish of Roath, just outside the town of Cardiff, between Adamsdown and the sea. It was the perquisite of the Portman, or Gatekeeper of the Castle, which office seems to have become hereditary in a family thence called by the surname Le Port, or Porter. The earliest whose name occurs, Adam le Port, may be identical with the Adam Kyngot mentioned in the municipal charter of 1331. According to an Inquisition of 1440, Portmanmoor was a part of Adamsdown. The name is preserved in Portmanmoor Road, a fine new thoroughfare leading from Roath to the shore.

PORTWAY, The. The mediæval name for the Roman road which skirts the shore of South Wales and unites the ancient boroughs; particularly from Cardiff westward through Cowbridge, Kenfig and Aberavon, to Neath. In the vernacular this road was called *Y Bwrtwe*, by turning the English word into a feminine Welsh noun. It occurs as late as 1763.

POST HOUSE, The Old. Was in Smith Street, and had the said street on the north, Duke Street on the west, the lane called Running Camp on the south, and the house of the Rev. William Llewelyn on the east (1731, 1778, 1804.) In 1820 it still bore the above name; but in 1849 the north portion of it was the General Nott public-house. This was the westernmost house of the middle row in Smith Street.

POTTESMOR. Land near the Splot, in the manor of Cardiff and Roath, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1392.

PRICHARD'S COURT. Quay Lane (1821.)

PRIEST'S WEIR, The; "Prests Were." A weir in the lordship of Roath, mentioned in a Minister's Account of 1492.

PRIOR'S GRANGE, The. The barn where the Prior of Cardiff collected his tithes. It was in "Wotton Street" (Wharton Street), according to a Minister's Account of 1492.

PULKEY. According to Mr. Corbett's annotated map, this was a place on the Severn shore in the parish of Roath, where a brook flows into the sea, east of the Splot.

PUM-ERW (the five acres.) Land on the shore of the East Moor (1764) J. S. C.

PWLL-CANAU, "Pulthcanau" (Saint Cana's Pool.) A point on the river Taff referred to as an eastern limit of the liberties of Cardiff, in the municipal charter of 1340. It was, no doubt, somewhere near Pont-Canna, in the hamlet of Canton.[1]

PWLL-COCH (the red pool.) A pool in the river Ely, and a hamlet on the left bank. So called since the battle of Saint Fagan's, 1648, when the river ran red with the blood of the slain Welsh Royalists. Ty Pwll Coch is an inn on the Cowbridge Road at this point.

PWLL-HALOG (the defiled pool), also called *Plwca Halog* "the defiled pleck," in allusion to the public executions here anciently performed. One of the Gallows Fields (1737, 1796.)

[1] Some authorities have identified "Pulthcanau" with Pwll Conan, an eastern boundary of the lordship of Glamorgan, near Neath. I think the terms of the charter preclude this inference.

PWLL-HELYG (the pool of willows.) A house in the parish of Whitchurch, on the west side of the North Road.

PWLL-MAWR (great pool.) A place on the Severn shore, at the estuary of the river Rhymny, in the parish of Rumney, where there was a drain, called "Pulmore gowt" in a Minister's Account of 1301. In a charter of 1218 it is referred to as "the Great Pill," and the endorsement speaks of it as lying "in Cardiff Moor."

PWLL-MORYS (Morris' pool.) A deep place in the river Rhymny, north of Lanrumney.

PWLL-TRO (the whirlpool.) A deep place in the river Rhymny, below Bedwas bridge, in the hamlet of the Van in the parish of Bedwas (1755.)

PWLL-Y-STAPSE (the pool of the stepping-stones.) A pool in the river Ely, in the manor of Llandaff (1740.)

PWLL-Y-WENOL (the pool of the swallow.) A tenement in Whitchurch (1840.)

RADYR. Probably *y rhâd dir*, "the free land"; but perhaps *rhaiadr*, a waterfall. A church and parish five miles north-west from Cardiff, in the hundred of Cibwr. It is divided into Higher and Lower.

RADYR CHAIN. Cross-roads a little south of Radyr village.

RANIE SPIT, Ranny Point. A bank just off Lavernock Point.

RED FURLONG. Twenty-four acres of land in the lordship of Roath (1492.)

RED HOUSES. (*Vide* Tai-cochion.)

REDCROFT. Seven acres of pasture land in the lordship of Leckwith (1456.)

REES' COURT. A row of old houses in the north part of the city of Llandaff, built close to the ruins of some mediæval house of importance—probably the residence of one of the canons or prebendaries of the Cathedral. These houses and ruins are on the west side of the road leading to Radyr.

REVESACRE. A meadow in the lordship of Roath, destroyed by an outbreak of water in 1492. Doubtless it was a perquisite of the Reeve or Bailiff of the manor.

RHIWBINAU, "Rhubina" (the slope of the pine-trees.) A house and land in Whitchurch (1708.)

RHIW-FELEN (the tawny slope.) A tenement in the hamlet of "Trane" and parish of Llantrisant (1799.)

RHIWPERA (the slope of spits; or *Rhiw-peraidd*, the pleasant slope.) An ancient mansion of the Morgan family, in the township of Llanfedw, now called "Ruperra Castle."

RHIW-SAESON (the slope of the Englishmen.) In the parish of Llantrisant (1742.)

RHOS, Y; "Roose" (the moor.) An old homestead of a cadet branch of the Mathew family, in the parish of Porthkerry (1600.)

RHYD-LEUFER, "Rhydlewar," "Rhydlavar," "Redlaver" (the ford of Lleufer.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan and lordship of Miscyn (1631, 1745.) The name is traditionally, and with some probability, referred to Saint Lucius (in Welsh Lleufer), "the Light-bearer," king of Esyllwg; at whose request Saint Fagan and his three companions, Dyfan, Medwy and Elfan, were sent from Rome to carry the Christian faith to the Britons.

RHYD-LYDAN (the broad ford.) In or near Llanedern, on the west (1736.)

RHYD-WAEDLYD (the bloody ford.) A ford and hamlet on the Nant-gwaedlyd, where that brook crosses Cardiff Heath, in the chapelry of Whitchurch. Immediately north of the ford is the site of the great battle between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans. The actual ford is now replaced by a low bridge of stone.

"RHYD-Y-BILLWHE," "Rhyd-y-bilwg" (the billhook ford.) Across a brook forming the eastern boundary of a parcel of the manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.) It is on the lane called Heol-y-cefn-coed.

"RHYDYBYTHER" (? *Rhyd-y-byddar*, the deaf man's ford.) In the parish of Eglwysilan (1793.)

RHYD-Y-FFAGLE (*Rhyd-y-ffaglau*, the ford of the flames.) A freehold tenement on the northern boundary of the manor of Llystalybont, near Llanishen (1653.)

RHYD-Y-MIN-COCH, "Rhyd-y-mincoe" (the ford of the red brink.)[1] Over the Nant-gwaedlyd, on the Great Heath. A tenement of this name, in the parish of Llanishen, was holden of the manor of Roath-Keynsham at a chief rent (1702.)

RHYD-Y-PENAU (the ford of the heads.)[1] A farmhouse in the parish of Llanishen, south of the village.

RHYD-Y-SARN (the ford of the causeway.) Across the river at the hamlet of Ely.

RHYD-Y-TYWOD, "Rhyd y twad" (the ford of the sand.) Across the river Taff, from Whitchurch to Pentyrch (1731.)

RHYMNY. In corrupt English spelling Rumney. (1) A river which rises amid the hills of Brecknockshire and, flowing south-eastward, divides the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, emptying into the Severn Sea 2½ miles east of Cardiff. (2) A parish, called in Welsh *Tredelerch*, in Monmouthshire, three miles east of Cardiff, divided from the parish of Roath, Glamorgan, by the river Rhymny. (3) A modern industrial urban district near the source of the said river, in the hills of East Monmouthshire. The name is etymologically allied to Rimini, Rheims and Romney, and implies a boundary stream in a flat country.

RIDGE HENGE, "Rugehenges," The. A fishery on the sea-shore, near the Westerweir, in the lordship of Roath (1492, 1542.)

RIDGELAND, "Rugelonde." Two acres of land at Roath, mentioned in a Minister's Account of 1492.

RISING SUN COURT. Off the west side of the Hayes, near to and parallel with the south side of Wharton Street. At the north-east corner of the court, on the Hayes, stood the Rising Sun public-house. Demolished 1898.

[1] It is significant that so many of the place-names on Cardiff Heath are referable to the great battle there fought.

ROATH. Welsh *Y Rhâth* (the Rath.)[1] A village, parish and manor, a mile and a half east of Cardiff, bounded on the west by the parish of Saint John, Cardiff, and on the east by the river Rhymny. The easternmost Glamorgan parish on the road to England. It was carved out of the original Cardiff parish of Saint Mary early in the 16th century. The village is now joined to Cardiff by many streets of dwelling-houses, containing a vast population. The earliest occurrence of the name in an extant document is of *circa* 1102, and its spelling is Raz—the z representing, probably, the hard dental sound of th. There was an early tendency to give the vowel, in English mouths, the o sound. Ptolemy's Itinerary mentions a town called Ratostabios, or Ratostathibios, which it places just about on the site of Cardiff Castle. This seems to indicate that Râth-Tâv was the earliest name of Cardiff. If I am asked in what way the name of the rath was transferred from the site of Cardiff Castle to the Roath of to-day—a parish extending from Longcross to the Rhymny—I suggest that the old name, from the fort on the Taff, was applied to the whole of the flat land lying between Taff and Rhymny, by naming this in terms equivalent to "the District of the Rath"; and that, on the division of the country into parishes, the name was restricted to the eastern half of that district, while Cardiff (already a burgh) became a parish also, under its present name. Some confirmation of this supposition may be found in the fact that Cardiff Castle was anciently reckoned within the original Manor of Roath. Indeed, what might have been expected to be called the "Manor of Cardiff," namely, the Castle and the Burgh, were both within the Manor of Roath.[2] (*Vide* Taff *et* Cardiff.)

ROATH BRIDGE. A small structure of stone, crossing the brook just below Roath Mill, before the alterations of 1899.

[1] Rath is a Celtic word, now found only in the Gaelic dialects, meaning an earthen fort.

[2] Much of this article is a re-writing of part of my paper on the local place-names, printed in *Cardiff Nat. Hist. & Antiq. Soc. Trans.*, vol. xxxiii., 1900-1901.—Ed.

ROATH CASTLE. (*Vide* Plas-newydd.)

ROATH COURT. An eighteenth-century mansion, on an ancient site, which was the manor-house of Roath-Dogfield. The older building, fortified and moated, was ruinous in the reign of Elizabeth. The Court stands a short distance south of Roath church, at the corner of Newport Road and Albany Road, in pleasant grounds.

ROATH COURT FARM. (*Vide* Cwrt-bach.)

ROATH-DOGFIELD. The manorial name of the original Lordship of Roath, to distinguish it from the portions which the Lord of Glamorgan had granted to the Abbeys of Tewkesbury and Keynsham. The name Dogfield is a modern variant of the mediæval personal name Doggeville or Docgevel, from Welsh Dogvael, earlier Docmael.

ROATH GREEN. A common of pasture lying on the west and north-west of Roath churchyard. About 1893 the portion nearest the church was planted and enclosed by the Corporation.

ROATH HOUSE. An 18th-century dwelling which still stands, off the west side of the Newport Road, near Roath village, opposite the smithy. Between it and Crockherbtown there was no house, previous to about 1870, except a cottage near the old milestone.

ROATH-KEYNSHAM. The name given to such part of the Manor of Roath as had been granted to the Abbot and Monks of the Benedictine Abbey of Keynsham, Somersetshire, to be holden by them of the Lord of Glamorgan in free alms.

ROATH LODGE. (*Vide* Plas-newydd.)

ROATH MILL. An ancient water grist-mill which stood on the northern arm of the Nant-mawr, a little north-west of Roath church. It was the lord's mill for the Manor of Roath. Some remains of the original structure were to be seen, but the later building dated from the 18th century. It was demolished 1897, after a useful existence of a thousand years.

ROATH PARK. A tract of land lying along the valley of the Nant-mawr, from Pont-Lleici northward to the Dyffryn. In 1894 it was given by the Marquess of Bute, Lord Tredegar and other landowners, to the Corporation of Cardiff for the purposes of a public park.

ROATH-TEWKESBURY. The name given to such part of the Manor of Roath as had been granted to the Abbot and Monks of the Benedictine Abbey of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, to be holden by them of the Lord of Glamorgan in free alms.

ROBERTSCROFT. Two acres and a half of meadow in the lordship of Roath (1492.)

ROGERSHOOKS, "Rogreshokes," "Roggeshokes." A parcel of land and meadow in the farm of the grange in the lordship of Leckwith (1456, 1492.) It lay in the Leckwith moors, and a ditch divided it from Rusham Mead. Robert Rogger was a cottier of Leckwith manor *ante* 1456. Mr. J. S. Corbett's map has "Rogershook" as south of Rusham, between Leckwith Moor and Leckwith Grange.

ROGERSMOOR. A wood on the slope just west of Penarth and a little east of Cwrt-y-fil.

ROKE'S LAND. Two acres in the lordship of Roath (1542.)

ROSISTON. Fourteen acres of land in the lordship of Cibwr and Cardiff, mentioned in a Minister's Account of 1537.

ROSTOG, Rossog, Rossag. A field in the parish of Rumney (1731.)

"ROTHEMANLEZ." A field measuring upwards of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, in the lordship of Roath (1492.)

"ROTHES-MORE." The name given, in a Minister's Account of 1537, to the marshlands in the parish of Roath. It occurs also in the Llystalybont Survey of 1653.

ROUNDBUSH ROCKS. On the sea-shore in the parish of Lavernock.

ROWLANDS' BUILDINGS. A court of old dwelling-houses off the east side of North Street, behind Queen Street. So called after one Edmund Rowlands, who was landlord of the Rose and Crown inn, close by, in 1777.

RUDDER, The. The west point of the Steep Holm.

RUMNEY. In Welsh *Tredelerch*. The south-westernmost parish of Monmouthshire, divided from the parish of Saint John, Cardiff, by the river Rumney, which is crossed here by a handsome one-arched bride of 1800. The manor, called Rempney, is under the lordship of Gwentllwg.

RUMNEY COURT. A house and lands north of the village of Rumney.

RUMNEY POTTERY. A very old house, somewhat modernised, with a kiln and outbuildings, on the east side of the highway at the foot of Rumney Hill, between the bridge and the turnpike cottage.

RUNNING CAMP. A narrow thoroughfare which formed the western portion of King Street. It was sometimes called Camp Street, and Camp Lane (1821.) The name is somewhat of a mystery. It is not met with in the records earlier than the close of the 18th century. The most probable solution of its etymology is that some game of that name was customarily played there. In Welsh, and in some English dialects, "camp" means a game; and in some parts of Scotland football is called "kicking-camp."

RUSHAM MEAD. A meadow of 21 acres in the Leckwith moors, reserved for the horses of the lord's servants (1492.) Later Accounts call it "Busham Mead," apparently by a clerical error. Rusham-way was a road in the lordship of Leckwith. Mr. J. S. Corbett's map shews "Rusham" as bounded north by Canton Common, south by Leckwith Moor, east by Cardiff West Moors, and west by parts of Canton Common and Leckwith Moor.

RUSHPLOT. Three roods of land in the lordship of Cogan (1492.)

RYLAND, "Rilonde." Three acres of meadow in the lordship of Cogan (1492.)

SAINT DAVID STREET, or, commonly, David Street, constructed *circa* 1830, on the old southern outskirts of the town, bordering the Docks. So called from the Catholic church of Saint David, which, since the erection of its successor in Charles Street, has been converted into a hall.

SAINT FAGAN'S. *Llansanffagan* (the church of Saint Ffagan.) A village and parish four miles north-west from Cardiff, in the Hundred of Dinas-Powys. Its name is derived from an ancient oratory or chapel (the foundations whereof remain in the Castle grounds) dedicated in honour of this saint; who, according to the early Welsh traditions, was an Italian missionary sent by Pope Saint Eleutherius to preach the Gospel to the clansmen of Lleurwg, the British *regulus* of Gwent, in the year 140. (*Vide* Saint Mellon's.) The tradition receives confirmation from the Roman *Liber Pontificalis*. It is noteworthy that this venerable oratory is the only old church in the world dedicated to Saint Ffagan.

SAINT JOHN STREET. This name was formerly applied to what is now called Church Street; which anciently extended eastward to the north end of Working Street. This eastern portion was called sometimes Vicarage Street—now Saint John's Square, south side.

SAINT MARY STREET. This, in conjunction with High Street, is still, as it has been from time immemorial, the main street of Cardiff town; although of late years the tide of commerce has shifted some of its importance to Queen Street. It takes its name from the long-vanished premier parish church of Saint Mary, the site of which is on the west side of this street.

SAINT MARY STREET, Llandaff. One of the original streets of of the city. It leads from the Green westwards to the high road.

SAINT MELLON'S. In Welsh *Llanlleurwg*, "the church of Saint Lucius." A village and parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Cardiff, in the Hundred of Gwentllwg, Monmouthshire. The Welsh name of this place is derived from that of the native British under-king of Gwent who, according to the early Welsh traditions, induced Pope Saint Eleutherius, in the year 140, to send to his kingdom Christian missionaries; and who, having himself embraced the Faith, died a martyr in exile on the Continent. (His relics are venerated in the cathedral of Coire, Switzerland.) The missionaries sent in compliance with his request were Saints Ffagan, Dyfan, Elfan and Medwyn, each of whom has his one solitary dedication in the parish churches

of Saint Fagan, Merthyr-Dyfan, Aberdare and Llanfedw, Glamorgan. When the Normans had achieved their conquest of Morganwg, they superseded the ancient dedication of this parish by that of their own Saint Mélo, the apostle and first Bishop of Rouen. Curiously enough, (whether they knew it or not) they were choosing the name of a Briton of this locality—Saint Mellon having been born at the town of Cardiff, as the writer of his life and legends records.[1] Saint Mellon's is the head village of an interesting district; the dialect of Welsh spoken here is called Cerniwaeg ("Cornish"), and is closely allied to the extinct British tongue of Cornwall.[2]

SAINT'S WELL, "Saint Wall." In the parish of Caerau, south-west of the parish church.

ST.-Y-NYLL. A little manor of the Mathew family, north-west of Saint Fagan's.

SAITH-ERW-CLAWR-Y-MORFA (the seven acres of the surface of the marsh.) A piece of land on the shore of the East Moor (1764.)

SAITH-ERW'R-GLWYD (the seven acres of the hurdle.) Land on the Splot (1764.) J.S.C.

SAITH-ERW-Y-DEON (the seven acres of the dean.) Land in the lordship of Roath-Keynsham, bordering on the south-west of Pengam, to which it belonged (1702.)

SALT MARSH, The. The land between the G.W.R. station and Penarth Road. On the other side of the road is the Dumballs (1818.) It was probably identical with the Salt Mead or "Saltmede" named in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1535, as situate near Canton, and marked by Mr. Corbett as on the south side of the South Wales main railway line, south of Taff Mead, in the curve of the branch line to Penarth.

[1] Petits Bollandistes. Guérin. Paris. 1882. Vol. 12, p. 526. It is curious that the Latin name for Rouen is *Rothomagos*, from the idol called Roth, which Saint Mellon destroyed. (*ib.*)

[2] I am prepared to maintain that the "*Penrhyn Awst Yng Ghernyw*" of the Triads, &c., is Rumney Hill. Eastern Gwent, from Rumney to Abergavenny, was inhabited by a "Cornish" people.

"SAMMELISWERE." A weir which formed one of the boundaries of Cogan Moor (*c.* 1290.)

SARN-Y-CAUNANT (the causeway of the hollow brook.) A place on the highway leading from Lisvane to Machen (1735.)

SEA FURLONG, Great and Little. Two parcels of land measuring 36 acres and half an acre respectively, in the marshlands of the lordship of Roath (1492.)

SEA-LAND, "Selond." The name given to the flat land along the Severn shore in the lordship of Rumney, in a Minister's Account of 1402.

SENDALL HILL. A place in the lordship of Roath, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1542. John Shendyll's widow had a demise of a close near the Heath, in the same lordship, that year.

SENGHENYDD (Saint Cenydd.) A commote of Glamorgan, to the north of Cibwr. It is divided into two portions, Higher and Lower.

"SEVOURNEHYLL." A croft in the lordship of Roath (1492.) The Account of 1542 calls it "Sebronhyll, otherwise Thomas Thomas' Close," and states that it contained three acres. The name may mean Severn Hill or, more probably, Saffron Hill.

SHEPHERD'S HALL. A farm in the parish of Llanishen.

SHIREHALL, The. The lord's court of justice, in the outer bailey of Cardiff Castle. It is figured in Speed's map of 1610.

SHOTTESCROFT, Scottcroft. Two acres of meadow in the lordship of Roath (1492.) Mr. Corbett marks this as lying on the south side of Kechcroft, just east of Pengam farmhouse.

SHRIMP HOUSE, The. A lonely hut on the shore near the Docks. Edward Stelfox, fisherman, was shot in this house in 1876.

SILENT POOL. A deep place in the river Rhymny, immediately north of Lanrumney Hall.

"SKALLEHOUSE," The (1618.) The Gallhouse (1715.)

SMALE CLOSE. A field belonging to the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1535.)

SMALLMEAD, "Smalemede." A meadow in the lordship of Leckwith (1456.)

SMALLWALL. A place in the lordship of Roath, mentioned in a Minister's Account of 1492.

SMITH STREET. The main street in the eastern part of Cardiff town. It ran from the end of Duke Street eastward to the East Gate. The name was probably taken from a smith's forge near that gate. In the 18th century it was sometimes called East Street.

SOKESHAY, "Sokshey" (the enclosure of the manorial court.) A place in Cardiff burgh, named in a Minister's Account of 1492.

SOPHIA GARDENS, The. That portion of the grounds of Cardiff Castle lying on the west bank of the river Taff, north-west of Cardiff Bridge. In 1875 they were thrown open to the public, at the desire of Sophia, late Marchioness of Bute. The fields lying to the north of these gardens are known as the Sophia Gardens Fields, and are used for such public displays as the Horse Show.

SOUDREY, Sowdrie, Southrew. ("The South Town," or "Sutton.") The ancient southern suburb of Cardiff, just outside the South Gate. It extended from the Dumballs on the west, along Whitmoor Lane to Bute Street on the east (1600, 1862.) Many tenements here were accounted parcel of the manor of Llystalybont (1715.) It was at one time the fashion to spell the name Sawdry, probably because Thomas' saw-mills stood here.

SOURLAND, "Sourelond." Two quarters of land in the lordship of Roath, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1492.

SOUTHGATE FIELD. Another name for the Kennel.

SOUTH LAYLAND, "Southleylonde." Eight and a half acres in the lordship of Roath (1492.)

SPIREMEAD (the bull-rush meadow.) In the lordship of Roath (1492.) A document of 1542 refers to it as three acres lying in Rothesmoor.

SPITAL, Spittal, The. A hospital, largely endowed with surrounding lands and tenements, at the east end of Crockherbtown. It probably belonged to the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, or Knights Hospitallers, and, on the suppression of religious houses, was sold to a private individual. A thatched cottage here, called by the same name, occupied the original site until 1884, when it was replaced by a row of shops named Spital Buildings. A little to the east-north-east, on the opposite side of Newport Road, stood the Spital Barn.

SPITAL CLOSE. A field of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres near the Spital (1550.) Probably the land on which stood the Spital Barn.

SPITAL LANE or Court. A "passage" leading to the Spital, mentioned in a Minister's Account of 1550.

SPLOT, The. A small tract of land on the moors by the Severn shore, between the mouths of the rivers Taff and Rhymny, in the parish of Roath. The name is derived from "splat," Welsh *ysblad*, a flat land. The Splot formed an outlying part of the Commote of Llandaff (Leland,) and of the Manor of Llandaff, to which it was a subsidiary Lordship. It was divided into two farms, the Upper and the Lower Splot, the buildings whereof are still standing. The Upper Splot is situate a little south-east of Longcross. In the sixties of the 19th century, this farm-house stood out in the country, all alone save for a barn opposite. The house became the Great Eastern Hotel, and the barn is now replaced by the Metal Street School. The Lower Splot is nearer the Severn, by Adamsdown and Portmanmoor. The Splot, from which these farms and the modern district of Splotlands take their names, is a strip of tidal marsh between Portmanmoor and the sea.

"SPODOMESLONDE." In the lordship of Roath. It consisted of 12 acres, half a rood, and 12 small pieces of land (1492.) In a Minister's Account of 1542 it is referred to as "16 acres of demesne land, one rood, with one ditch, formerly of Adam Spoudere." Perhaps it should read "Spodoureslonde."

SPRING COTTAGE. An old messuage, now divided into separate tenements, on the south side of Albany Road, a little east of Pen-y-lan Road.

SPRING GARDENS. A piece of land on the south side of Crockherbtown, adjoining the Spital land on the west (1740, 1804.) Spring Gardens Court perpetuates the name.

STAIRS, The. A sand-bank at Lower Penarth.

STEEP HOLM, The. A small uninhabited island in the Bristol Channel, midway between the shores of Somersetshire and Glamorgan, but counted as part of the former county.

STEPASIDE. A small house and two acres of land on the east side of Cathays Park, near the Dobbin Pits (1729, 1786, 1803, 1814.) I suppose this was the property consisting of "decayed dwellinghouses," near Biggs' Brewery in Salisbury Road, which Mr. L. C. Williams purchased from the Corporation some years ago.

STOCKLAND. A farm in the parish of Saint Fagan.

STOGESCROFT. A field in the lordship of Roath (1440.)

STONE BRIDGE, The Little. The small bridge of masonry by which West Street was carried across the Mill Leat, or Tan River, close to Cardiff Castle. This bridge is shewn in Speed's map, 1610, and in Buck's view, 1748. Until Cardiff Bridge was built of masonry, at the end of the 18th century, the other was known as "the Stone Bridge," simply to distinguish it from the wooden one which spanned the Taff (1671, 1715.)

SUDCROFT (South Croft.) Land held under the fee of Canton, *c.* 1290.

SUMMERHOUSE GARDEN. In Working Street (1793.)

SUNDERLAND BRIDGE. Over the Taff (1821.)

SUTTON ("the south town.") A homestead between Penarth and Lavernock. As early as 1698 it bore its present name, "Sutton's Farm."

SWELDON. An ancient manor-house, now a farm-house, in the parish of Caerau. In the reign of Henry VIII., and long after, it was held by a cadet branch of the family of Mathew of Llandaff. Sweldon was a sub-manor to Llandaff.

TADEMOR. Arable land in the lordship of Cardiff and Roath, referred to in a Minister's Account of 1392.

TAFF. Welsh *Taf.* One of the principal rivers of South Wales, which, rising amid the mountains of South Brecknockshire, flows through the county of Glamorgan and discharges into the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. The earliest known form is Tâm —a pre-Aryan word, like so many river-names, and akin to a host of others, such as Tamar and Thames (French *Tamise*, Italian *Tamigia*.) The river Taff seems to have also been known by a second pre-Aryan name Tib. (*Vide* Roath *et* Cardiff.) There is a river Taff in Pembrokeshire also. The characteristics of the chief river in Glamorgan are happily described by "*Cadrawd*" in the rhyme:—

Mae'r Taf yn afon rhwysgus,
Mae'r Taf yn dra pheryglus;
Taf a ddygodd fywyd cant,
Mae'n llifo pant ychrydus.

(The Taff is a restive river, the Taff is very perilous; Taff has taken away the life of a hundred, she saws a horrid chasm.)

TAFF MEAD. A piece of land, formerly pasture but recently built upon, lying in Saint Mary's parish, west of the Taff and bounded by Clare Road, Grangetown. (Minutes of Health Committee, 6 December 1898.) That it was land common to the burgesses seems likely from the fact that the parish church of Saint Mary owned a portion of it (6 acres) in 1550. It is named in a document of 1762. Mr. J. S. Corbett's map shows Taff Mead as lying immediately south of Cardiff Green, between that and the Great Western Railway.

TAFF'S WELL. A medicinal bathing-place in the bed of the river Taff, in the parish of Eglwysilan.

TAI-COCHION, "Red Houses." Latterly called rather by the English name. A rambling house divided into tenements and afterwards known as Roath Workhouse. It stood north of Albany Road, near the Pen-y-lan Road. Demolished 1899.[1]

[1] There was a right of way through the garden and yard of these tenements, forming a short cut south-eastward from Pen-y-lan Road to Albany Road.

TAI-MAWR (great houses.) A tenement in the parish of Lisvane.

TAI-TY-COCH (the houses by the red house.) A free tenement of lands in the parish of Llanedern, held of the lordship of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

TAIR-ERW-GEY. A piece of land on the shore of the East Moor (1764.) J.S.C.

TAIR-ERW-HEOL-Y-COED (the three acres of the lane in the wood.) Land in the hamlet of Ely (1719.)

TAIR-ERW-MELYN (the three yellow acres.) A piece of land on the shore of the East Moor (1764.) J.S.C.

TAIR-ERW-PENFAIN (? the three slender-ended acres.) Three acres on the shore of the East Moor (1764.) J.S.C.

TAIR ERW'R WALL. Three acres of customary lands in the manor and parish of Rumney (1703, 1775.)

TAIR-ERW-YSTOCYN (? the three acres of the stump.) Fields in the parish of Llantrisant (1655.)

TAN RIVER, The; the Tanyard Brook. A stream which ran into the river Taff just below the Quay. So called from the tan-yard which stood immediately west of the Castle (1715, 1766, 1858.) The Tan House, mentioned in 1714, was demolished 1861.

TEMPERANCE TOWN. The nearest south-western suburb of Cardiff, built in 1864, by Jacob Mathews, on land in the bend of the old river-course, after the river's diversion. The land was sold to Mr. Mathews by Colonel Wood. It lies west of Saint Mary Street, north of the G.W.R., south of Cardiff Arms Park, and east of the present course of the Taff. Wood Street bisects it. The site of Temperance Town was once a field on the west side of the Taff. The diversion of the river brought the field to the east side, and it was then built on.

TEN ACRES, The (Welsh, *y deg erw.*) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan and lordship of Miscyn, part of Cefn-y-gwyndon (1666.) Also a piece of land at Adamsdown, near the Gaol (1863.)

TENANT'S MEAD. A field of 12 acres of pasture land, parcel of the West Moor in the lordship of Roath Dogfield (*c.* 1560.)

THORN HILL, Thorntree Hill. A prominence on the Cefn range, due north of Cardiff.

THREE QUARTERS, The. A small field (probably three quarters of an acre in extent) at the end of Love Lane (1818.)

"THYNOG FAWR, Y"; "yrythynog vawr." An acre of land in the parish of Lisvane and manor of Llystalybont (1653.)

TINKWOOD colliery, between Pentyrch and Llantrisant (1792.)

TIR-BACH (the little land.) At Penarth (1730.)

TIR-BERTH-Y-LAN, "Tireberthelane" (the land by the hedge on the hill.) Three acres of demesne land in the lordship of Whitchurch (1492.)

TIR-CALANMAI, "Tire Clanamit" (the Mayday land.) Nineteen acres of demesne land in the lordship of Whitchurch (1492.)

TIR-CALED (the hard land.) A free tenement in the parish of Roath and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.) A ruined house and land named in the Heath Enclosure Award of 1809. In 1840 it was called Coed Tir Caled, hard-land wood.

TIR-CEFN-COLSTIN. A tenement in the manor of Pentyrch (*c.* 1670.)

TIR-CEFN-Y-GELYNEN (the land on the ridge of the holly-tree.) A tenement in the manor of Pentyrch (*c.* 1670.)

TIR-CRWN (the round land.) A tenement in the manor of Pentyrch (*c.* 1670.)

TIR-DAIO-WIL (David William's land.) In Llanedern parish (1702.)

TIR-ELBOD (Elbod's land.) A free tenement in the parish of Roath and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.) Elbod, or Elfod, is the name of a saint of the British Church, the first Bishop of Bangor, in the 8th century.

TIR-GELYNOG (the holly land.) A tenement in the parish of Llantrisant and lordship of Pentyrch and Clun (*c.* 1670.)

TIR-GOLEU (the land of light.) Ten acres at Canton belonging to the Chapter of Llandaff (1666.)

TIR-GRONO-Y-LLYGAD (the land of Grono at the spring.) In the parish of Llanfedw and lordship of Senghenydd, bordering on Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

TIR-GRUFFYDD-GAM (the land of Griffith the one-eyed.) A tenement in the manor of Pentyrch (*c.* 1670.)

TIR-GRUFFYDD-GIBWN (Griffith Gibbon's land.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan and lordship of Miscyn (1666), named after a member of the ancient Norman-Welsh family which formerly possessed Saint Fagan's Castle.

TIR-HWNT (the yonder land.) A farm in the parish of Llanishen.

TIR-HYWEL, "Tir Howell" (the land of Hoel.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

TIR-IARLL (the earl's land.) Near Lisvane (1653.)

TIR-MEURIC-Y-BONAU (Meuric's land of the stumps.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

TIR-MORGAN-HEN (the land of Morgan the Elder.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan, manor of Pentyrch and Clun (*c.* 1670.) Morgan Hen is the name of one of the Kings of Glamorgan.

TIR-NEWYDD (the new land.) Seventy-three acres on the Splot (1764.) J.S.C.

TIR-PENLLYN, "Tyere Penellyne" (the land at the head of the lake.) Ten acres in the parish of Llandaff (*c.* 1560.)

TIR-PEN-Y-GARN (the land at the end of the mound.) A tenement in the manor of Pentyrch (*c.* 1670.)

TIR-SUSAN (Susan's land.) Two acres and a rood on the shore of the East Moor (1764.) J.S.C.

TIR-WINCH. A tenement in the parish of Whitchurch, on the west side of the Caerphilly Road.

TIR-Y-BEILI, "Tirebailly" (the steward's land.) Twelve acres of demesne land in the lordship of Whitchurch (1492.) Also a farm in the parish of Lisvane.

TIR-Y-BLEWYN (the land of the blade of grass, or of the single hair.) A farm in the parish of Llanishen.

TIR-Y-CEILIOG (the cock's land.) Cock's Ground. A small messuage and tenement near Crwys-bychan, on the Heath, 1801; now taken into the Cardiff Cemetery.

TIR-Y-COED (the land of the trees.) Sixteen acres belonging to the Chapter of Llandaff (1747.)

TIR-Y-COES (the land of the leg.) Freehold in the parish of Roath and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

TIR-Y-CUTLER (the cutler's land.) A free tenement in the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1535.)

TIR-Y-CWNINGEN, "Tireconynger" (the coney land.) Forty-one acres in the demesne land of the lordship of Whitchurch (1492.)

TIR-Y-FFORDD-LAS (the land of the green road.) In the parish of Radyr (1728.)

TIR-Y-MAERDY (the land of the steward's house.) A copyhold tenement in the manor of Llystalybont (1673.)

TIR-Y-MAES-MAWR (the land of the big field.) A tenement in the parish of Pentyrch and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

TIR-Y-MUD (the mute's land.) In the parish of Llanishen (1702.)

TIR-Y-POLYN. A tenement in the manor of Pentyrch (*c.* 1670.)

TIR-Y-SAITH-ERW (the land of the seven acres.) In Whitchurch (1731.)

TIR-Y-TON-LLWYD (the land of the grey layland.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan and lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

TIR-Y-TY-GWYN (the land of the white house.) In the parish of Roath, near Pont-Lleici. A freehold tenement of the manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

TIR-Y-WAUN-LLWYD (the land of the grey meadow.) Six acres in the parish of Llanishen (1704.)

TIR-Y-WHIT. Forty acres in the parish of Llanishen (1704.)

TIR-Y-WIL. A piece of land adjoining the northern boundary of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

TIRECROFT. Five acres of demesne land in the lordship of Whitchurch (1492.)

"TIREVEYNE." Three acres in the demesne land of the lordship of Whitchurch (1492.)

TOM JOHN'S HOUSE. A rambling old thatched tenement in the parish of Whitchurch, on the west side of the Caerphilly Road.

TON-MAWR (the great layland.) A free tenement in the manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

TON-GWYNLAS, "the green layland," *i.e*, grassy fallow land. A township six miles north of Cardiff, on the Merthyr road, in the chapelry of Whitchurch, parish of Llandaff.

TON-YR-YWEN (the yew-tree layland.) A farmhouse on the east side of the Llanishen Road, at the third milestone north from Cardiff, on the Heath.

"TORCOTEFELD."[1] A piece of land in the farm of the grange in the lordship of Leckwith (1492.)

"TORECOTESHOKES." Pasture land in the lordship of Leckwith (1456, 1492.)

TOWN HOUSE, The. A building which belonged to the burgesses. It stood near the High Cross, on the south side of the Guildhall, and figures in Speed's map of 1610.

TOWN MILLS, The. One of the two water grist-mills under the west wall of Cardiff Castle (1492.)

TOWNFIELD, The. A piece of common land, belonging to the burgesses in certain shares. One piece of it was the property of the parish church of Saint John (1550.) The Survey of 1666 speaks of the Town Land, in the West Ward, whereon a certain house was built. The burgage rent of this house was unknown.

"TRANE." A hamlet in the parish of Llantrisant (1799.)

TREASURER'S ACRES. Meadow land on Ely Moor, belonging to the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff, and divided into Treasurer's White Acre and Treasurer's Black Acre, in the parish of Llandaff (1649.)

TREDELERCH (the homestead of swans.) The Welsh name for the village and parish of Rhymny or Rumney. The d in this word possesses philological interest, being an intrusive consonant which appears also in late Cornish—a language to which Gwentian Welsh is closely akin.[2]

[1] Torcote, later Thurgate &c., is an English patronymic; French Turgot.

[2] Tredelerch is also the name of a modern house on Rumney Hill.

TREODA (the abode of Oda, or Odyn.) An ancient messuage in the village of Whitchurch, immediately north of the remains of Whitchurch Castle. In the Middle Ages it was the home of a Welsh chieftain and his descendants.

TREFEURIG (the habitation of Meuric.) An ancient mansion, long the seat of the Bevan family, in the parish of Llantrisant.

TREGOCHES. A free tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan (*c.* 1670.)

TREGYRNOG (the habitation of Curnock, or the horned habitation.) A farm in the parish of Saint Fagan.

TRERAIG. A farm in the parish of Llantrisant (1811.)

"TREVENNETH." A tenement in the parish of Llantrisant (1547.)

TREWERN (the habitation among the alder-trees.) A farm in the chapelry of Llanilltern.

TRI-CHWARTER-CAERDYDD (the Cardiff three-quarters of an acre.) A piece of land on the shore of the East Moor (1764.)

TRINITY BREWYN. The land between Saint John's Churchyard and the Hayes, belonging to the Guild of the Holy Trinity (1542.) Perhaps identical with the Trinity Ground named in the same document as the above.

TRINITY STREET. The thoroughfare which borders Saint John's churchyard on the west and leads from the east end of Church Street to the Hayes. It was sometimes styled Saint John Street, and Vicarage Street. The name of Trinity Street is derived from the Trinity Garden, which, occupied the north end of the Hayes (1821.)

TRISTYPE. A parcel of land in the lordship of Whitchurch, held with the fulling mill in 1492.

TROCKER'S ACRE. An acre of land near Adamsdown, in the lordship of Roath (1542.)

TROWBRIDGE BACH (Little Trowbridge.) A farm in the parish of Rumney.

TUCK'S LANDS. Held with the Wedal (1637.)

TUMBLING CLOSE, The. A field just outside the east wall of the town, by the canal and Hayes bridge. Bridge Street was made out of it in 1825.

TUMP, The. In Welsh, *Y Twyn*. A piece of rough grass-land at Penarth, on which football used to be played about the middle of the 19th century.

TUNNEL, The. Where the Glamorganshire Canal (formerly the town moat) passes under Queen Street, at the site of Crockherbtown Gate.

TWYN-Y-GLISON. A dwellinghouse in the parish of Llandaff.

TY-BAL (prominent house.) In the parish of Rumney, north of the village.

TY-CELYN-GENOL (the middle holly house.) A tenement in the parish of Llanishen.

TY-CLYD (sheltered house.) In the parish of Whitchurch, a little north of Velindre (1886.)

TY-COCH (red house.) A farm between Ely and Caerau. Also an ancient building opposite Cardiff Castle, later the Cardiff Arms inn.

TY-COLY (Culley's house.) A farm on the south-east slope of Pen-y-lan. The Heath Enclosure Award of 1809 incorrectly spells the name "Tir-y-Colly."

TY-CRWCA (crooked house.) In the parish of Llanedern, south of the village.

TY-CRWM (bent house), or Ty-crwn (round house), a farm in Roath and Llanedern. The Heath Enclosure Award of 1809 incorrectly spells the name "Tir-y-Crom."

TY-DRAW (the yonder house.) A thatched house in the parish of Roath, on the east side of Roath Park. Also a house in the hamlet of Fairwater (1710.)

TY-DU, "Tir y ddy" (black house.) In the parish of Rumney (*c.* 1708.)

TY-FRY (upper house.) A small messuage in the parish of Rumney, north-east of the village.

TY-GWYN (white house.) A house and land bounded east and north by the grounds of Pen-y-lan House, and south by Cefn-coed Lane (Heath Enclosure Award, 1809.) Also the original name of Pen-y-lan farm, now the Convent of the Good Shepherd, on the southern slope of Pen-y-lan (*See also* Whitehouse.)

TY-GWYRDD (green house.) A small old house in the parish of Llanishen, near the north end of Roath Park.

TYLE-MORUS (Morris' loft, or acclivity.) A place in the parish of Pentyrch.

TYLLGOED (the holed trees.) The Welsh name for Fairwater hamlet, in the parish of Llandaff.

TY-LLWYD, "Tyrlloyd" (grey house.) In the parish of Rumney or Llanedern (1731.) A farm in Lisvane.

TY-MAWR (the great house) The name of one of the more important dwelling-houses in nearly every parish of Wales. It is an alternative name of Llys-du (*q.v.*), Roath. Ty-mawr, near Rumney church, is a large farmhouse of the 16th century, with mullioned windows. It was the manor-house.

TY-MELYN (yellow house.) A farm in the parish of Llanedern.

TY'N-Y-BERLLAN (the house in the orchard.) A tenement in the parish of Lisvane.

TY'N-Y-CAE (the house in the close.) A house halfway between Whitchurch village and Rhyd-waedlyd.

TY'N-Y-CAEAU (the house in the closes.) A farm in the chapelry of Whitchurch.

TY'N-Y-COED (house in the wood.) A farmhouse which stood a little north of Albany Road, in the parish of Roath. It was demolished 1895, but the name is preserved by Ty'n-y-coed Place, close to the site of the house.

TY'N-Y-FFYNON (the house by the well, or the tenement of the well.) A farm in the parish of Llanedern.

TY'N-Y-FRO (the house in the cultivated region.) A farm in the chapelry of Whitchurch

TY'N-Y-NANT (the house in the vale, or the tenement of the brook.) A farm in the parish of Pentyrch, towards Llantrisant (1792.)

TY'N-Y-WAUN (the house in the meadow.) In the parish of Pentyrch.

TY'N-Y-WERN (the house among the alder-trees, or the tenement of alder-trees.) A farm in the parish of Llanedern.

TY-PANT-YR-YWEN (the house in the yew-tree hollow.) A small house in Whitchurch, east of the village.

TY-PICA (the peaked house.) A house and garden in the parish of Llandaff, belonging to the Chapter (1692.)

TY-PROSSER (Prosser's house.) A cottage on the Heath (1886.)

TY-RHOS-LLWYN (the house of the rose-bush.) The Welsh name of 174 Newport Road, in the parish of Roath. This, which is the private residence of the Town Clerk, Mr. J. L. Wheatley, was built in 1877 on that part of the lands of the Island Farm which was occupied by the Roath village smithy.

TY-TO-MAEN (the house with the stone roof.[1]) A farm in the parish of Llanedern. Also a large dwellinghouse standing in its own grounds in the parish of Saint Mellon.

TY-TO-MAWR (the house with the big roof.) A farm in the parish of Rumney.

TY-Y-CAPEL (the chapel house), also called *Tir Capel*, Chapel Land. An ancient chapel transformed into a cottage, at Coed-y-gores in the parish of Llanedern. It is probably the Llanforda ("Lambordan") of ancient records. A burial-ground annexed to the chapel is now the orchard of the cottage.

TY-Y-CWN (the dogs' house.) Also, but incorrectly, called *Ty-yn-y-cwm*, the house in the valley, though the valley is non-existent. The real name probably indicates that the lord's hounds were kept here. *Cf.* Ty-y-cyw. Ty-y-cwn was a small but solidly-built cottage, having a thatched roof and a mullioned window with stone frame, joist and hood-moulding—apparently dating

[1] This name was doubtless given when the roofs of the neighbouring houses were of thatch.

from the 16th century.[1] It was situate on the the north side of Albany Road, a little east from the end of Pen-y-lan Road. It was demolished 1898.

TY-Y-CYW, "Tyr Cue." A small farm-house on the south-eastern side of Pen-y-lan, in the parish of Roath. The name means "the chicks' house," but perhaps originally signified "the whelps' house" (1731.) Not far south is Ty-y-cwn (*q.v.*)

TY-YN-Y-PARC (the house in the park.) A farm in Whitchurch (1810.) On the south side of the road from Whitchurch village to Ton-yr-ywen.

TY-YN-Y-PWLL (the house in the pool.) A farm in Whitchurch, on the east side of the Merthyr Road.

TY-YN-YR ARDD (the house in the garden.) In Crockherbtown, at the north-east corner of Charles Street. There is a rather large garden at the back, on the east side of Charles Street, but the house was long since made into a shop. The hounds used to meet in front of this house sixty years ago.

TY'R-BONT (the house by the bridge.) An old tenement on the west bank of the Nant-waedlyd, Whitchurch village, where that brook is crossed by a low stone bridge and a plank-and-rail footbridge.

"TYR COIDEGAN" (? *Tir Cadogan*, Cadogan's land.) On the south side of Cefn-Mabli park, parcel of the manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

"TYR CWMBERCH." Lands in the lordship of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

TY-YR-YNYS (the house on the marsh-island.) On the east bank of the Dulas brook, in the parish of Llanedern, south of the village.

UNION BUILDINGS. A row of tenements, with a court, off the north side of Barry Lane, parallel with Baker's Row. Demolished *circa* 1899.

[1] See the tail-piece *ante*, p. 45.

VELINDRE, *Y Felindre* (the mill hamlet), often inaccurately spelt "Velindra." A copyhold tenement consisting of a house and garden in the manor of Llystalybont and parish of Llanishen. In 1700 it was devised by Gabriel Lewis. In 1902 it was purchased from the Booker family by the Corporation, for the purposes of an Asylum.

VIA JULIA MARITIMA (The Julian Maritime Way.) This is the Latin name given to the military road constructed *c.* A.D. 75 by the Roman general, Julius Frontinus, from Gloucester to Neath, for the purpose of facilitating operations against the Silures and other tribes of South Wales. This Roman road still exists. In some places it retains its ancient character, the modern road deviating from the old course in order to avoid a steep hill. At other parts of the route the present highway covers the ancient road. In relation to Cardiff, the Via Julia is represented by the Newport Road, Crockherbtown, Queen Street, Duke Street, Castle Street, Cardiff Bridge, and the Cowbridge Road. The original course, however, enters the Borough further north than the Newport Road, traces of it being discernible between Pen-y-lan and Llanedern. In the Middle Ages the Via Julia was known as the Portway, because it connected the burghs. In Welsh this word became Pwrtwe—in composition "Y Bwrtwe."

VICARAGE GARDEN, The. A Town Plan of 1850 shews this as occupying the northern and wider end of the now open space at the Hayes, just opposite the south front of the Library. It seems to be identical with the Trinity Garden.

VICARAGE STREET. The name given to the eastern portion of Saint John Street, or Church Street, previous to about 1850, when the middle row in what is now Saint John Square existed. It was so called from the old Vicarage, which adjoined the north-east corner of the church and was demolished 1873.

VICTORIA PLACE. The southward continuation of Trinity Street to the Hayes. The name fell into disuse when the block of houses which stood on the site of the Trinity Garden was demolished, *circa* 1890.

"WALSCHMENHULL" (Welshmen's hill.) In the lordship of Roath. Named in a Minister's Account of 1392. It is perhaps to be identified with Pen-y-lan.

WARDROBE LEAS, "Wardropelees." Meadows "at the forks" in the lordship of Roath, occupied in 1492 by the Gatekeeper of Cardiff Castle.

WARTH, The. A name, recorded as early as 1314, for the flat lands along the Severn shore, in the lordship of Gwentllwg, between Cardiff and Newport. The word may be either of British or Saxon derivation.

WASTE LANE. The name formerly given to the northern portion of Working Street (1794.)

WATERHALL. A farm-house on the west side of the highway from Fairwater to Radyr (1886.)

WATERLANE. A place on the demesne of the lordship of Whitchurch (1492.)

WATERLEADER'S CROFT or Mead. A meadow in the lordship of Roath (1492.) It was destroyed by a flood in that year. There was a family surnamed Waterleader, in whom that office was hereditary.

WATTRELL, The. A homestead in the parish of Radyr (1702.)

WAUN-FAWR, Y (the great meadow.) In the parishes of Roath and Llanedern, holden of the manor of Roath-Keynsham at a chief rent (1702.)

WAUN-GRON, Y (the round meadow.) A piece of waste land, measuring 2a. 2r. 7p., in the manor of Llandaff.

WAUN-WYLLT, Y (the wild meadow.) In the parish of Llandaff, belonging to the Chapter (1721.)

WEAVER'S COT, The. In Roath village; bounded on the north by the Newport Road (1809.)

WEBCROFT. A close of pasture in the lordship of Roath (1492.)

WEDAL, The. A brook which rises on Cardiff Heath and flows into the Nant-mawr near Fairoak. The name is perhaps the local form of *waedol*, "bloody," in allusion to the battle of Cardiff

Heath, fought near its source, between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans.

WEDAL-ISAF, Y (the Lower Wedal.) A farm on the Wedal brook, a little south of Wedal Uchaf, and just within the northern boundary of Cardiff Borough. It has lately been taken in to enlarge the Cemetery, but was formerly part of the Kemeys-Tynte estate.

WEDAL-UCHAF, Y (The Upper Wedal.) A farm on the Wedal brook, at the north end of Cardiff Cemetery and east of the new road to Llanishen. It is in the parish of Llandaff and manor of Roath-Keynsham, and is bounded north and west by the Great Heath (1637.)

WEIGH HOUSE, The. An ancient messuage on the south side of Queen Street, immediately west of the site of the East Gate. It is built on part of the Town Wall, and in a late Rental of the Corporation is termed "The Old Queen Street Weighbridge Office." Here, until of late years, waggons of coal, hay, &c., were weighed in the street.

WEIR COTTAGES. An old thatched tenement at Llandaff Weir, on the east bank of the Taff, near Cyfarchfa.

WERN-GOCH (the red alders.) A wood in the parish of Llanedern, south of the village and north-west of Coed-y-gores.

"WERNE GROVE," probably either Wern-y-groes (the alder-trees by the cross,) or Y Waun Gron (the round meadow.) Also called the Treasurer's Close. A field in the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1649.)

"WERYNGTROWES." A place in the lordship of Roath (1440.)

WEST MOOR, The. A farm of pasture containing 2000 acres, in the lordship of Roath-Dogfield (*c.* 1560.) Mr. Corbett's annotated map shews it as being the site of the Bute Docks.

WEST STREET. The principal westward thoroughfare, continuing from Angel Street to the West Gate, between the Castle and the river Taff. It was taken into the Castle Grounds in 1805, and its houses demolished.

WEST WHARF. The land along the west side of the Glamorganshire Canal, south of Saint Mary Street. The old houses here were reckoned in Soudrey; and at this place were the wharves and sheds of the old ironmasters, which still remain, though dismantled and ruinous.

WESTERWEIR, Westweir, The. A weir near the sea-shore in the lordship of Roath (1542.)

"WESTEWHITNOKE." Meadow land in the lordship of Leckwith (1456.)

WESTFURLONG. Certain land in the lordship of Roath (1492.)

WESTGATE STREET. The thoroughfare leading from Wood Street, parallel with and immediately west of Saint Mary Street, to Castle Street and Cardiff Bridge. It was constructed in the old diverted bed of the river Taff, in 1860.

WESTHAWE. A bailiwick in the lordship of Cardiff Castle (1492.)

WHARTON STREET was originally a long thoroughfare from Saint Mary Street eastward to the Hayes, and thence curving northward around the east side of Little Troy and St. John's churchyard, as far as King Street. This thoroughfare was then known as Worten Street (in 1492 as Wotton Street), probably from the worts or roots formerly grown or sold there—whence also the names Heol-y-cawl (1768), Broth Lane and Porridge Lane. Speed's map of 1610 calls it "Porrag Lane." The fact that the name Crockherbtown (*q.v.*) has a similar significance seems to point to the latter's having originally formed one thoroughfare with Worten Street. At a later period the northward turning of Worten Street had its name corrupted to Working Street (the eastern part of which was at one time called Waste Lane), and Worten Street became known as Wharton Street. Wharton House, the old home of the Vachell family, was on the south side of this street, with one side of it on a lane called Wharton Place, which runs north and south between the Hayes and Baker's Row.

WHITCHURCH. Welsh *Eglwys-newydd*, "Newchurch." A village, manor and chapelry in the parish of Llandaff and Hundred of Kibbor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from Cardiff. The Latin name, *Album Monasterium* (Whitminster), points to an early monastic foundation, probably identical with Mynachdy.

WHIT-CLOSE. A field in the Treasurer's Manor of Llandaff (1535.)

WHITE FARM. In the parish of Leckwith, near the borders of Michaelston-le-pit.

WHITE FRIARS. The convent of Carmelites, or heremitical friars. It was situate north of the Grey Friars, in Cathays Park. It became the property of the Herbert family, who rebuilt it in the 18th century for their residence, but soon demolished it completely.

WHITEHALL. A farm in the parish of Rumney.

WHITEHOUSE, The. Welsh *Ty Gwyn*. A farmhouse which stood near the right bank of the river Taff, on the south side of Cowbridge Road, a little west of Lower Cathedral Road. The Whitehouse Brook took its name from this house, near which it flowed into the Taff after pursuing its course along the west side of Cathedral Road. The brook was condemned as a nuisance and filled in, 1874. "Whitehouse Ditch" was the later name which marked its degradation. In Welsh the brook was called *Nant-y-ty-gwyn*. Some traces of it remained until 1895. It was the boundary between the parishes of Cardiff and Llandaff. A stone across this brook, opposite Pontcanna Cottages, was dignified with the title of Whitehouse Bridge (1862.) Brook Street, Canton, is near the confluence of this stream with the river.

WHITE MOOR, The; "Whitmore." The flat lands on the Severn shore to the east of Cardiff (1593.)

WHITLA COURT. A modern mansion in the parish of Rumney, on the south side of the high-road to Newport; the residence of Henry Heywood, esq., J.P.

WHITLE BATCH. A dwellinghouse in the parish of Llandaff.

WHITMOOR LANE, or Whitmore Lane. The ancient name of what is now called Custom House Street. It forms the continuation from the end of Penarth Road, over the Canal, eastward across Bute Street to the west end of Adamsdown (1818.) It was so called because it led on to the Whitmoor, or White Moor. About the middle of the 19th century the name fell greatly into disrepute, owing to the undesirable class of persons who inhabited many houses in this street. The name was altered to Custom House Street in 1872. Since the Custom House has been removed from this part of the town, it seems a pity not to so far restore the old name as to call it Whitmoor Street. Whitmore Lane extended as far east as Longcross Common (1840.)

WILDERNESS WELL, The. At the hamlet of Gabalfa. It stands in the fields, and is a pool in a deep hollow surrounded by a grove. A flight of steps leads down to the water.[1]

WOLVES, The. A rock between the Flat Holm and Lavernock Point.

WOMANBY. An ancient street leading from the bottom of Quay Street northward to Castle Street. The name is early Teutonic, and signifies "the abode of the foreigners." It was probably the "strangers' quarter," the place where Welsh and outlandish settlers in the Anglo-Norman burgh were permitted to live together under the shadow of the Castle. It is referred to under the forms "Hunmanby," *c.* 1550; "Home & by," 1715; Homandby, 1731.

WOODLANDS. A homestead in the parish of Leckwith, north of the village.

WOODVILLE. That portion of the Little Heath on which, *c.* 1860, Colonel Wood constructed various streets of small dwelling-houses and shops. The chief of these thoroughfares is Woodville Road.

WORDSWORTH AVENUE, formerly called Wordsworth Street. A blind road planted with trees, leading northwards off the Newport Road at the first milestone. It was constructed 1850.

[1] See the tail-piece, Vol. IV., p. 549.

WORKING STREET. The thoroughfare continued from the Hayes northward to Saint John Square. Its name is a corruption of Worten Street (*See* Wharton Street.) The northern portion used to be called Waste Lane (1792.)

WYNNEWAY, "Wynnyweye." A place in the lordship of Leckwith, mentioned in Accounts of 1456 and 1492.

WYSAM. A tenement held in conjunction with Llystalybont and Maelog's Fee by Sir William Maelog, *temp.* Hen. III. (1216-72.)

YELLOW WELLS. A farm in the parish of Lisvane.

YNYS-CEDWYN (Cedwyn's marsh-island.) A dwellinghouse on an old site, on the north side of the Ely Road, Canton (1890.)

YNYS-GAU (the enclosed marsh-island.) A farm in the parish of Pentyrch.

YNYS-WYLLYS. Arable land in the manor of Llystalybont, near Llanishen (1653.)

YNYS-YR-YSGALLEN-FRAITH (the marsh-island of the milk-thistle.) A house in the chapelry of Whitchurch.

YNYS-Y-WERN (the island of the alder-trees.) A place in the parish of Llantrisant where there was a water-mill (1547.) It was a tenement in the lordship of Miscyn (1666.)

YSGUBOR-FACH (little barn.) A tenement on the lands of Pen-y-waun. J.S.C.

YSGUBOR-FAWR (big barn.) A tenement in the parish of Saint Fagan.

YSGUBOR-Y-BWRTWE, "Skybbor y Bwrtway" (the Portway barn.) In the parish of Saint Nicholas (1763.)

YSTAFELL-Y-CWN (the dogs' chamber.) Called in another record "Stabell-y-cwm." A field at Cefn-coed in the parish of Llanedern and manor of Roath-Keynsham; mentioned in the Surveys of 1650 and 1702. *Cf.* Ty-y-cwn and Ty-y-cyw.

ZEAL. Freehold land in the parish of Roath and manor of Roath-Keynsham (1702.)

The Older Inns of Cardiff.

AUTHORS of fiction have often revelled in the atmosphere of romance which hangs about an old inn. Even poets have not disdained to sing the charms of an ancient hostelry. Antiquaries are well aware of the interest attaching to inns and inn-signs, particularly to heraldic signs. In those of the Cardiff District the names and arms of the principal local families are represented, and we have examples of most of the quaint titles by which Boniface has in all ages been wont to designate his hospitable house. This Schedule, however, comprises only the names and signs of inns which may be termed old-established, from the palatial hotel down to the humble tavern. Wherever possible, I have mentioned the earliest date at which the name of the inn has been found in records; and, in the case of houses which are no longer licensed, the latest date also. The situation of each house is also given, where it could be ascertained.

ALEXANDRA. Crockherbtown (*c.* 1875.) North-west corner of Taff Vale Approach. An early Victorian house with a porch on the pavement, modernised *c.* 1895.

ANGEL. North side of Angel Street (1666, 1731, 1792.) A later inn under this sign and the same license was on the south side of the street, but is now the Bute Estate Office. At the latter transformation the license was transferred to the Cardiff Arms. When the last-named hotel was rebuilt it was called the Angel.

BEAR (1719, 1770.)

BELL.

BLACK BEAR (1798.)

BLACK LION. On the east side of Saint Mary Street (1792, 1798.)

BLACK LION, Llandaff; south-east corner of High Street and Cardiff Road. The sign is taken from the arms of Mathew of Llandaff, "Or, a lion rampant sable."

St. Mary Street, 1887.

The Queen's Head, The Apple Tree, Red Lion and Hourse &c.

Quay Street, 1891.

The Globe Hotel, Castle Street, 1903.

The Mason's Arms Hotel, Quay Street, 1903.

BLUE ANCHOR. In Saint Mary Street, on the east side, adjoining the new Market (1711, 1792, 1835.) Now near the south end of the street.

BLUE BELL. High Street (1873.)

BOAR'S HEAD. Somewhere near the Market Tavern (1792, 1835.)

BOAR'S HEAD. South-east side of Leckwith Road, Canton Common.

CANTON CROSS. West side of Canton Cross.

CARDIFF ARMS. An important inn which stood in Broad Street, Cardiff, at the west end of Angel Street (1792.)[1] It occupied the site of a very ancient building known as the Red House, in Welsh *Ty Coch*, a name by which the inn was long known (1710, 1731, 1777, 1788.) The Cardiff Arms was demolished 1878, in the course of street improvements. Its license was transferred to a house erected near the old site, but which took the name of The Angel from another discontinued hostelry in Angel Street (now Castle Street.) The Cardiff Arms Park was so called after this house.

CARDIFF BOAT.[2] Womanby, corner of Quay Street (1792, 1829.)

CARDIFF CASTLE. High Street. It was a ruinous house in 1849.

CARDIFF COTTAGE. East side of Saint Mary Street.

CARPENTER'S ARMS. The Hayes, east side.

CASTLE. Angel Street. Sold under the Improvement Act in 1878.

CLIFTON. At the corner of Clifton Street and Broadway, Roath. Also known as the Tredegar Arms. The Roath Local Board met here in 1859.

COCK. On the east side of the North Gate (1731, 1787.)

CORNISH ARMS. Charlotte Street (1865.)

COW AND SNUFFERS. Llandaff Yard. The sign is said to be the result of a tour-de-force by Lord Beaconsfield, who invented it as the most incongruous title conceivable.

[1] See the illustration facing p. 145, Vol. IV.

[2] See the tail piece on p. 310, Vol. IV.

COWBRIDGE ARMS. Broad Street.[1] Sold under the Improvement Act in 1878.

CROSS INN. Cross Street (1868.)

CROSS KEYS. On the south side of Queen Street, by the Tunnel just outside the East Gate (1792, 1806.) Lord Bute formerly held here his annual Court Leet for the Manor of Roath-Dogfield. In 1896 the name of the house was changed to The Tivoli—as "more artistic."

CROW (1720.)

DOLPHIN. "The Old Dolphin," South side of Church Street. Perhaps identical with the Ship and Dolphin.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON. The Hayes, near Waterloo Buildings.

ESPLANADE. Beach Road, Penarth. This hotel represents the old Penarth Beach Inn, demolished *c.* 1875.

FAIR OAK. Angel Street (1861.)

FIVE BELLS. In Broad Street (1748, 1792, 1821.) Pulled down *circa* 1859, on the erection of the new bridge over the mill-leat.

FOUR ELMS. Elm Street Roath. So called from its proximity to the Four Elms (1859.)

FOX AND HOUNDS. Whitchurch.

GENERAL NOTT. The westernmost house of the middle row in Smith Street. The north part of it, which had been the Post Office, was demolished 1849. The other part was occupied latterly by Battista Pedrazzini, watchmaker.

GEORGE. At the West Gate (1710, 1780.)

GLOBE. East corner of Castle Street and Homanby (1731.)[2]

GLOVE AND SHEARS. Duke Street, at the corner of North Street (1792.) The Judges' servants used to be lodged here (1829.) The house displays a Welsh announcement: "Cymry a Chymraeg i mewn." (Welsh people and Welsh speaking within.)

[1] See the illustration facing p. 353, Vol. IV.

[2] This comfortable old inn happily still exists in its original form, unspoilt.

GOLDEN LION. Between Saint Mary Street and Barry Lane. The mail-coach horses used to be stabled here. The yard was in the occupation of the South Wales Carriage Co. till 1898, when the Morgan Arcade was built over it. Baker's Row runs southward from Wharton Street to Barry Lane. Before reaching Greenmeadow Court it widened out into Golden Lion Court. The inn stood at the east corner of Wharton Street and Baker's Row.

GOLDEN LION. Glebe Street, Penarth. Starting-place of the Cardiff breaks.

GREEN DRAGON, The (New.) A former name of Messrs. Fulton & Dunlop's wine and spirits vaults, at the corner of Duke Street and Saint John Square (1792, 1825.)

GREEN DRAGON, The (Old. 1720, 1792.)

GREYHOUND (1777, 1792.)

GRIFFIN. High Street (1798, 1827.)

GRIFFIN. Saint Mary Street. Sign derived from the arms of the family of Morgan of Tredegar.

GRIFFIN. Lisvane.

HEATHCOCK. High Street (1674.)

HEATHCOCK. City of Llandaff. A heathcock is the family crest of Mathew of Llandaff.

HOLE-IN-THE-WALL. Somewhere near the north side of Wharton Street (1848-1879.) Query whether a corruption of "Heol-y-cawl"?

HORSE AND GROOM. West side of Womanby.

IRISHMAN'S GLORY. Charlotte Street (*c.* 1830.)

IVY BUSH. Corner of Saint Mary Street and Mill Lane (1867.)

JOLLY BOATMAN. Charlotte Street (*c.* 1830.)

KEMEYS-TYNTE ARMS. Later known as the Tennis Court, now Nell's Brewery and licensed premises, between Church Street and Saint John Square. This was anciently the town house of the Kemeys-Tynte family.

KING DAVID (1750.)

KING'S ARMS. In Castle Street (1833.)

KING'S CASTLE. On the north side of the Cowbridge Road, at the south-east corner of King's Road. Named after the King's Castle, an ancient building which stood a short distance further east (1866.)

KINGS' HEAD (1719, 1792.) Saint Mary Street, where the Town Hall was erected in 1849. The inn was ordered to be pulled down in 1850.

LAMB. Trinity Street (1818.)

LAMB AND FLAG. Next to the King's Head, where the Town Hall was built in 1849, on the west side of Saint Mary Street.

MALTSTER'S ARMS. In the city of Llandaff.

MARKET TAVERN. In Trinity Street (1840.) It was originally called the New Market Inn, and had an opening into Church Street (1835.)

MASONS' ARMS.[1] On the north side of Queen Street, near the East Gate (1792, 1822.) It is still standing, though threatened.

MERRY HARRIERS. In the parish of Llandough, at the Cogan cross-roads.

MITRE. City of Llandaff. This house was the property of the Dean and Chapter in 1750, when it was rebuilt.

NEW INN. South side of Queen Street, just within the East Gate and the canal. Also called the Prince Regent. Late Carey's spirit vaults. The name occurs in 1768.

OLD ARCADE. A part of this inn is built over the passage from Church Street to the Market, hence the name. This was the first of Cardiff's numerous arcades.

OLD HOSTRY, The (1600.)

PANNIERS (1596.)

PINE APPLE. Whitchurch Road, Llandaff Yard.

PLOUGH AND HARROW (1792.)

[1] See the tail-piece on p. 98, Vol. IV. This and the Globe are the last of the old inns in their original state.

PORCUPINE (1596.)

PRINCE REGENT. On the south side of King Street, now Queen Street, just within the East Gate and the canal, opposite the Masons' Arms and the Unicorn (1829.) Late Carey's spirit vaults. Also called the New Inn.

QUEEN'S HOTEL. On the west side of Saint Mary Street, just north of the end of Wharton Street. It was called the Stogumber Hotel in 1861. Rebuilt *c.* 1895.

RED COW. Womanby Street[1] (1776, 1792.) Uninhabited from about 1890, but still standing in 1903. It was from this house that the Cowbridge carrier used to start.

RED LION. East corner of Smith Street and North Street (1792, 1809.) Still licensed, 1903. Mass was for a time said in the ordinary-room of this inn, at the beginning of the 19th century.

RISING SUN. On the west side of the Hayes, a little south of Wharton Street, and on the north-east corner of Rising Sun Court. Demolished 1898.

ROCK AND CASTLE. On a rocky eminence behind Pentyrch church, the site of Pentyrch Castle.

ROSE AND CROWN. On the east side of the North Gate (1787.) It still exists.

ROYAL HOTEL. On the west side of Saint Mary Street, at the north-east corner of Wood Street (1870.) Rebuilt *c.* 1895.

ROYAL OAK. Saint Mary Street (1683.)

ROYAL OAK. Whitchurch.

RUMMER Tavern. South side of Duke Street.

SHIP (1792, 1798.)

SHIP AND CASTLE. In High Street, opposite the Wheat Sheaf (1792, 1821.)

SHIP AND DOLPHIN. Church Street (1792, 1818.)

SHIP ON LAND, Ship on Launch. Quay Street.

[1] Hence sometimes called Red Cow Lane.

SHOULDER OF MUTTON (1731, 1792, 1812.)

STAR. Llanilltern.

SWAN. High Street (1666.) The Little Swan, 1731.

TENNIS COURT. An old name (but lately revived) for the licensed premises attached to Nell's Brewery (1731, 1829.) It was so called from a tennis-court which was made in what is now the yard of the brewery, behind the houses which form the north-east end of Church Street. Before that court was constructed (*circa* 1777), the tennis-balls were thrown against the north wall of Saint John's church tower, hard by. A still older name for this house was the Kemeys-Tynte Arms, it having anciently been the town house of that family.

THATCHED HOUSE. Lewis Street, west side near the Hayes bridge. This is said to have been the last thatched house in the town.

THREE CASTLES (1792, 1798.)

THREE CRANES Saint Mary Street or High Street (1770, 1792, 1842.)

THREE CUPS. Llandaff Yard.

THREE ELMS. Whitchurch Green.

THREE HORSE SHOES. High Street, west side (1798.)

THREE MARINERS. Near the Quay (1779.)

THREE SALMONS (1793.)

THREE TUNS (1792, 1798.)

TON INN, The Old. Tongwynlais.

TY PWLL COCH. Pwll Coch, Ely Common. On the north side of the Cowbridge Road.

UNICORN. North side of Smith Street, now Queen Street, between the East Gate on the east and the Masons' Arms inn on the west (1772, 1829.) It stood on the site of the town wall, where now is Herne's draper's shop, close to the canal. It was demolished *c.* 1877.

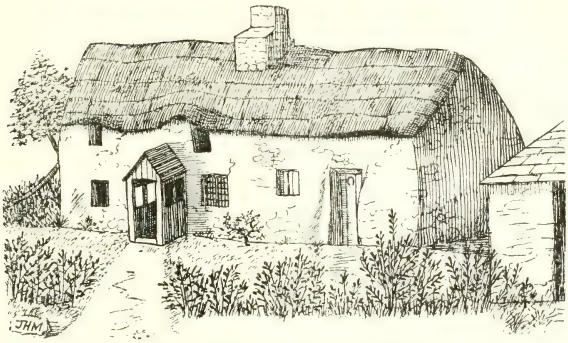
UNICORN. Llanedern village, close to the church. A comfortable old thatched house, with an inn-kitchen of the picturesque sort, open chimney, oak settles, and flitches of bacon under the beams; and a native Welsh-speaking landlady.

WHEAT SHEAF. In High Street, opposite the Ship and Castle (1821.)

WHITE HORSE (1722.)

WHITE LION. In Castle Street (1778, 1798.)

WHITE LION. In the hamlet of Ely.



CWM-Y-FWYALCHEN, WHITCHURCH.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Municipalia and Corporation Plate, Cardiff, 1904.

By ROBERT DRANE.

THESE consist of the following items, all of which are modern except the Four Maces, and are here placed in their Chronological Order:—

First.—Two small maces of the extreme inclusive length of twenty-one inches, having bowl ends three and one-eighth inches in diameter and two and three-quarter inches in depth, on the ends of annulated shafts with projecting grips of suggestive form. They bear no plate marks, but may be assigned to the reign of Charles the First. These municipal maces are the lineal descendants of the battle maces in use by cavalry from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century inclusive, for attacking men encased in steel armour impervious to arrow, bolt, lance, and sword. They gave place to the battle-axe and the pistol in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

From implements of war they became symbols of authority, and as such lingered on in the diminutive form of the bailiff's tipstaff to our own time.

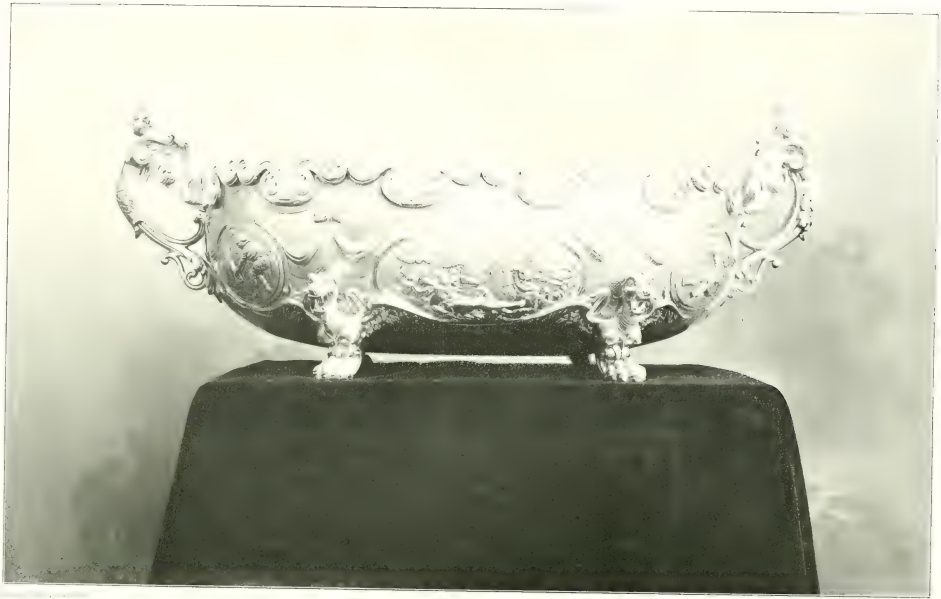
In this gradual descension from the knightly weapon to the vulgar tipstaff they assumed habits of conviviality, and literally turned themselves from the art of war to the usages of peace and plenty, and were assigned that ceremonial dignity which belongs to the representative of a dormant peerage. The offensive end, no longer of any practical use, became the grip end by reducing the terrible gills to a mere knop for the greater convenience of holding the staff. These two smaller maces exhibit by the form of their grip this suppression of the gills in order to fit the mace for a very different purpose.[1] This change of purpose consisted in attaching by a screw to the opposite end of the staff the silver drinking bowls or tumblers which were used at Corporate feastings when needed for *them*, and for Mace heads upon ceremonial occasions when they were not. The next change was to ornament these bowls or tumblers with straps, embossing or engraving, adding a cresting, usually of fleurs-de-lis, and making them a fixed and permanent part of the now merely ceremonial emblem of civil authority. This development accounts for the cup-shaped heads of the modern civic mace, suggested as they were by the round bottomed drinking vessels called tumblers because they would not lie on their sides, but if so placed would sway from side to side until they ultimately rested in an upright position. (These tumblers are still used in some of the Colleges of Oxford for drinking beer.) This very usual cup-shaped mace-head having lost its convivial use, soon underwent a further change which almost conceals its origin. This consisted in adding a fixed cover to the bowl in the form of a royal crown of such dimensions as to constitute the most conspicuous or visible part of the whole; as illustrated by the heads of the two larger maces considered below.

Each bowl head of these smaller maces is inscribed "Ville Cardiff" in contemporary characters. They are immovable and covered with flat lids with a cresting of fleurs-de-lis, the central limbs of which are now so bent down and flattened as to present a battered and humbled aspect. The core of the shaft is a rod of iron.

[1] This transition may become apparent by a comparison of these Mace handles with a battle mace, figure 5 of Plate lxxxii., of Meyrick's "Antient Armour," Skelton 1854.

Second.—Two larger Maces, respectively thirty-three and thirty-three and a half inches in extreme length. Are of the reign of William and Mary, and bear the plate marks for the year 1690. They consist of a prominently crowned bowl upon an annulated shaft of thin silver having an iron core, but without the knop of the two preceding ones. The bowls and their crowned covers bear the same maker's mark—a script R in a shaped scutcheon with a single pellet beneath it—so that they are contemporary, or more strictly between 1690 and 1693. These bowls are of equal depth and diameter, that is, five and a quarter inches.

Their external surface is divided into four sections by straps, on the upper ends of which are truncate human figures with foliate extremities. In each section thus formed is one of the several national emblems, each beneath a royal crown, thus: the heraldic rose for England, for France the fleur-de-lis, for Scotland the thistle, and for Ireland the harp. This latter suggests the question why not the shamrock for Ireland? and may not the substitution of the harp be a covert snub to Ireland for her then political attitude towards William III. and her affection for the dethroned James II., while the equivocal harp which cannot be denied to Ireland may really be intended to symbolise Wales (then as now a stronghold of Protestantism), especially upon the Maces of a Welsh town. Thus the Maces are of the year 1690, and it was on July 1st of that year that William defeated James II. at the battle of the Boyne. (This suggestion is not without ingenuity but it is untenable, for the harp as the symbol of Ireland appears with the rose and thistle on one of the London Civic Maces for the year 1625 and it was not until many years after the date of these maces that the shamrock became the "*recognised*" symbol of Ireland in the reign of George I., so that it could not so appear in 1690.) The flat portion of the crowned covers bear the Royal Arms of England beneath a crown surrounded by the Garter with its legend, supported by the Lion for England and the Unicorn for Scotland. (The Scottish Unicorn was first used as one of the supporters of the Royal Arms of England by James VI. of Scotland when he became James I. of England.) In these Maces the Crown consists of a circlet crested with alternate fleurs-de-lis and crosses pattees, from which rise two arches intersecting each other in a much depressed centre. Within the hollow thus formed is



JARDINIERE PRESENTED BY ALDERMAN BRAIN.

the cross and mound, or orb and cross, as it is indifferently styled. This symbol is often said to imply the World dominated by the Cross, but it is of an antiquity long anterior to the advent of Christ, and was familiarly known in Ancient Egypt as the Key of Life and is usually called the Crux Ansata. It has from old times been used by the Sovereigns of Europe as the symbol of their divine right to rule. It is always placed in the bearer's left hand, while in the right is a sceptre topped with a fleur-de-lis or a cross pattee having an equally remote origin and allied significance. On the bowl of one of these maces are scratched the initials "W. S, 1786," presumably those of William Stone, Junior, one of the Sergeants of Mace in that year (see Records of Cardiff, Vol. IV., p. 337.) On the end of the shaft of the other mace are also the initials E. I., and T. H. (unidentified.)

Silver Cistern or Monteith.

This was presented to the Corporation of Cardiff by Alderman Samuel Arthur Brain, J.P., in commemoration of his Mayoralty 1899-1900.

This noble piece of plate is nine and a quarter inches high, twenty-eight and a half inches in extreme length, fifteen and a half inches in width. The height of the bowl only is eight and a quarter inches and the depth of the cavetto seven and a half inches in the centre. Its weight is three hundred and twenty-five ounces, and it bears the plate mark for the year 1786. It is in the form of an elliptical Monteith, a variety of punchbowl (of which it is a much belated example) very fashionable between the years 1689 and 1720 (See Cripps, p. 329, Edition 1894.) Its name is that of its inventor, a gentleman remarkable for wearing a scalloped coat. Scalloped as is the rim of this vessel, the indentations of which were provided for holding the glasses or cups when the bowl was brought into the room.

"New things produce new words, and so Monteith
Has by one vessel saved himself from Death."

The bowl bears on either side an elongated elliptical panel eight inches by four. In one of these Neptune drives his seahorses through rough waves attended by a Triton blowing his conch horn, and a Cupid, or Eros, bearing a torch which emits a portentous amount of smoke, to meet his bride Amphitrite in the large corresponding panel on the opposite side, where she is found driving her dolphins through

the sea attended by a Nereid and heralded by a Triton. On each side are two other smaller elliptical panels occupied by chased representations of the Seasons. The edge of the bowl is thickened by a band of bold foliated scroll work and deeply indented for the reception of drinking cups. The handles are formed of well-modelled youthful figures, merging at the loins into foliage and scrolls, by which and singularly conventional wings they are attached to the ends of the vessel in bold projection, in this particular feature differing widely from the typical Monteith. The body rests on four vigorously designed dragonesque feet, about four inches high and of bold projection, which by their attachment to the curved side of the bowl raise it about three-quarters of an inch from the horizontal plane, although to the eye the elevation seems much greater. On the side above the Neptune panel is the following inscription :—

"This Jardinere was given to the Cardiff Corporation by
"Councillor Samuel Arthur Brain, J.P., Mayor of Cardiff
"1899-1900, 1st January, 1900.

Joseph Larke Wheatley, Town Clerk,"

below which are engraved the arms, crest, and motto, "Ardua tendo" of the Donor. (Alderman Samuel Arthur Brain, J.P., obit February 19th, 1903.)

Silver Epergne.

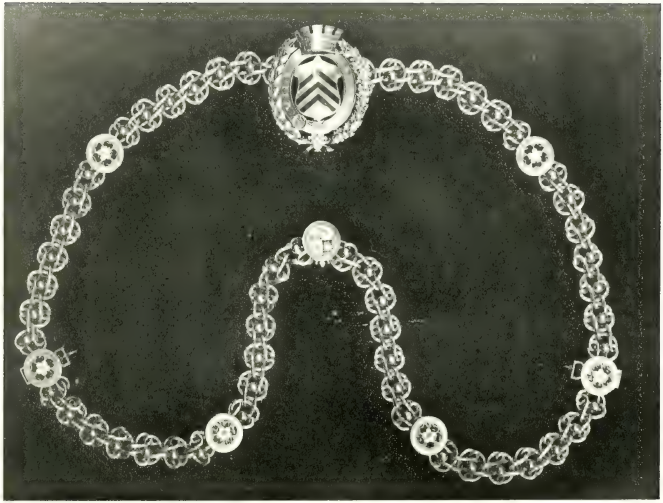
This handsome piece of plate, weighing one hundred and sixty-six and a half ounces and bearing the Sheffield Plate Mark for 1820, is thus inscribed :—

"In commemoration of his Mayoralty (1898-9) this Epergne
"was presented to the Corporation of Cardiff by Sir Thomas
"Morel, Knight, J.P., 9th November, 1899.

Joseph Larke Wheatley,
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace."

It is engraved with arms of Cardiff, the words "County Borough of Cardiff," and the worthy Donor's personal bearings. It consists of a truncate equilaterally triangular base, with concave sides, from which ascend a central column and curvilinear foliated branches supporting as many cut glass dishes, behind the branches are three figures of Pomona cast from the same mould, bearing baskets of

EPERGNE PRESENTED BY SIR THOMAS MORLEY.



The Mayor's Chain

mixed fruit and flowers, and supporting a coronal, the lower member of which is richly embossed with flowers, fruit and foliage, separated from the narrow uppermost member, similarly embossed, by an intervening space of plain metal, giving a sense of repose to the whole composition. (Alderman Sir Thomas Morel, Kt., J.P., died on the 7th October, 1903.)

The Mayor's Chain.

This Chain was presented to the Corporation in 1868, to commemorate the Coming of Age of the late Marquess of Bute. It is of 18 carat gold and the cost, £250, was defrayed by public subscription.

The original chain consisted of intertwined links, each ornamented with a ball. The front of the badge represented the arms of the Borough, with the legend "Villa Cardif," in blue enamel, surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. Over the shield was the Prince of Wales Plume. The back of the badge was quite plain and the following names of successive Mayors are engraved thereon :—

Mr. R. L. Reece	1868
Mr. T. Evans	1869
Mr. E. Whiffen	1870
Mr. C. W. David	1871-2
Mr. Henry Bowen	1873
Mr. W. Vachell	1874
Mr. Daniel Jones	1875-6
Mr. J. Elliot	1877
Dr. Taylor	1878
Mr. Daniel Jones	1879
Mr. J. Mc Connochie	1880
Mr. Rees Jones	1881
Mr. A. Thomas	1882
Mr. G. A. Stone	1883
Mr. Robert Bird	1884
Mr. A. Fulton	1885
Mr. D. E. Jones	1886
Sir Morgan Morgan	1887
Mr. T. Windsor Jacobs	1888
Mr. David Jones	1889
Mr. W. Sanders	1890

The space on the badge available for names being exhausted the late Marquess of Bute, during his Mayorality, suggested some alterations in the chain in order to provide further space for the names of the Mayors. Accordingly six gold bosses have been added to the chain, each with one heraldic rose (the design of the Common Seal of the Town) and the legend "Villa Cardif" in enamel on the front, while the back of each boss is left plain to receive names. The badge has been altered by substituting a mural crown for the Prince of Wales plume. The pendant has been removed. A seventh boss at the top of the chain bears on the front the arms of the Marquess of Bute, surmounted by a coronet and surrounded by the legend "God send grace." Engraved on the back is a record of Lord Bute's Mayoralty: "The Most Honourable John Patrick Crichton Stuart, Marquess of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, K.T., 1901."

The following inscription appears on one of the six bosses—

> "The Right Hon. Lord Windsor, Privy Councillor, Lord "Lieutenant of Glamorgan, 1896. Joseph Larke Wheatley "appointed Town Clerk 21st January, 1879."

The names of the following Mayors are also engraved on the bosses:—

Thomas Rees - - -	1892
Wm. E. Vaughan - -	1893
Wm. J. Trounce - -	1894
Patrick W. Carey - -	1895
Alderman E. Beavan, J.P. -	1897
Alderman Joseph Ramsdale, J.P. -	1898
Alderman Sir Thomas Morel, Kt., J.P.	1899
Sam A. Brain - - -	1900
Thomas Andrews - -	1901
F. J. Beavan - - -	1902
Edward Thomas - - -	1903
John Jenkins - - -	1904

The Mayoress' Chain.

This handsome addition to the Municipalia was made in 1897 to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Mayor for that year, Alderman Ebenezer Beavan, J.P., convened a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough, which was held on the 25th February, 1897. At this meeting it was agreed to open a public subscription, one of the objects to be the provision of a chain for the Mayoress, and a Committee of Ladies, with Mrs. Beavan as its head, was formed. The Marchioness of Bute took a keen interest in the proposal, and subscribed one hundred pounds towards carrying it out. A sum of between three and four hundred pounds was subscribed, and a chain and badge of fine design was supplied by Messrs. Spiridion and Sons, Jewellers, Duke street, Cardiff, from a specification prepared by the Town Clerk.

The chain is composed of a succession of shields, heraldic roses, dragons, goats, and sea horses of 18 carat gold. The shield, which occupies the centre of the front of the chain, is emblazoned with the arms of the County Borough of Cardiff (*or*, three chevronels *gules*), the chevronels being of rubies. The shield is surmounted by a mural crown set in diamonds. Occupying a similar position at the top of the chain is a pair of leeks in saltire carrying a shield bearing the arms of Wales, also surmounted by a mural crown set with diamonds. On the sides of the chain are twelve shields charged with the arms of the twelve counties of Wales. For those counties which bear no arms the arms of, or seal of, the chief corporate body in that county have been adopted. These are all enamelled as far as possible in correct heraldic colours, and each is surmounted by the Prince of Wales Plume. Each shield is supported by either a dragon and goat or a dragon and a sea horse, it being the intention of the designer that those counties which have a seaboard should be supported by a sea horse, and that a goat should support the shields representing the inland counties. Between the shields is an heraldic rose, the Common Seal of the County Borough of Cardiff, correctly enamelled. The badge is composed mainly of diamonds. The centre of it is occupied by an enamel portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Surmounting the portrait are the Royal Arms enamelled in colours. On either side of the portrait is a figure typifying poetry and music respectively. Below are branches in diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, and roses, thistles, and shamrocks, with the dates 1837-1897. The link which joins the badge to the chain is composed of a rose, on which is set a diamond of the first water.

At the back of the badge is an inscription as follows :—

"To commemorate the long reign of Her Most Gracious "Majesty Queen Victoria this chain was presented to the "Corporation of Cardiff by the townspeople, to be worn by "the Mayoress for the time being.

22nd June, 1897.

E. Beavan, Mayor.
J. L. Wheatley, Town Clerk."

The length of the chain is about forty-four inches.

The following names are inscribed on the links of the chain :—

Mrs. E. Beavan - -	1896-7
Mrs. Jos. Ramsdale - -	1897-8
Lady Morel - - -	1898-9
Mrs. Sam A. Brain - -	1899-1900
Mrs. Thomas Andrews -	1900-1
Mrs. F. J. Beavan - -	1901-2
Mrs. Edwd. Thomas - -	1902-3
Mrs. John Jenkins - -	1903-4

The Loving Cup.

The Loving Cup was presented to the Corporation by the late Marquess of Bute at the close of his year of office as Mayor, in November, 1891, and bears the Edinburgh date-letter for that year.

It stands 32 inches high and is of silver gilt, ornamented with shields of fine gold and jewelled with diamonds, sapphires, amethysts, rubies, emeralds, carbuncles and aqua marines.

The Cup is made in three parts, the base, the cup and the cover. On the base are three figures symbolising the three local rivers, the Taff, the Ely and the Rumney. Each figure represents a river god, with an urn from which flows a stream of water. The figures are enamelled in flesh colour, the flowing water being represented in rock crystal. The figures are seated among water lilies, the flowers being wrought in white enamel with diamond centres, and the leaves in green enamel. The Taff being the largest river is represented by an old man with silver hair and beard, while the other two rivers are represented by youthful men.

Around the stem, between the base and the cup, is coiled the Red Dragon of Wales, studded with carbuncles, the claws being set with diamonds while the eyes are emeralds.

The cup bears two shields, with the arms of the donor and of the town enamelled. It has two handles modelled in the Florentine style with winged figures, and pendant from each handle is a large drop amethyst.

The cover is surmounted by a female figure wearing a mural crown set with diamonds, the face, hands and feet being enamelled in natural colours. The right foot of this figure rests on a block of coal and the left hand grasps a ship's rudder. At her feet is a figure of Sabrina, the goddess of the river Severn, seated among water lilies, the whole being emblematic of Cardiff and its position as a port.

The figures were modelled by Mr. William Birnie Rhind, of Edinburgh. The cup was designed by Messrs. James Crichton and Company, Silversmiths, 47, George Street, Edinburgh, and was executed by workmen in their employ. It is said to have cost over three thousand pounds.

(The Honourable John Patrick Crichton Stuart, third Marquess of Bute, K.T., LL.D., died 9th day of October, 1900, aged 53 years.)

Plate purchased to commemorate the Coronation of—

His Majesty King Edward VII.

and

Queen Alexandra.

A fine silver epergne of 1808, oval in form, with four branches. It has a band of cast scroll work in relief on burnished field, supported on four winged female figures, with one large cut-glass centre dish and four smaller dishes. The epergne is twelve and a half inches high (without glass.)

On silver plateau with alternate pecten and honeysuckle cresting and winged claw feet, with mirror bottom, thirty inches by nineteen inches.

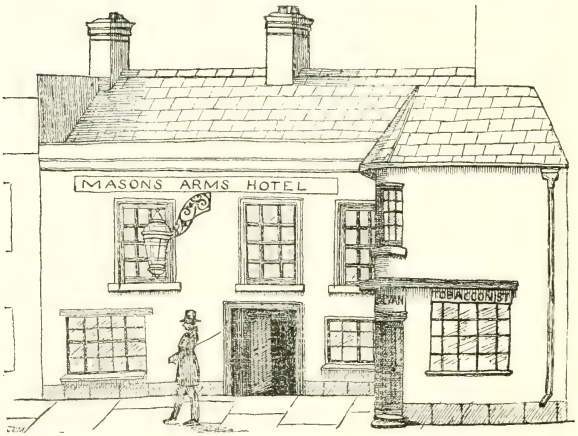
The weight of the epergne is one hundred and forty-nine ounces five pennyweights, and the plateau one hundred and eighteen ounces twelve pennyweights, making a total of two hundred and sixty-seven ounces seventeen pennyweights.

A very fine silver tea urn of 1828 on square base with scroll feet, melon shape, richly chased with acanthus leaves and flowers on a matted ground with shell and scroll border, standing fifteen inches high and weighing one hundred and forty-nine ounces five penny-weights.

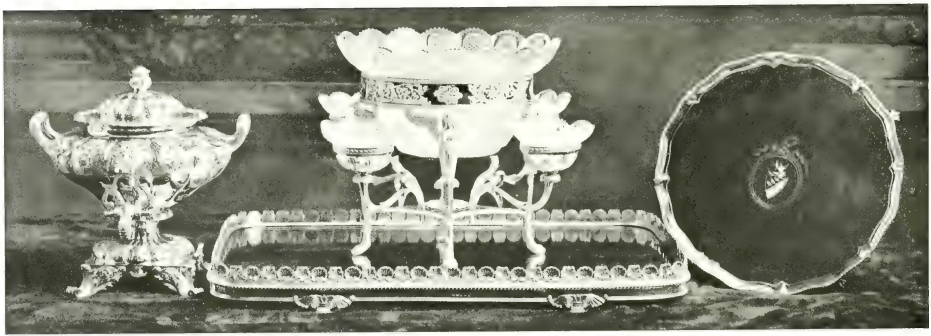
A very fine antique silver salver, shaped beaded border on ball and claw feet, plain centre, with arms and crest date 1775, diameter sixteen inches and weight sixty ounces fifteen pennyweights. This is a charming piece, in pure taste and very characteristic of its period.

The following inscription appears on each of the above pieces of plate :—

> "Presented to the Corporation of Cardiff by resolution of "the Committee to commemorate the Coronation of Their "Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, at "which ceremony the Mayor, Councillor Francis John "Beavan, J.P., Chairman of the Local Coronation Com- "mittee, was present.
>
> J. L. Wheatley,
>
> Town Clerk, Honorary Secretary."

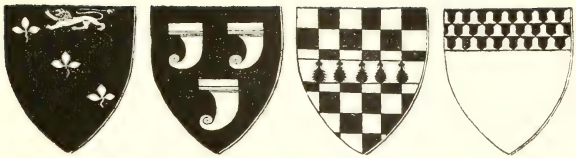


MASONS' ARMS.



CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VII. AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

SILVER PLATE presented to the Cardiff Corporation by the Mayor for year 1901-2 (Councillor F. J. BEAVAN, J.P.), and by vote of the Coronation Committee.



CHAPTER IX.

History of the Cardiff Corporation Waterworks Undertaking.

By JOSEPH LARKE WHEATLEY, Esq,
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace.

LIKE most towns in their infancy, Cardiff had to depend upon public and private wells for the supply of water. In the year 1841, when the town was divided into two parishes only, *i.e.*, St. John the Baptist and St. Mary, the population was only 10,077, and the most important of the public wells was in the centre of the thoroughfare now known as High Street, opposite the premises which are now occupied by Lloyds Bank, Limited. The water that supplied the wells was derived from the gravel beds which extended under the greater part of the then town, particularly in a westerly and northerly direction. In addition, water was obtained from the Glamorganshire Canal and the River Taff.

The opening of the West Bute Dock in 1839 and the construction of the Taff Vale Railway to supply that dock, did much to increase the trade of the town and the population, so that the need of having a proper and adequate water supply became most urgent.

Upon reference to the Statute Book for 1850, we find that a Company secured Parliamentary sanction to construct works to supply water to "the whole of the town and port of Cardiff and the parishes or places within and adjoining to such town in the county of Glamorgan."

After spending £20,000, the Company found that sum insufficient for the purposes of the Act, so they again went to Parliament, and on the 14th June, 1853, Royal Assent was given to an Act repealing the Cardiff Waterworks Act 1850 and granting further powers for carrying out the objects contemplated in the first instance.

The charges for water supply are governed by this Act and are exceedingly reasonable, the supply for domestic purposes including water for baths and water closets.

The works first constructed consisted of a pumping station at Ely, three miles from the centre of the town, the water being taken from the river into a depositing pool and roughly filtered. Later a collecting culvert was constructed on the southern side of the river, which was fed by springs and the water-bearing strata adjoining. The water was then forced into a service reservoir at Penhill, Llandaff, and gravitation mains were laid from thence to and through the streets of the town and docks.

The construction of the Rhymney Railway in 1858, and the Bute East Dock in 1859, shewed that Cardiff continued to make progress, and in order more efficiently to meet the increased and increasing demand for water the Company obtained in 1860 Parliamentary authority for a gravitation scheme at Lisvane, four miles to the north-east of the town.

The scheme propounded by the Act of 1860, included a storeage reservoir and filter beds at Lisvane with a catchment area of 2,200 acres, including the waters of the Llanishen, Nant Mawr, Nant Draw, Nant Felin and Nant Dulas. Intakes were constructed on these streams and the water conveyed therefrom in lines of conduit to the storage reservoir.

The following additional works were constructed, viz:—A low level service reservoir at Cogan, and a high level service reservoir at Llandough, situate 170 feet above the level of Cogan Reservoir, with pumping engines at the latter place for forcing the

water up to Llandough Reservoir, from whence it could flow by gravitation to and for the supply of Penarth.

By the Act of 1860, the limits within which the Company could supply water were extended, and included the following parishes and places, to wit:—"The parishes of Saint John the Baptist, Cardiff; Saint Mary, Cardiff; Roath, Lisvane, Llanishen, Lanedarn, otherwise Lanedern, Whitchurch, Llandaff, Leckwith, Llandough, Cogan and Penarth, and so much of the parishes of Michaelstone-le-pit and Saint Andrews as lies on the eastern side of the Dinas Powis Brook, all in the county of Glamorgan." The total area of supply being 26,787 acres.

In connection with the river Ely, the Company were prohibited from taking therefrom more than three million gallons in any one day of 24 hours.

The pumping well and collecting culvert at Ely and the reservoir at Lisvane remained the only sources of water supply up to the year 1878.

In 1875 the Cardiff Corporation obtained Statutory authority to purchase the Water Undertaking of the Company, but, being unable to come to terms, nothing definite was done in this direction until the year 1878, when the Waterworks Company again went to Parliament for powers to make further works at Ely and Llanishen; the new proposed works at Llanishen being designed partly to supply the outlying districts of Llandaff and Whitchurch as well as to provide additional reservoir storage for supplying Cardiff.

At this time the Cardiff Corporation made another effort to secure the Waterworks Undertaking, but again the negotiations were of no avail, with the result that the Corporation decided to oppose the Bill, and the grounds upon which the Corporation determined to do so were: "that the new works were not designed on a sufficiently comprehensive scale to meet future requirements."

On the eve of appearing before the House of Commons Committee an agreement was entered into whereby the Company agreed to transfer the Works to the Corporation for the sum of £300,000. This sum was arrived at on a basis of 25 years' purchase of the net annual revenue, which was shewn to be £12,000. The Corporation allowed the Company to proceed with their Bill, agreeing at the same time to

pay the cost of the same and to take over the Company's Debenture Bonds, amounting to £20,450.

In the year 1879, the Corporation obtained Parliamentary authority to purchase the Undertaking and to borrow the sum of £470,000.

On the 29th September, 1879, the Company's Undertaking came into the possession of the Corporation, and on the 24th December, 1879, the Deed vesting the Undertaking in the Corporation was executed.

It may be interesting to place on record the fact that in order to complete the purchase on that day, the Town Clerk (Mr. J. L. Wheatley) made arrangements with the Solicitors for the Cardiff Waterworks Company to accept the purchase-money (£300,000) by means of two cheques, one for £165,000, to be drawn upon the National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, Cardiff Branch, and the other for £135,000 upon the Brecon Old Bank, of which the late Mr. Henry Jones Evans was then the Manager. (This Bank has been within recent years absorbed by Lloyds Bank, Limited, who have built a handsome structure upon the site formerly occupied by the Brecon Old Bank.)

Two days previous to the time appointed for paying the purchase money, the Solicitors for the Company objected to take the cheques, although the banks had respectively undertaken to endorse each cheque, that they had the moneys in hand, and were prepared to pay these two amounts to the Company. The Town Clerk then said that the purchase must be completed by the time named, and as the Company had not adhered to the arrangement, he would cause the whole of the money to be paid in gold. This was communicated to the Directors, who became somewhat timid at the thought of counting such a vast sum of money, and pressure was brought to bear upon the Town Clerk by some members of the Corporation, who advised that some other means should be taken to pay the purchase money, to which he reluctantly agreed, with the result that each of the aboved-mentioned banks requested the Bank of England to specially print two bank-notes for the sums of £165,000 and £135,000.

The hour appointed for paying the money was three o'clock, at the offices of the Old Waterworks Company, which were situate in Charles Street, Cardiff; and when the following gentlemen, who had

Cardiff Corporation Waterworks.—The Cantrefi Reservoir (looking South).

been appointed by the Corporation to carry out the transaction on their behalf, namely, the then Mayor (Alderman John McConnochie), Alderman Daniel Jones, Alderman Henry Bowen, Councillor William Sanders (afterwards Alderman Sanders, who was Mayor of Cardiff for the year 1889-90), with the Town Clerk, attended at the National Provincial Bank about two p.m. on that day, they received the Bank of England note for £165,000, and subsequently proceeding to the Brecon Old Bank, they were informed by Mr. H. J. Evans that owing to the heavy delivery of letters all over the country the Bank of England note for £135,000 had not reached him.

The deputation then told Mr. Evans that they could not leave the Bank until they received it, and after waiting more than an hour the Bank was closed, but the deputation still remained, and after the lapse of another 30 minutes, the postman brought the letter containing the Bank of England note, upon which the Deputation at once proceeded to the offices of the Company and completed the purchase.

On the 12th January, 1880, the Corporation passed a special resolution thanking these gentlemen for the valuable services they had rendered to the Borough, in connection with the purchase of the Undertaking of the Cardiff Waterworks Company, and for the highly satisfactory manner in which they had negotiated the loans required for paying the purchase money.

Mr. John Taylor, C.E., who acted as the Engineer of the Waterworks Company, and whose experience as one of the original promoters and directors of the Cardiff Waterworks Company was of considerable value, was consulted as to an extension of the existing works at Ely, and in a report, dated 23rd September, 1880, recommended an extension of the collecting culverts.

The Corporation had the advice and assistance of Mr. J. A. B. Williams, M.Inst.C.E., &c. (who was appointed Borough Engineer of Cardiff on the 14th August, 1876, and who resigned on the 11th June, 1883, on his being appointed Waterworks Engineer of the Corporation, which latter appointment he held until his resignation on the 24th day of June, 1895).

The Corporation proceeded with the construction of a new underground collecting culvert at Ely on the north side of the river "as the easiest, quickest, and cheapest mode of increasing the water supply, and as the best means of tiding over the difficulty of shortness of

supply until new works of a larger character could be constructed elsewhere." These extensions cost £10,614, and resulted in a considerable increase in the quantity of water available at that source.

The yield was increased to 1,000,000 gallons per day in ordinary seasons, and to about 900,000 gallons per day during the very dry summers of 1884 and 1887, and was of great importance to the town.

In March, 1881, the Engineer (Mr. J. A. B. Williams) was instructed to prepare a report on every source yielding an abundant supply of water available for Cardiff and within a reasonable distance thereof.

Very exhaustive reports were presented to the Corporation in May and August, 1881, by Mr. Williams, dealing with the different sources within a considerable radius of Cardiff, and clearly showing that the Taff Fawr or Brecon Beacons scheme on the Old Red Sandstone formation was the best source that could fulfil all the requirements as to quantity, quality, and other essential conditions for the supply of the town and district for about 40 years. The Engineer further recommended that the large storage reservoir at Llanishen, authorised by the Cardiff Waterworks Act of 1878, should be constructed as large as possible within the limits of deviation, thereby increasing its capacity from 140 to 300 million gallons, and that it should be proceeded with at once, in order to utilise the surplus water from the Lisvane Watershed during the construction of the Taff Fawr Works, and thereby to avert a probable water famine, and that on the completion of those works the reservoir should be used for storing water from the Taff Fawr Valley.

The Council were much exercised as to the best scheme to adopt, and in December, 1881, Mr. John F. Bateman, C.E., was asked to advise on the various proposals which had been made for obtaining further water, and in June, 1882, he presented a report recommending the Taff Fawr scheme as being that which, on the whole, would meet the present and future demands most effectually at the least cost.

Mr. Thomas Evans, now of Assam House, Taff's Well, was then a member of the Cardiff Corporation, and was one of the first to recognise and espouse the advantages of the Taff Fawr scheme. This was mentioned by him at a meeting of the Corporation held on the 14th October, 1882.

The Waterworks Committee, after considerable discussion, decided to construct the Llanishen Works first, and afterwards proceed with the Taff Fawr Works. The wisdom of this became apparent in 1887, when, in consequence of a severe drought, only 14 days' supply was at one time in store.

The plans and the Bill for the Taff Fawr scheme were duly deposited in November, 1883. Sixteen influential petitions were presented against the Bill, which occupied the attention of the House of Commons Committee from 1st to 20th May, 1884, and cost the Corporation £3,652, strenuous opposition being given by the riparian owners, during which the greatest water engineers of that time, Mr. John Frederick Bateman, C.E., Mr. Thomas Hawksley, C.E., Mr. James Mansergh, C.E., Mr. George H. Hill, C.E., and Mr. J. A. B. Williams, C.E., together with Mr. George James Symonds, F.R.S., an eminent meteorologist, rendered conspicuous and able aid, and ultimately the proposed works were sanctioned.

By the Cardiff Corporation Act of 1884 (Part 2) the Corporation were empowered to collect and impound a part of the waters of the River Taff Fawr and its tributaries, the catchment area being 10,400 acres. This watershed was divided into two portions, viz., the "upper area," containing 4,000 acres, and the "lower area," comprising 6,400 acres.

The idea of this partition was to enable the development of the "upper area" to be carried out first, thereby reducing the initial capital outlay, and also to allow of compensation water being given in respect of the "upper area" (see section 10 of the Act of 1884), which is equal to 331 cubic feet per minute, or practically three million gallons per 24 hours throughout the year, instead of giving the compensation water at once in respect of the entire watershed of 10,400 acres, which would have been 861 cubic feet per minute or $7\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons per 24 hours.

It was proposed to construct three storage reservoirs with a total capacity of 1,220 million gallons, two of these being designed on the "upper area" and the third at the foot of the "lower area." Also three balancing reservoirs at Cefn, Blackbrook, and Rhubina respectively, on the line of the conduit, and a "high level" service reservoir, with a set of filter beds, also at Rhubina, for the supply by gravitation

of Penarth, Llandaff, Whitchurch, Maindy, and Penylan. In addition to the foregoing, there was a 24 to 29 inch aqueduct or conduit connecting the storage reservoirs and passing down the valley of the Taff through the towns and villages of Merthyr Tydfil, Troedyrhiw, Merthyr Vale, Quaker's Yard, Navigation, Pontypridd, Treforest, Taff's Well, and Tongwynlais to Rhubina, and from thence to the two storage reservoirs at Lisvane and Llanishen, a total distance of 32 miles.

On the 7th August, 1884, the Act received the Royal Assent, and no time was lost in commencing the first portion of the work, viz., No. 2 Storage (Cantreff) Reservoir, the three balancing reservoirs, the aqueduct or conduit, and the high level service reservoir and filter beds at Rhubina.

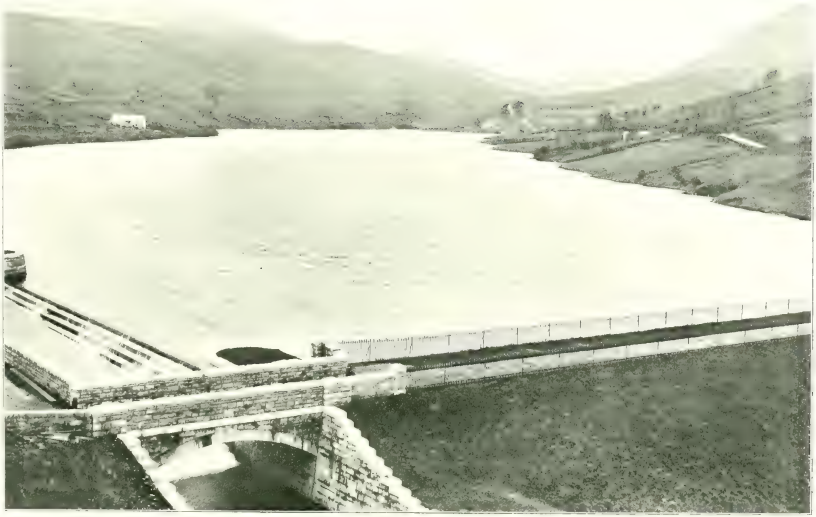
The construction of the aqueduct was entered upon in October, 1885, and completed in September, 1888. In December, 1887, the three balancing reservoirs, together with the high level service reservoir and filters were commenced, and in November, 1888, were satisfactorily completed.

The Corporation were not, however, so fortunate as to get the Cantreff (No. 2) Storage Reservoir expeditiously constructed, for although this work was commenced in the spring of 1886, it was not completed and opened for use until the 14th September, 1892, a period of six years and six months. The delay was occasioned by protracted and heavy litigation between the Corporation and the two Contractors to whom the works were successively let, but on the 13th June, 1891, the Corporation took possession of the works and completed the reservoir by their own men with gratifying results, under the direction of their Waterworks Engineer (Mr. J. A. B. Williams).

The embankment of Cantreff Reservoir was formed at a point in the valley immediately north of Nant Ddu, a shooting lodge belonging to Lord Tredegar, where the valley is very narrow, the hills on each side rising steeply.

The watershed above this reservoir has an area of 4,000 acres, and consists almost entirely of mountain pasture, rising from an elevation of 1,080 feet at the reservoir to 2,910 feet above ordnance datum at the Brecon Beacons.

The Cantreff Reservoir was formally opened by the then mayor, Alderman Thomas Rees, J.P., on the 14th September, 1892.



Cardiff Corporation Waterworks. The Cantell Reservoir, looking North.

The height of the embankment from foundation to top is 120 feet, height from bed of river 90 feet, and the greatest depth of water 73 feet. The length of the lake is three-quarters of a mile, and its capacity 323 million gallons.

The maximum carrying capacity of the conduit or aqueduct between the Taff Fawr Reservoirs and Cardiff, the water being taken direct to Llanishen Reservoir, is 12 million gallons per day, but when the water is taken through Rhubina Reservoir the maximum carrying capacity does not exceed 10 million gallons per day.

In the month of April, 1893, the construction of No. 1 (Beacons) Reservoir was started by the Corporation, who prudently decided not to employ a Contractor.

When the design for this reservoir was being matured, the Waterworks Engineer (Mr. J. A. B. Williams) found that the capacity authorised by the 1884 Act could be more than doubled by placing the embankment a little higher up the valley and this was also found to be necessary to secure a solid watertight rock foundation.

Accordingly, by the Cardiff Corporation Act, 1894, the Corporation obtained the requisite power for that purpose, and on the 30th September, 1897, the Beacons Reservoir was opened by the present Chairman of the Waterworks Committee (Alderman David Jones, J.P.).

At the present time (February, 1905) the Corporation have not commenced the construction of No. 3 Reservoir (although the lands have been acquired), the lowest of the series of reservoirs authorised by the 1884 Act, but when it is constructed, Cardiff will have a further daily supply of three million gallons, making a total daily quantity of 10,500,000 gallons in ordinary dry seasons derived from the Taff Fawr Valley, sufficient for a population of 420,000 at 25 gallons per head per day.

When this reservoir is completed, the Corporation must give further compensation water to the river of $4\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons per diem.

If needs be, another storage reservoir could be constructed between the Cantreff Reservoir and proposed Reservoir No. 3, which would very considerably augment one of the finest supplies of water both as to quantity and quality in the Kingdom.

The land acquired by the Corporation for the construction of No. 3 Reservoir amounts to about 280 acres. During the year 1902 the

Corporation were considering the desirability of making this reservoir larger than was originally intended, and of purchasing about 25 acres more land, so that it should have a capacity of 900,000,000 gallons instead of 670,000,000, as designed in the Parliamentary Plans authorised by the 1884 Act, in order to devote the waters of the Cantreff and Beacons Reservoirs entirely to town supply, and to make No. 3 Reservoir large enough so as to ensure the delivery of the full quantity of the compensation water due to the entire drainage area of 10,400 acres, which is nearly 7,750,000 gallons per day over the longest drought.

In the year 1895 the Corporation instructed Mr. J. A. B. Williams to prepare plans and references shewing the whole of the reservoirs, lands and other property belonging to the Corporation in use, for the purposes of their Undertaking. These plans were completed, and have since been kept up to date as further purchases of land have been made and works constructed. They have been placed among the Records of the Corporation.

The High Level Service Reservoir and Water Tower at Penylan for the supply of the outlying districts of Rumney and St. Mellons, in addition to Penylan district and other high parts of the town, three additional filter beds at the "Heath," and large extensions of mains in the district of supply, have been constructed under the supervision of Mr. C. H. Priestley, M.Inst.C.E., who was appointed Waterworks Engineer to the Corporation on the 24th June, 1895.

By the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders (No. 11) Act, 1902, the water limits were extended so as to include the Parish of St. Fagans, and the Corporation, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, were empowered to borrow such sums as might be necessary for purposes of their Waterworks Undertaking, in addition to the monies authorised to be borrowed for those purposes by their Acts of 1879, 1884 and 1894.

Money is now being borrowed for carrying out extensions to the Waterworks at Rhubina, Cogan, and the "Heath"; also a service reservoir at Leckwith, bye-pass main from Taff Fawr Conduit near Llanishen Viaduct to the "Heath" Filters, relaying of the town mains and extensions thereof, duplicate supply for sanitary purposes, and other small extensions, the total estimated cost of these works being

Cardiff Corporation Waterworks.—The Beacons Reservoir (looking South-West).

£98,000. Several of the reservoirs and extensions are now complete and others are being carried out.

The following table shews the existing reservoirs and works of the Corporation in 1904:—

Reservoirs and Works in Operation.

	Top Water Area. Acres.	Roods.	Perches.	Capacity. Gallons.
Beacons Storage Reservoir, Taff Fawr	51	2	34	345,000,000
Cantreff ,, ,, ,,	45	0	0	323,000,000
Llanishen ,, ,, ,,	59	1	23	317,000,000
Lisvane ,, ,, ,,	19	2	34	80,000,000
Penhill Service ,, ..	0	2	26½	2,000,000
Cogan ,, ,, ..	0	1	32	2,000,000
Leckwith ,, ,, ..	0	2	5½	2,000,000
Llandough ,, ,, ..	0	0	23½	600,000
Penylan ,, ,, ..	0	3	30½	3,000,000
Supply Conduit from Cantreff Reservoir to Llanishen Reservoir (32 miles)				
Cefn Balancing Reservoir "en route"				500,000
Blackbrook Balancing Reservoir "en route"				500,000
Rhubina ,, ,, ,, ...				700,000
RHUBINA.—One open and two covered Service Reservoirs and five Filter Beds for "High Level Supply" ..				2,160,000
HEATH. FILTER BEDS.—Six Filter Beds capable of filtering six million gallons per day. One covered Service Reservoir containing				1,300,000
COGAN PUMPING STATION.—Three Engines, two Boilers, for High Level for Penarth District.				

Works in Reserve.

ELY PUMPING STATION.—Two Collecting Culverts and Wells, two Engines, two Boilers.
Average yield per day, 1,000,000 gallons.

The aggregate population supplied with water at present is 205,000, and the consumption of water for all purposes during the summer of 1904 has been at the rate of about 26 gallons per head per day.

The water now available from the two storage reservoirs in the Taff Fawr Valley (after giving 3,000,000 gallons per day for compensation to the river) and the two storage reservoirs at Llanishen and Lisvane, is nearly seven million gallons per day in very dry years of 120 days' drought.

The expenditure hitherto incurred (31st March, 1904) on these works amount to £1,264,374, but notwithstanding this fact, the cost to the town up to the end of 1890 was nothing.

Since then, however, certain grants of money have been made from the rates in aid of the expenditure, as follows :—

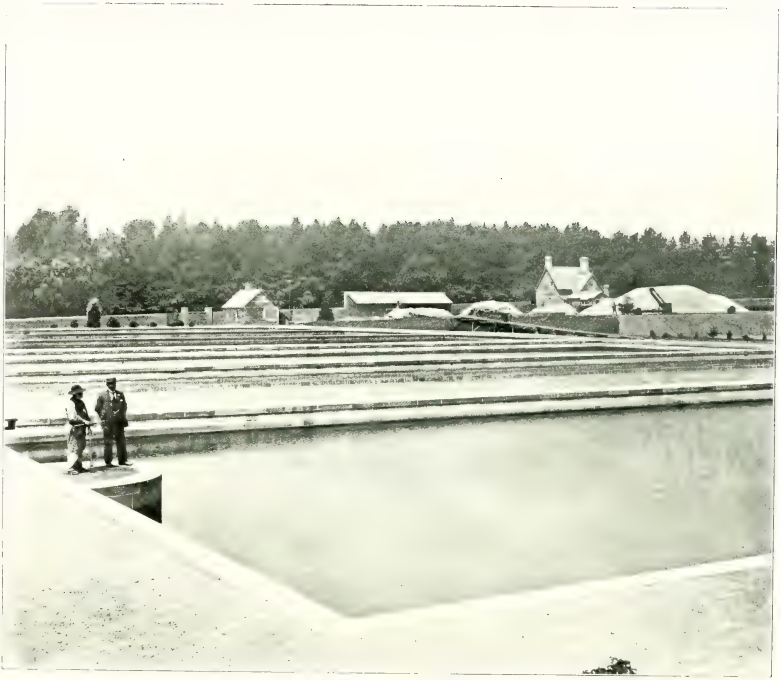
Year ending 31st March, 1891 - - -	£5,000
,, 1892 - - -	£6,000
,, 1893 - - -	£8,000
,, 1894 - - -	£12,000
,, 1895 - - -	£11,500
,, 1896 - - -	£13,337
,, 1897 - - -	£10,908
,, 1898 - - -	£7,868
,, 1899 - - -	£8,006
,, 1900 - - -	£13,587
,, 1901 - - -	£8,881
,, 1902 - - -	£10,250
,, 1903 - - -	£9,578
,, 1904 - - -	£12,307

One penny in the £ upon the net rateable value for District Rate purposes of Cardiff produces about £4,076.

All the districts around Cardiff look to the Cardiff Corporation to supply them with water, and the local governing bodies are thereby relieved of the great responsibility resting upon public authorities in respect thereof, the whole burden, as well as the cost and risk, falling upon the Cardiff Council.

In consequence of the increase of the population of Cardiff and surrounding districts, the Corporation have been obliged, as has been shewn, to take great precautions to ensure an adequate supply for many years. To do this has been a considerable task, entailing the preparation of exhaustive reports and the making of numerous enquiries.

Grave consideration has also been given to such a question as the quality of water, with the result that with the construction of the reservoirs and works in the Taff Fawr Valley, the districts surrounding Cardiff, as well as the borough itself, are provided with water of the purest quality in abundance by the Cardiff Corporation.



Cardiff Corporation Waterworks. The Heath Filter Beds, Cardiff.

Since the Corporation acquired the undertaking of the Waterworks Company, the following gentlemen have held the responsible position of Chairman of the Waterworks Committee :—

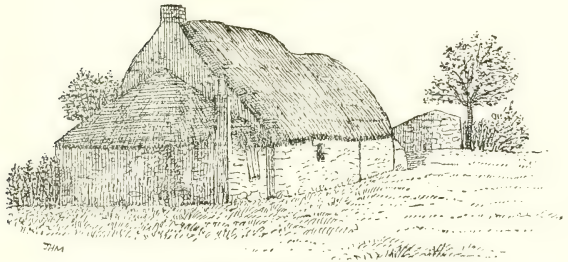
Date of Appointment.

23rd December, 1879.—Alderman Daniel Jones, J.P., who was Mayor of Cardiff during the years 1874 and 1875, and who died on the 26th day of October, 1887.

11th November, 1881.—Councillor (now Sir) Alfred Thomas, Mayor of Cardiff 1881-2, who is the Member of Parliament for East Glamorgan.

11th November, 1886.—Alderman David Jones, J.P., the present chairman, who was Mayor of Cardiff for the year ending 9th November, 1888-9.

TOWN HALL,
CARDIFF,
1st *February*, 1905.

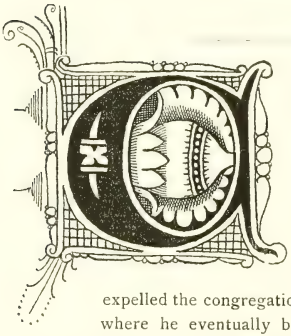


OLD COTTAGE AT PHILOG.

CHAPTER X.

History of Christopher Love, M.A.

By T. H. THOMAS.



HRISTOPHER LOVE, M.A., was born at Cardiff in the year 1618. He came at an early age under the influence of Erbury, who encouraged him to study at Oxford, where he entered into Orders; but refusing to subscribe to the canons enjoined by Archbishop Laud, he was expelled the congregation of Masters, and went to London, where he eventually became one of the most eminent of Presbyterian Divines of the time. Love was one of the Commissioners for the Parliament at the Treaty at Uxbridge, one of the Assembly of Divines and chosen minister of St. Lawrence Jewry; yet he signed the declaration against the execution of King Charles. His distrust of the action of Cromwell deepened, and his house in London became the resort of many sympathisers with the Scottish Presbyterians even after the battle of Dunbar. He, with others frequenting his house, were tried for high treason before the High Court of Justice in Westminster Hall under certain Acts of Parliament bearing date 29th March, 1650, and other then recent dates. The President of the High Court was Judge Keeble, and Attorney-General Prideaux prose-

cuted. After a trial of six days, in which he made his own defence until the fifth day, when Mr. Hales was assigned his counsel upon points of law, Love was found guilty of treason in having been cognisant of letters passing between supporters of the Scottish Presbyterians and of Charles Stewart with the view of combining their forces, and other offences. He was sentenced to be beheaded, and the sentence was carried out on Tower Hill August 22nd, 1651.

Owing to the form of his trial, the acuteness and pertinacity of his defence, his high reputation, and the affecting events of his last days, Love was looked upon as a martyr by the whole of the Presbyterian party.

From the voluminous accounts of the trial many facts concerning the life of Love may be extracted which may form a brief autobiography. He speaks as follows in the "speech at his death":—

> "Though I am a man of an obscure Family, of mean "Parentage, so that my blood is not as the blood of Nobles ". . . yet it is innocent blood also."
>
> "I desire this day to magnifie God, the riches of His "Glorious Grace, that such an one as I, born in an obscure "Country (in Wales), of obscure Parents, that God should " . . . single me out from amongst all my kindred " . . . that when as the first 14 years of my Life I never "heard a Sermon, yet in the 15th year of my life God "(through his Grace) did convert me . . . yet it is my "glory that I die a despised Minister."

A reference to Erbury occurs in Love's "Cleare and Necessary Vindication," a pamphlet of 43 pages, written 14 days before his death, to clear himself from aspersions upon his personal character. He says:—

> "It is reported that I neglected *Mr. Erbury*, who was "the means of my conversion and education, that when he "was plundered in *Wales* and came to *England* in a "necessitous condition that I would not relieve him."
>
> "As for Master *Erbury*, though he is fallen into "dangerous opinions, yet, he being my spirituall Father, I do "naturally care for him, as *Timothy* did for *Paul*, my Heart

"cleaves to him in Love, more than to any one man in the "World; I speak to the praise of God, he was the instru- "ment to my conversion, near twenty years agoe, and the "means of my education also in the University, for which "kindness, the halfe I have in the World, I could readily "part with for his reliefe. It is true, about eight or nine "years since, he was plundered in *Wales* and did come "to see me at *Windsor* Castle, but a sonne could not make "more of a Father than I made of him . . . when I "had not Twelve pounds in all the World, I let "Master Erbury have six of it, indeed he afterwards gave "me a horse, for which I received not much above forty "shillings; yea, I procured him a place in the Army, to be "Chaplaine to Major Generall Skippon's Regiment, where "he had 8 shillings a day."

As to his sympathy with the cause of the Parliament, he says:—

"I was . . . more than many . . . I did not "only deem it my duty to preach for the lawfulness of "a Defensive War, but, unlesse my Books and wearing "apparel, I contributed all that I had in the World, and "that was no small sum, considering the meaneness of my "condition."

"Touching my sufferings," he continues, "I may say "that my whole life hath been a time of affliction, either of "body or mind, God sees my Heart to be a tuffe and knotty "piece, that it needs so many blows to break it,"

and he recites that he was the first Oxford Scholar to publicly refuse subscription to Archbishop Laud's "Canons." On arrival in London the bishop opposed his obtaining the lectureship to "Ann Aldersgate." Then, in 1640, he was "imprisoned in New Castle for a protest against 'the errors of the service book,' and was removed by *habeas corpus* to King's Bench, London, where he was acquitted." He was accused of treason for maintaining the lawfulness of a defensive war at Tenterden, but was acquitted, with costs against accuser; was accused by the King's Commissioners for a sermon at Uxbridge, but was discharged by the House of Commons. After

the change of government he was cited before the "Committee of Plundered Ministers," but discharged.

> "But now last of all this great and last tryal and trouble "is come upon me!"

Some time elapsed between the sentence and the execution. Great efforts were made to save Love, and in the pamphlet "Love's Name Lives" petitions presented on his behalf to Parliament by his wife "Mistris Love" are given, together with "Severall letters that "interchangeably passed between them a little before his death."

These open to the reader most affecting circumstances.

"*The Humble Petition of Mary, the Distressed Wife of Christopher Love,*" sheweth:—

"That whereas the High Court of Justice hath lately sentenced to death her dear and tender Husband . . . in the execution of which sentence your poor hand-maid should become an unhappy widow and the Miserable Mother of two young fatherlesse children; and shee being so near her appointed hour, having sorrow upon sorrow, be forced, through unexpressable grief, to bow down in travell, and give up the ghost; and so with one blow, there be destroyed both Father, and Mother, and Babe in one day," &c., &c.

Upon this, on the 15th July, 1651, the Commons voted a respite of one month, during which Mrs. Love continued to petition, without further effect. Meanwhile a series of letters passed between husband and wife. He writes:—

> "*More deare to me than ever.* . . . I dare not think "there is such a Creature as *Mary Love* in the world; for "*Kit* and *Mall* I can leave them without trouble, leaving "them so good a God and so good a Mother."

She writes:—

> "*My Heavenly Dear,* I call thee so, because God hath "put heaven into theee, before he hath taken thee to Heaven.
>
> "O lift up thy Heart with Joy, when thou layest thy "dear head on the block . . . that thou art laying thy "head to rest in thy Father's bosome . . . Now, My

"Dear, I desire willingly and cheerfully to resign my right "in thee to thy Father and my Father."

On the day of his execution Love writes :—

"*My Most Gracious Beloved*" "I am now going from a "prison to a Palace. . . . I am going to Heaven, where "are two of my Children, and leaving thee on earth where "there are three of my Babes ; those two above need not "my care, but the three below need thine. . . . I know "thou art a woman of a sorrowful spirit . . . yet be "comforted, though thy sorrow be great for thy Husband's "going out of the World ; yet thy paines shall be the lesse "in bringing thy child into the world ; thou shalt be a joyful "Mother though thou beest a sad widow," &c.

He closes with eight paragraphs of "practical Councels."

"Mr. Love was brought from the Tower . . . to the scaffold on Tower Hill about two o'clock in the afternoon" accompanied by the Ministers Ash, Calamy and Manton, personal friends. He asked for liberty to speak and pray, which was given. He made a long exculpatory speech which makes seven pages quarto, and prayed.

"When he was preparing to lay his head upon the block *Mr. Ashe* said to him :—Dear Brother, how dost thou find thy heart ? *Mr. Love :* I bless God, Sir, I am as full of joy and comfort as ever my heart can hold. The last words he was heard to speak were these: 'Blessed be God for Jesus Christ.'

"Then he laid himself down upon the Scaffold with his head over the Block, and when he stretched out his hands, the Executioner severed his head from his body at one blow."

Yr Eiddoch &c.
Christmas Evans

Minister of The Tabernacle Welsh Baptist Chapel,
The Hayes, Cardiff, 1828 1832.

History of one RAWLINS WHITE.

THE HISTORIE
OF ONE
RAWLINS WHITE,
BURNED AT CARDIFFE
IN WALES,
ABOUT THE MONETH
OF MARCH,
FOR THE TESTIMONIE OF
CHRISTES GOSPEL,
REPORTED BY JOHN DANE
BEING YET ALIUE,
WHO WAS ALMOST
CONTINUALLY WITH HYM
DURING HIS TROUBLE,
VNTO HIS DEATH.

The above is the heading of an account, under date March 1555, occupying pages 1474-6 in Foxe's "Actes and Monuments of Christes Martyrs" Editn. 1576. The following is extracted largely from that account.

> "This Rawlins was by his calling a fisherman having a continuing in the said trade by the space of twenty years in the towne of Cardiffe, being one of a very good name. . . . he began to be a diligent hearer and searcher out of the Truth." Being unlearned, he set his little son to school to learn to read English, and "his father every night after supper Sommer and Winter would have the boy to reade a piece of the Holy Scripture." In time he was able to instruct others, and by means of a singularly retentive

memory "in so much that upon the alleging of Scripture very often would cite the booke the leafe, yea and the very sentence." Soon after the accession of Queen Mary, Rawlins White's doings attracted the attention of the Bishop of Llandaff by whom "after divers combates and conflictes with hym and his chaplaynes this good Father was committed to prison in Chepstow . . . but this hys keepyng . . . was not so severe and extreme, but that he might have escaped oftentymes." Upon the Bishop moving from Chepstow (the house at Mathern) White was transferred to Cardiff Castle for a year, when his further trial was decided upon and took place in the chapel at Mathern; it was held "not without a great number of other bydwellers that came to behold the manner of their doings." The account shews that the Bishop used every fair persuasion to induce Rawlins White to recant but without avail for "Rawlins betooke himselfe to prayer . . . . untyl suche tyme as the Priests came to the Sacring . . . when Rawlins heard the Sacring Bell ring he rose out of his place and came to the Quiere door, and there standing a whyle turned himselfe to the People speaking these words:—Good People if there be any brethren amongst you, or at the least if there be one brother amongst you, the same one bear witness at the daye of judgment that I bowe not to this Idoll."

Still the Bishop endeavoured to persuade White to recant without success so definite sentence was pronounced upon him and he was transferred to Cardiff "there to be put into the prison of the towne called Cockmarel, a very dark, lothsome and most vile prison." Here he passed the time in prayer . . . "and chiefly in singing of Psalmes which godly exercises he always used both at Cardiff Castle and at all other places."

He remained in Cockmarell about three weeks when "the Head Officers of the Town that had the charge of his Execution were determined to burne hym . . . having not indeed a writ of execution awarded, as by the law they should have. Whereupon one Henrye Lewes the Recorder of the Towne . . . came to them and told them that if they

did burne hym before they had the writ *de haereticis comburendis*, the Wyfe of the said Rawlins would upon just cause by lawe, call their doinges into question."

A Writ was obtained and Rawlins White knowing his time was come commanded his wife that "she should make ready and send unto hym his wedding garments, meaning a shirt, which afterwards he was burned in, which request . . . his wife with great sorrow and griefe of hart dyd performe which he received most gladly and joyfully." When he suffered he had this long shirt and an old russet coat, and upon his legs an old pair of leather buskins, and he was "garded with a great Companye of Bylles and Gleaves."

"So he came to a place in his waye, whereat his poore wyfe and children stoode weepyng and makyng great lamentation; the suddene sight of whom so pierced his hart, that the very teares trickled down his face." At the place of execution the "stake was ready set up with some wood toward the making of the fire, which when he beheld he set forward himselfe very boldly, but in going toward the stake he fell downe upo his knees and kissed the ground and in rising agayne the earth a little sticking on his nose he said these words:—Earth unto Earth and dust unto dust thou art my Mother and unto thee shall I return." White then set his back to the stake, and said to John Dane "I feele a great fighting betweene the flesh and the spirite, and the flesh would very fain have his swinge, therefore I pray you when you see me anywaye tempted, holde your finger up to me, and I trust I shall remember myself." The Smith now came to chain him, to whom he said "I pray you good friend knocke the chaine fast for it may be that the flesh would strive mightily." Rawlins and the people of whom there were many "because it was market day" were then addressed by a priest with whom White disputed until some cryed out "put fire! set to fire; which being set to, the strawe and reede by and bye cast up both a great and a suddaine flame, in the which flame this good and blessed man bathed his hands so long until such time as the sinews shrouke" . . . whereas before he was wont to go stooping, having a sad

countenance . . . nowe he stretched up hymself not only bolt upright, but also bare withal a most pleasant and comfortable countenance . . . that he seemed to be altogether angelical."

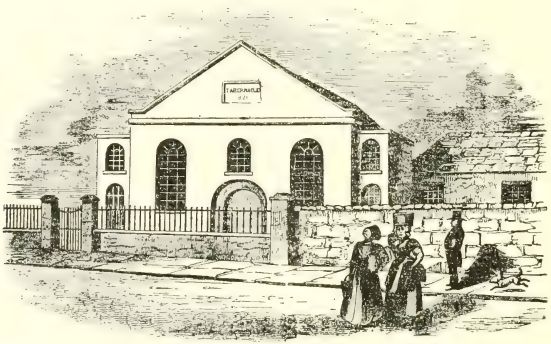
Further exact details are given of the torture suffered. The Narrator adds :—

"He was at the tyme of his death of the age of three score years or thereabouts."

For other references to Rawlins White reference should be made to Vol. I., pp. 213, 235, where, under date 1542-3, "half a burgage in tenure of Rawlyn ffysher" is described, showing his residence to have been about the site of the present great warehouses in Westgate Street, next to the County Offices. According to the second reference "Rawlyn White" farmed five "fishery hengis" on the Taff and sea shore.

Tradition gives two sites as the place of the burning, one in the High Street, near the opening of Church Street, the other in St. John's Square, just north of St. John's Church.

T. H. T.



THE TABERNACLE CHAPEL.

Notes on Map of the Manors.

By John Stuart Corbett.

THE Map is an attempt to illustrate to some extent the situation and boundaries of the old manors or lordships and estates of various monasteries in the neighbourhood of Cardiff, so as to afford some assistance to those who wish to understand the state of things subsisting in mediæval times.

It cannot be regarded as more than generally correct with respect to the main divisions.

The signification of the various colours is as follows :—

1. The Castle and Borough of Cardiff (meaning strictly the old walled town, not including the liberties) are edged with vermillion.

2. The district coloured pink is the old Lordship or Manor of Roath. The exact status of the lands within the liberties (that is those within the parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. Mary) as compared with those outside, as regards tenure, &c., is an interesting matter of investigation, which cannot be entered upon here. All except the lands of monasteries are coloured in the same way upon this map, for the reason that the whole were administered with Roath, and probably accounted part of that manor, and the rents nearly all collected and accounted for by its Reeve. There were some small exceptions.

Further, within the lands coloured pink upon the map there were scattered portions of comparatively small extent, chiefly upon the moors, forming, or reputed to form, portions of the manors of Spittle, Roath Keynsham and Llystalybont. The Grey Friars, and the Abbeys of Margam and Tewkesbury, also had lands upon the moors, the exact position of which, in most cases, it would be difficult or impossible now to distinguish. The lands coloured pink in Llanishen and Lisvane were parts of the manor of Roath, as is shown by their owners paying rents to that manor.

3. Griffiths Moor, so often referred to in the Records, is well ascertained. It is coloured orange or sienna on the map. It was dealt with under the old name in a deed of the early part of the nineteenth century.

4. The Manor of Llystalybont, in five portions shown on the map, is coloured blue. The main authority for its boundaries is a Survey of 1653, but in several respects this is supported by other authorities, and no doubt need be felt that the lands coloured blue on the map formed, in later times, portions of that manor, which was one of those held directly of the chief lord as of his Castle of Cardiff, until acquired by the then Earl of Pembroke in the reign of James I. There were some other very small properties in Cardiff, &c., reputed to belong to this manor.

5. Roath Keynsham is coloured green. It is treated in this respect differently from the other monastic manors, because of its importance and its main bounds being well defined in a Survey of 1703. In that Survey some additional lands on the moors (Pengam, &c.) are claimed as belonging to this manor, but this point, and the precise boundaries of the lands, are too doubtful to allow of distinguishing them on the map.

6. The Lordship of Llandaff is coloured grey or neutral tint, as is the Splott, which certainly was part of that Lordship, though long in separate hands. The old Lordship or manor of Llandaff probably did not include the whole of the modern parish of that name, and on the other hand did include Splott and part of the modern parish of Whitchurch.

7. Coloured brown on the map is what is there called the "Welsh Country of Kibbor." That expression is perhaps preferable to "Tribeland" used elsewhere, because it does not seem likely that the old Welsh "tribal" customs survived in this district in mediæval times. Still, no doubt this district was held by Welshmen, freely, owing no service but suit of court, and not according to feudal tenure. It must be noted, however, that not absolutely the whole of the country coloured brown was held in this way. Small portions (possibly from forfeiture) came to be held of Roath, and a considerable portion of the parish of Llanedeyrn was for many centuries held by the lords of Dinas Powys, and termed in some documents a Manor. Mainly, however, the brown colour represents "the Welsh Country."

8. The portions coloured purple on the map represent estates, sometimes spoken of as "manors" of different monasteries. Monachdy, to the west of the Great Heath and between two portions of Llystalybont, belonged, no doubt, to Llantarnam Abbey.

MANORS,

Borough of C
walls, an
Roath Dogfiel
Llystalybont
Roath Keynsh
Llandaff
Estates of
Keynsham
Welsh Countr
Griffiths Moor
Great and Lit

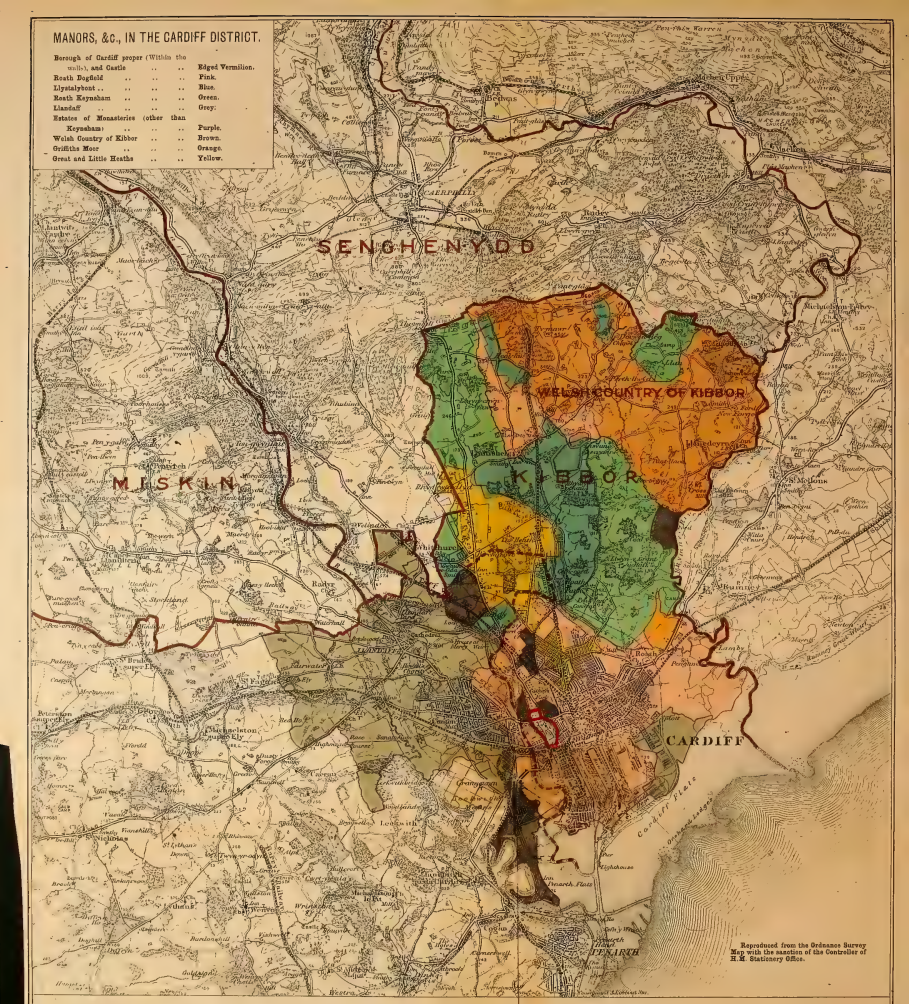
4. The Manor of Llystalybont, in five portions shown on the map, is coloured blue. The main authority for its boundaries is a Survey of 1653, but in several respects this is supported by other authorities, and no doubt need be felt that the lands coloured blue on the map formed, in later times, portions of that manor, which was one of those held directly of the chief lord as of his Castle of Cardiff, until acquired by the then Earl of Pembroke in the reign of James I. There were some other very small properties in Cardiff, &c., reputed to belong to this manor.

5. Roath Keynsham is coloured green. It is treated in this respect differently from the other monastic manors, because of its importance and its main bounds being well defined in a Survey of 1703. In that Survey some additional lands on the moors (Pengam, &c.) are claimed as belonging to this manor, but this point, and the precise boundaries of the lands, are too doubtful to allow of distinguishing them on the map.

6. The Lordship of Llandaff is coloured grey or neutral tint, as is the Splott, which certainly was part of that Lordship, though long in separate hands. The old Lordship or manor of Llandaff probably did not include the whole of the modern parish of that name, and on the other hand did include Splott and part of the modern parish of Whitchurch.

7. Coloured brown on the map is what is there called the "Welsh Country of Kibbor." That expression is perhaps preferable to "Tribeland" used elsewhere, because it does not seem likely that the old Welsh "tribal" customs survived in this district in mediæval times. Still, no doubt this district was held by Welshmen, freely, owing no service but suit of court, and not according to feudal tenure. It must be noted, however, that not absolutely the whole of the country coloured brown was held in this way. Small portions (possibly from forfeiture) came to be held of Roath, and a considerable portion of the parish of Llanedeyrn was for many centuries held by the lords of Dinas Powys, and termed in some documents a Manor. Mainly, however, the brown colour represents "the Welsh Country."

8. The portions coloured purple on the map represent estates, sometimes spoken of as "manors" of different monasteries. Monachdy, to the west of the Great Heath and between two portions of Llystalybont, belonged, no doubt, to Llantarnam Abbey.


MANORS, &c., IN THE CARDIFF DISTRICT.
Borough of Cardiff proper (Within the walls), and Castle .. .. .. Edged Vermilion.
Keath Dogfield .. .. .. Pink.
Llystalybont .. .. Blue.
Keath Keynsham .. .. .. Green.
Llandaff .. .. Grey.
Estates of Monasteries (other than Keynsham) .. .. .. Purple.
Welsh Country of Kibbor .. .. Brown.
Griffiths Moor .. .. Orange.
Great and Little Heaths .. .. Yellow.
SENGHENYDD
WELSH COUNTRY OF KIBBOR
KIBBOR
MISKIN
CARDIFF
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

NOTE.—The above Map does not profess to indicate more than the general positions of the main divisions. There were certain scattered portions, or reputed portions, of Keath Keynsham and Llystalybont within the bounds shown as Keath Dogfield, and also the scattered possessions within and without the Borough, known as the "Manors" of Spittle, Keath Towkesbury, &c. The exact positions of these properties are, in some instances, uncertain. The boundary of Kibbor is shown generally as described by Leland, but as doubt has been felt whether he was correct in stating that what he termed "Llandaff commote" extended east of the Taff, and as the course of the Taff to the west of Cardiff has been considerably altered since his day, these portions of the boundary are indicated by dotted lines. The Splott is coloured grey as it was held under Llandaff.

The exact bounds of some of these are difficult to ascertain on account of the absence of detailed surveys, but there is no doubt as to their general situation.

The Grange Farm, west of the Little Heath, belonged to Llantarnam Abbey or to Margam, probably to the latter. No doubt the point could be cleared up. The lands of the Black Friars are indicated to the west, those of the Grey Friars to the east of the castle. The farm of "Grange of Moor" (Grangetown being named from this) belonged to Margam.

Another piece of territory, coloured purple, adjoins the Rumney River in the parish of Llanedeyrn. This probably belonged to the Augustine canons regular of Bristol, who certainly had lands here, though whether the purple colour quite correctly shews their territory there may be some doubt.

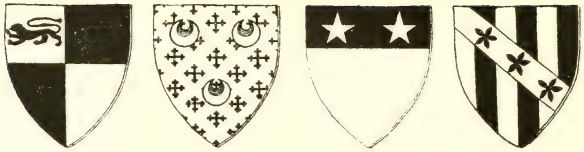
9. Kibbor is marked upon the map "Kibbor," and its boundaries shewn by a hard line on the north and east and in part upon the west. The reason for marking the boundary by a dotted line on the remainder of the western side is as follows:—Leland speaks of a "Commote" of Kibbor and a "Commote" of Llandaff. Now these are old Welsh terms, and though there was a Commote of Kibbor, it seems doubtful whether "Llandaff" was ever the name of a commote.

Further, Leland describes the commote of Llandaff as extending east of the Taff, *i.e.*, taking in that portion of the parish of Llandaff which is east of that river. On account of what he says the dotted line has been carried round that portion of Llandaff parish which is east of the Taff. It appears most probable, however, that in fact the Taff was the boundary of Kibbor in the old Welsh days, and that all east of it was in that Commote.

Then what is to be said about the portions of the parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. Mary which are west of the Taff?

Leland does not include them in Kibbor, for he makes the Taff the boundary here, and this probably is right.

10. It has been left to the last to mention that the Great and Little Heaths are coloured yellow on the map. The authority for the boundaries of these is simply the map prepared when they were enclosed in 1801. There can be very little doubt that since common of pasture was originally granted over them to the burgesses of Cardiff they had been to some extent encroached upon, and that the limits of the Heaths were somewhat smaller at the time of the inclosure than had been the case in earlier times.



CHAPTER XI.

Members of Parliament for Cardiff.

By W. R. WILLIAMS.

DURING the three centuries and a half that the Borough has returned a representative to Westminster, many eminent men have placed their services at the disposal of Cardiff; and it is therefore the more matter for congratulation that in nearly every instance were they Glamorganshire men, and scions of the foremost county families. Such well-known houses as Morgan of Tredegar, Herbert of Cogan, Lewis of the Van, Mansel of Margam, and Stradling of St. Donat's, all supplied Members for Cardiff, followed in later times by the Windsors and Mackworths, while from 1790 the Stuarts held the chief political influence for many years, no less than five of the family representing the constituency. In the long roll of representatives may be mentioned the names of such eminent *Civilians* as John Cokk (1547) and the Right Hon. John Nicholl (1832), who were both Dean of the Arches, the latter being also Judge Advocate General. Of *Ambassadors* were Sir Philip Hoby (1548), who was also Master of the

Ordnance to Henry VIII., and Algernon Sidney (1646) who met his death on the scaffold on Tower Hill. Of *Soldiers* were Colonel William Herbert (1640), who died for his King at Edgehill, and Lord Evelyn Stuart (1794), while his brother Lord William Stuart (1802) appears, curious to relate, to have been the only *Sailor* chosen for Cardiff. Among the *Politicians* may be mentioned Francis Gwyn (1685), who was Secretary of War, and John Nicholl and Sir Edward Reed (1880), who both held the office of Lord of the Treasury, while of *Courtiers* were Sir Philip Hoby, who was a Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Edward VI., and Sir Robert Thomas (1661), who held a similar appointment at the Court of Charles II. During the Great Civil War the two Herberts (1621 and 1640), and Sir Richard Lloyd (1661) were *Royalists*, while Algernon Sidney (1646), John Price (1654), and Col. Bussy Mansel (1660), were staunch supporters of the *Commonwealth*. It might have been expected that, standing so near the Marches, Cardiff would have supplied more than one "Welsh Judge," but only Sir Richard Lloyd was Chief Justice of the Cardiff Circuit. The most distinguished of the Defeated Candidates were Admiral Matthews (1734), the present Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury (1868), and Viscount Hampden (1886), the present Governor of New South Wales.

The earliest instance on record, of a contested election for Cardiff, is in 1660; and though the figures of the poll have been lost, yet it appears that it resulted in a Double Return of both candidates, and a consequent petition. Curiously enough, a nearly similar event took place the following year, though a little more complicated. There were other contests and petitions in 1679 and 1734, but the only further contest previous to the passing of the Reform Act, 1832, seems to have been in 1820. The Conservative candidate held the seat 1832-52, and the Liberals supplied all the Members 1852-95, when once more the Conservative headed the poll. The following is the

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1536 June, 1539 April } Returns lost.

1542 January JOHN BASSETT.

It is probable that this Member, who was usually called John Thomas Bassett, was of Llantrithyd and the eldest son of Thomas

Bassett of that place (who was a younger son of the Beaupré family, but acquired the Manor of Llantrithyd with his wife.) The Bassetts were of Norman descent, and flourished in Glamorganshire from the time of Edward I. John Thomas Bassett was born in 1507, and was of the Inner Temple in 1542. He was M.P. for Cardiff 1542-4, and for Glamorganshire 1547-51, and was High Sheriff of the County 1545, in which year he purchased the Manor of Talawan and half Peterston-super-Ely from the Crown. He married (1) Alice, daughter of Thomas Love of Dinas Powis, and (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Norton, of Bristol, and sister of Sir George Norton of Abbot's Leigh. He died 20 July 1551, aged 44, and was buried at Llantrithyd, beneath an altar tomb of unusual magnificence.

1545 October. Return lost.

1547 September 26. John Cokk.

This eminent civilian, whose name was spelt in so many various ways, was the son of William Cock of Wormley, Hants, by Joan Forster, and married Ann, daughter and heir of Thomas Goodyer. Having been admitted a member of the College of Advocates, he acquired a considerable practice in ecclesiastical matters, and was Dean of the Arches (as John Cockys) 1543-5, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury 1543-56, and a Master of Requests to Queen Mary. He was probably concerned in the suppression of the monasteries, for he received a grant from the King, 36 Henry 8, of the rectory of Whitegate, Cheshire, and the advowson of the vicarage; and furthermore was granted by the Crown "the site of a house of Franciscan or Grey Friers in Chester, and also of a Monastery of Preaching or Black Friers, and of other religious houses in Chester." (*Pennant's Tour.*) He was M.P. for Oxford (as John Kook) December 1541-4, Cardiff 1547, till he resigned his seat about 1548 in order to be returned for Hertfordshire, which he represented till 1552 and again 9 February to 31 March 1553, March to May 1554 (as John Corkes), November 1554 to January 1555, and (as Sir John Hokett or John Cobbys) October to December 1555. He probably died in 1556.

1548 (about). Sir Philip Hoby, knight,

vice Cock, returned for Herts. Sir Philip Hoby of Bisham was a very well-known personage in his day. He was a Herefordshire man, the son of William Hoby of Leominster, and was born in 1504 and knighted 30 September 1544. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Walter Stonor of Stonor, Oxfordshire, and relict of Sir William Compton, and died 31 May 1558, aged 53. Sir Philip was made Master of the Ordnance 1545, and seems to have held that important post for the greater part, if not all, of the rest of his life. He was also a member of the Privy Council. He was Master of the Ordnance and a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Edward VI., who wrote about him on 28 March 1553 to William Dansell, Receiver General of Wards and Liveries, as follows :—"We have sent him [as Ambassador] to the Emperor [Charles V. of Germany], and have appointed him five marks by the day, which we require you to pay from the 23rd inst. until his return, with three months' payment in advance; also to repay him sums defrayed for post horses and transport of himself and train, and for sending letters to us or our Council, or on our service." On 3 April 1653 Sir Philip gave a receipt to Dansell "for six months' diet as Ambassador to the Emperor, at five marks a day, from 23 March to 18 September next." This was not his first ambassage, for a Minute of Council, 16 October 1549, having ordered Sir Thomas Cheyne and Dr. Wotton to be sent to the Emperor of Germany to declare the causes of the Duke of Somerset's removal from his office of Protector, Sir Philip Hoby was afterwards sent in the place of Dr. Wotton. As Master of the Ordnance he wrote letters from the Tower to Secretary Cecil, on 26 and 28 July and 1 and 3 August 1552, which are still preserved; and on 30 November 1557 he wrote to Sir William Cecil, inviting him and his lady to spend Christmas with him at his seat at Bisham *(Calendar of State Papers.)* He was a very great man at Leominster, whose Corporation made a great display at his funeral. One of the family, Peregrine Hoby, resided at Neath Abbey, having married Catherine, grand-daughter of Sir John Herbert, M.P., Secretary of State, of that place.

1553 January 30. David Evans.

David Evans of the Great House, Neath, was the eldest son of Evan ap David of Gnoll, and married Catherine, daughter of Sir

William Vaughan of Porthamal, Brecknockshire. He was M.P. for Cardiff in three Parliaments—January to March 1553, September to December 1553, and (as David Jevans) March to May 1554. He was High Sheriff of Glamorgan 1562.

1553 September 11.
1554 March. } The same.

1554 November 5. William Colchester.

William Colchester of Cardiff was member November 1554 to January 1555, and was perhaps a member of the Gloucestershire family of that name. He left a widow, Ann, who re-married to William Herbert, younger son of John Herbert.

1555 October. William Herbert.

The return has been lost, but it is probable that the Member was Captain William Herbert, otherwise called (in *Clarke's Genealogies)* Captain William Herbert *Bach.* He was the elder son of Philip Herbert of Llandilo (brother to the William Herbert who married William Colchester's widow), and married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Jenkin Turberville of Penllyne, and (2) Mary, second daughter of Thomas Lewis of the Van, High Sheriff 1569, and widow of Humphrey Mathew of Castell-y-myneich.

1558 January. Lleisan Price.

Lleisan Price of Briton Ferry, otherwise Leyson ap Rees or Leyshon Price, was the eldest son of Rhys ap Evan of Ynys-y-maerdy and Cwrt-y-carnau, and married Maud, eldest daughter of the above David Evans of Gnoll (see 1553.) He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple February 1549, called to the bar 155–, and was elected a Bencher of his Inn 1568.

1559 January. Return torn or defaced, and the name of the Member unknown.

1563 January. Henry Lewes.

Probably of Cardiff, and Under-Sheriff of Glamorgan, 1552. He was M.P. for Cardiff 1563-7. It is doubtful if he was the same person as Henry Lewis of Mathern, who was High Sheriff 1558. If so he

was son of John Lewis, the Sheriff 1546 (who was third son of Henry Lewis of St. Pierre, the Sheriff 1544.) Henry Lewis's will was dated 1613.

1571 April. Henry Morgan.

It is doubtful who he was. He may have been Henry Morgan of Lanrhymny, who was younger son of Rowland Morgan of Machen, and brother to Thomas Morgan, M.P. for Monmouthshire 1588 (ancestor of Lord Tredegar); and, if so, married Catherine, daughter and heir of William Kemeys of Lanrhymny. It appears, however, more probable that he was his cousin Henry Morgan, of Llandaff in 1574, and afterwards of Pen-llwyn-sarth, who was eldest son of Edmund Morgan of Pen-llwyn-sarth and married Elenor, daughter of John Morgan of Pencraig. If so, he was High Sheriff of Monmouthshire 1588, and father of the Members for that county in 1601 and 1614. Among the Commissioners for holding the *Inquisitio post mortem* of Thomas Lewis of the Van, at Cardiff 15 April 1595, appears the name of Henry Morgan, gent.

1572 April. David Roberts.

David Roberts of Cardiff was Under-Sheriff of Glamorgan 1571, and M.P. for Cardiff 1572-83 and February to April 1593. He sold some lands to the abovementioned Thomas Lewis of the Van. Owing to complaints made to the Council of the prevalence of piracy at Cardiff, Fabian Phillips (afterwards a Welsh Judge) and Thomas Lewys were commissioned to take steps to inquire into the matter; and on 24 April 1577 they wrote from Cardiff to the Council, enclosing "proofs against William Harbart and David Roberts esqrs., for buying goods unlawfully from the Commissioners [of Customs] at Cardiff."

1584 November. Nicholas Herbert.

Nicholas Herbert of Cogan Pill and Swansea was the third son of Matthew Herbert of Swansea, and grandson of Sir George Herbert, M.P. for Glamorgan 1542. He married (1) Mary Morgan, and (2) Catherine or Jennet, daughter and heir of John Thomas Edward of Crindau, and widow of Miles Herbert, third son of Sir Walter Herbert of St. Julian's, Monmouthshire. He was High Sheriff of Glamorgan 1578 and 1587, and sat for Cardiff 1584-5.

1586 October 10. George Lewys.

George Lewis of Llystalybont was the second son of the abovementioned Thomas Lewis of the Van (Sheriff 1569, died 1593), and married three times: (1) Catherine, daughter of Miles Mathew of Castell-y-myneich; (2) Mary, daughter of Francis Zouch, and (3) Mary, daughter of William Gore, of Wilts. He was M.P. for Cardiff 1586-7, served as Sheriff of Glamorgan 1610, and was living in 1645, when he was possessed of an estate of £400 a year. His father by his will left him lands in fee and a house near the family mansion in Cardiff, with £300 cash, 20 kine, half his chattels except plate, certain articles of plate, and half his fat cattle and sheep in stock at St. Fagan's, St. John's in Cardiff, and the Grange near Cardiff.

1588 November 10. Gabriel Lewys.

Gabriel Lewis of Llanishen was of kin to the last Member, for he was the eldest son of Edward Lewis of that place (who was youngest son of Edward Lewis of the Van, Sheriff 1548.) He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Carne of Nash, and sat for Cardiff 1588-9. He was Deputy Sheriff of Glamorgan 1585 and 1604, High Sheriff 1614, and Escheator of the County in 1595. He was living in 1623. His daughter Elizabeth married Edward, son of Captain William Herbert (see 1555).

1593 February. David Roberts.

1597 September 26. Nicholas Hawkins.

This Member, who sat for Cardiff 1597-8, was the son of the celebrated Admiral Sir John Hawkins. His daughter Catherine became the second wife of Sir Rowland Morgan of Llandaff and Bedwellty, Sheriff 1593, which explains his connection with Cardiff.

1601 October 19. William Lewis.

Possibly of Glyn-Taf in Eglwysilan, second son of Edward Lewis of the Van (High Sheriff 1548), and of kin to the Members 1586 and 1588. If so, he married either Joan, daughter of Philip Champernowne of Darlington and widow of Robert Gamage of Coety, or the daughter of Thomas ap Jenkin of Glyn-Ogwr and widow of John Gamage, last lord of Coety, who died 1584.

1604 March 5. MATTHEW DAVIES.

He was returned for Cardiff (Cowbridge, Aberavon, Neath, Swansea etc.) Borough.

1614 March. The same.

1621 January 15. WILLIAM HERBERT.

Returned for Cardiff, Llantrisant and Cowbridge. William Herbert of Cardiff matriculated from Christ Church, Oxon, 17 October 1600, aged 17, and was the elder son of Richard Herbert of Wernllwynwhith. He, however, sold that place and purchased the White Friars, Cardiff, and the manor of Rumney. He married Ann Hurst, and built the Friars' House, Cardiff. William Herbert was an active personage, and his name appears as one of the Deputy Vice-Admirals for South Wales on 29 December 1633, when he wrote a letter from Cardiff Castle to Secretary Nicholas, concerning a wreck in the Severn. He was Mayor of Cardiff and Constable of Cardiff Castle in the reign of Charles I., being appointed in September 1642, at the outbreak of the Civil War, to seize it for the King, and to collect the rents of the Earl of Pembroke, who sided with the Parliament. His estates, which were said to be worth £1,000 a year in 1645, were bequeathed at his decease, after 1645, to his great-nephew, William Herbert of St. Fagan's, in fulfilment of a promise made to the King, who had interested himself on his behalf after the death of his father (see 1640) at Edgehill.

1624 February 9. WILLIAM PRYCE.

William Price of Briton Ferry, eldest son of Lleisan Price (see 1558), married Catherine, daughter and heir of David Popkin Thomas of Ynys-Forgan. He was M.P. for Old Sarum March to June 1614, Glamorgan 1621-2, and Cardiff 1624-5, May to August 1625, and February to June 1626. He was Under-Sheriff of the county 1626. His daughter and heir, Jane, married Arthur Mansel (see 1679).

1625 May 2.
1626 February. } The same.

1628 February. LEWIS MORGAN.

Eldest son of Sir Thomas Morgan, knight, of Ruperra, married Ann, daughter and heir of General Sir Charles Morgan, of Delft.

He sat for Cardiff 1628-9, was knighted at Whitehall 25 March 1629, and died in his father's lifetime at Hampstead, 3 July 1635.

No further Parliament was called till

1640 March. William Herbert.

This William Herbert was of Cogan Pill, and was the nephew of the M.P. 1621. He was the son of William Herbert of Cogan Pill (Sheriff 1579, 1583, 1592, 1600, eldest son of the M.P. 1584), and was heir male of Sir George Herbert, Sir William Herbert and Sir Matthew Cradock. He married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Thomas of Wenvoe, and (2) Jane, daughter of — Bussy. He had an estate of £1,000 a year, and sat for Cardiff March to May 1640, and again October 1640 till 23 October 1642 when (as Lieut.-Col. Herbert) he met his death at the Battle of Edgehill, fighting like a gallant gentleman for his King.

1646 July 17. Hon. Algernon Sidney.

vice Herbert, disabled to sit 5 February 1644, but previously deceased. This celebrated personage was undoubtedly the most historical figure among the Members for Cardiff. The third son of Robert, second Earl of Leicester, K.G., and grandson of the Member for Glamorgan 1584, he was born in 1600, and at the age of 19 was captain of a troop of horse engaged in suppressing the Catholic rising in Ireland. A man of advanced views, he vehemently espoused the cause of Parliament during the Civil War, and was made captain of a troop of horse in the Earl of Manchester's regiment 10 May 1644. He became Colonel 2 April 1645 fought at York, and was made Governor of Chichester, and afterwards, in the same year, Lieutenant-General of Horse in Ireland and Governor of Dublin. He received the thanks of the House of Commons for his services in Ireland, on 6 May 1647, and was then appointed Governor of Dover Castle. Sidney was M.P. for Cardiff July 1646-53, but opposed the trial of the King; and though appointed a member of the High Court of Justice in January 1649, he never attended or took any part in the proceedings of that infamous Court. He was a member of the Council of State, November 1652 to November 1653, but opposed Oliver Cromwell's usurpation, and so remained out of office until after the Protector's death. He was

nominated by the Rump Parliament, 17 May 1659, one of the Council of State, and was appointed (1 July following) one of the three English Commissioners or Plenipotentiaries to the Sound for establishing peace between Sweden and Denmark, and continued there till 21 July 1660. He afterwards resided abroad for many years, but obtained a pardon and returned to England in 1677. He unsuccessfully contested Guildford and Bramber in 1679, but was elected (in a double return) for Agmondesham (Bucks) in August 1679. He thereupon presented a petition, but the election was declared void the next year. He seems to have been an unsuccessful candidate and petitioner there in 1681. On the discovery of the Rye House Plot two years later, Sidney was arrested, and being arraigned for high treason before the notorious Chief Justice Jeffreys, was sentenced to death 26 November, and beheaded on Tower Hill 7 December 1683. "He was too rough and boisterous in his temper to bear contradiction. Stiff he was in all republican principles, and such an enemy to everything that looked like monarchy that he opposed Cromwell after he was made Protector. But he had studied the history of government in all its branches, had a knowledge of mankind, and of their tempers, and could insinuate himself into people that would hearken to his notions with a wonderful dexterity." *(Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times.)*

1653 July.

No Member was *appointed* for Cardiff by Cromwell and his officers in Barebones' Parliament.

1654 July 12. JOHN PRICE.

John Price of Gelli-ber, was the only son of John Price of that place, and was married twice, his first wife being Cecil, daughter and heir of Rice Arney, of Monmouthshire, but the name of the second wife is unknown. He was a brother-in-law to the famous Col. Philip Jones, M.P., of Fonmon, through whose influence Price was appointed to several posts during the Commonwealth. He was appointed one of the County Committee of Glamorgan 1645, an Assessment Commissioner thereof February 1647, and High Sheriff 1647, a Militia Commissioner for the counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock, Monmouth and Gloucester 21 April 1648, and a Commissioner for South Wales

under the Act for ejecting insufficient Ministers and Schoolmasters. Price was made a member of the High Court of Justice 25 June 1651, and a Commissioner for carrying out the Act for safeguarding the person of the Protector 4 May 1658. He was appointed one of the twelve capital burgesses or common council of Swansea under the new Charter 26 February 1655, and was M.P. for Cardiff 1654-5, 1656 to January 1658, and December 1658 to April 1659. His name appears as a trustee for Colonel Philip Jones in deeds of lease and release dated 5 and 6 March 1672.

1656 August 1658 December 30.	The same.
1660 April 20.	Bussy Mansel. Herbert Evans.

This was a Double Return, but the Indenture returning Evans was disallowed and Mansel declared duly elected by Order of the House, 27 June 1600. This is the earliest instance known of a contested election and petition for Cardiff.

Herbert Evans of Gnoll, Neath, only son of Edward Evans of Gnoll, was admitted a student of the Inner Temple in November 1660, and for his loyalty was nominated a Knight of the Royal Oak in that year, his estate being put down as £2,000 a year. He married Ann, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Morgan, knight, of Pencraig, Monmouthshire, and thereby acquired that estate. He was M.P. for Cardiff April to June 1660, when unseated on petition, and was J.P. for Glamorgan, serving as High Sheriff 1661. He received the honour of knighthood 29 September 1674, and was a trustee for Colonel Philip Jones in deeds of lease and release dated 5 and 6 March 1672. Sir Herbert's third daughter, Mary, final heir of Gnoll, took that estate to her husband, Sir Humphrey Mackworth, knight, M.P. for Cardiganshire.

The famous Bussy Mansel of Briton Ferry was the younger but only surviving son of Arthur Mansel of that place (third son of Sir Thomas Mansel, M.P., of Margam), and was therefore grandson of the M.P. 1624. He married Catherine, daughter of Alderman Sir Hugh Perry, knight, of London, and widow of Sir Edward Stradling, third baronet, of St. Donat's, and had an estate of £1,100 a year in

1645 (*Richard Symond's Diary.*) Bussy Mansel, who was J.P. for Glamorgan in 1655, High Sheriff 1645 and 1677, and patron of three livings, was a zealous Parliament-man during the Civil War, and was made Commander-in-Chief of their forces in Glamorgan, under Lord Fairfax, 17 November 1645. This invested him with great authority and power, but on the whole he appears to have behaved in this command with discretion and moderation. He was made one of the County Committee of Glamorgan 1645, an Assessment Commissioner for raising money there for the State 1656, and a Commissioner under the Act for ejecting insufficient Ministers and Schoolmasters. He was added to the High Court of Justice 25 June 1651, and appointed a Militia Commissioner for South Wales 14 March 1654. Bussy Mansel did not hold a seat in the famous Long Parliament, but was one of the six Members *appointed* (not *elected*) by Cromwell and his officers to represent the whole of Wales in "Barebone's Parliament" 4 July to 12 December 1653; and with Colonel James Phillips, M.P., was assigned by the Council of State on 27 June 1653 the official lodgings "lately occupied by Sir Harry Vane." He was made a Commissioner for providing for the safety of the Protector 4 May 1658. On 13 July 1659 Colonel Bussy Mansel was commissioned "to command the Militia Troop in counties Pembroke, Carmarthen and Cardigan, formerly commanded by Colonel Dawkins," and on 30 July following he was appointed "to command the whole militia forces in South Wales, horse and foot, to lead them against the enemy if need be." This was in consequence of Sir George Booth's "Cheshire Rising," which, however, was easily quelled. On 19 September 1659 Colonel Mansel wrote to Samuel Moyer, Chairman of the London Committee of Compounding, as follows:—"By the care of our small force in South Wales, it was so kept from insurrection that there will be little work for Sequestration Commissioners. Yet some will be found, for divers delinquents now on hand have estates there and discoveries may be made, of some that went from these parts to the enemy in Chester." (*Cal. State Papers.*) At the Restoration, Bussy Mansel made his peace with the King's Government, and was Member for Cardiff April to December 1660, and 16 to 28 March 1681. He also sat for Glamorgan in the two Parliaments, February 1679 to January 1681,

and again in four Parliaments, 1689 until his death in May 1699 at an advanced age. He was buried at Briton Ferry.

1661 April. { Robert Thomas - - 105. / Sir Richard Lloyd (about) 40.

There was again a Double Return of both candidates, with a very curious result. Sir Richard Lloyd, knight, being also elected for Radnorshire, "waived his return for Cardiff, and Mr. Basset was elected; but it appearing to the House, that Robert Thomas had petitioned, of which Lloyd had notice, and that Sir Richard, who knew nothing of the election, did not contest it, resolved that Mr. Thomas was duly elected, and the election of Bassett void."

The Mr. Basset here referred to was probably William Basset of Broviscyn, the second son of William Basset of Miscyn (who was High Sheriff 1610.) If so, he became Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1632, B.C.L. 24 May 1636, D.C.L. 26 June 1641, and was expelled from the University by the Parliamentary Visitors 1648, but restored 1660. He was High Sheriff of Glamorgan 1652, and nominated a Knight of the Royal Oak 1660, for his loyal services, his estate being put down at £800 a year. He married at Llantrithyd, 3 February 1663, Margaret, daughter of Robert Button of Worlton, and died at or near Miscyn in 1677. His only child, Mary, married Sir Rowland Gwynne, knight, M.P., of Llanelwedd, Radnorshire.

Sir Richard Lloyd of Ecclusham, Denbighshire, and Dulasau, Carnarvonshire, was an eminent Royalist. Born in 1602 or 1609, the eldest son of Primus Lloyd of Marrington, Salop, he matriculated from Exeter College, Oxford, 13 December 1622, aged 20, and became B.A. 31 January 1626, and M.A. 10 July 1628. Having entered himself as a student at the Inner Temple in November 1631, he was called to the Bar about 1635, and was sent on a foreign mission by the King in March 1637. He was granted the reversion of the office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown for counties Denbigh and Montgomery in November 1637, but surrendered the reversion 31 July 1661, having never occupied the post. He was Attorney General for North Wales in June 1642; and when the Civil War broke out, he took up arms for the King and became one of his most zealous supporters. He was knighted at Wrexham 7 October

1642 by Charles I., whom he entertained at his Denbighshire seat in 1643, and was Governor of Holt Castle in 1645, which, however, he was obliged to surrender to General Mytton 13 January 1647. Lloyd was one of those exempted by Parliament from pardon that year. At the Restoration he was made Chief Justice of the Great Session (and *ex-officio* J.P.) for the counties of Brecknock, Glamorgan and Radnor, which judicial position he enjoyed for the rest of his life. Sir Richard was returned both for Cardiff and Radnorshire in 1661, but made his election to represent the latter constituency, for which he continued to sit until his death, 5 May 1676. He was buried in Wrexham Church (M.I.)

Robert Thomas, of Bettws and Llanfihangel, was the eldest son of Sir Edward Thomas, knight and baronet, of those places, whom he succeeded as second baronet in 1673. He married, before 1654, Mary, daughter of the patriotic Judge David Jenkins of Hensol. Sir Robert, who was styled of Cowbridge in 1654, and afterwards of Michaelston, sold his Bettws and Llanfihangel estates to Sir Humphrey Edwin, knight, of Hedley, Surrey (ancestor of the Earls of Dunraven.) He was M.P. for Cardiff in three Parliaments, 1661-81, and was one the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to the King in 1670 and 1682. He was one of the witnesses to the will of Colonel Philip Jones, 15 April 1673, and was a J.P. for Glamorgan until "left out" of the commission 5 February 1680. The title became extinct at his death, the date of which, however, is unknown.

1679 February 27. Sir Robert Thomas, bart.
Thomas Stradling jun.

Mr. Stradling petitioned against this return, but without success.

1679 September 3. Sir Robert Thomas.
1681 March 16. Bussy Mansel.

He was returned by two indentures.

1685 March 24. Francis Gwyn (Tory).

Francis Gwyn of Llansannor, and of Ford Abbey, Devon, was an industrious and capable politician, who filled several ministerial offices. Born in 1648 or 1649, the son of Edward Gwyn of

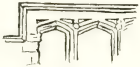
Llansannor, he matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, 1 June 1666, aged 17, and having entered the Middle Temple 1667, was called to the Bar 167—, and appointed Recorder of Totnes. In 1690 he married Margaret, daughter and heir of Edmund Prideaux-Franceis of Ford Abbey. Mr. Gwyn was Chamberlain of Brecknock 15 October 1681-90, and sat in Parliament about 46 years, being Member for Chippenham February 1673-9, Cardiff 1685-7, Callington 1695-8, Totnes January 1699 to November 1701, Christchurch 1689-95, December 1701-15, and March 1717-22, Christchurch and Wells 1722, but preferred to represent the latter till 1727. He gave £2,500 for the office of one of the four Clerks of the Privy Council in Ordinary, and was sworn into office 5 December 1679, and enjoyed it until the death of Charles II. in January 1685. He was also Groom of the Bedchamber to the King till January 1685. Under-Secretary of State under his cousin, Edward, Earl of Conway, February 1681 to January 1683; Joint Secretary to the Treasury 1685-7; Secretary to the Lords who acted as Regents during the Interregnum 1688; and again Under-Secretary of State, December 1688 to September 1689. Gwyn was furthermore Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, December 1700 to January 1703; added to the Privy Council in Ireland 1703; a Lord Commissioner of Trade and Foreign Plantations (with a salary of £1,000 a year) June 1711 to September 1713; and finally Secretary at War, August 1713 to September 1714. In the tract, *A Seasonable Argument for a New Parliament*, 1677, he was said to be a Commissioner of Revenue in Ireland, and to have had £500 given him for supporting the Court measures. He died at his seat, Ford Abbey, 2 June 1734, aged 86.

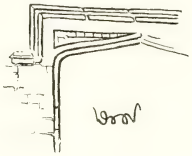
James II. dissolved his only Parliament on 2 July 1687, and no further one was called till the Convention Parliament of

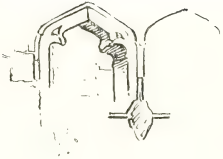
1689 January 15. Thomas Mansel (T.)

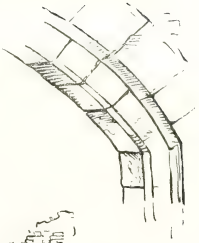
Thomas Mansel of Margam, born in 1667, was the second son of Sir Edward Mansel, M.P., whom he succeeded in title and estate 17 November 1706. He matriculated from Jesus College, Oxford, 7 March 1685, aged 17, and married Martha, daughter and heir of Francis Millington, of London. Having been made a J.P. for Glamorgan, he served as High Sheriff 1701, was made Constable

Old Houses near Cardiff Arms.









Grey Friars

14th cent. The Gateway was pulled down when St Johns School were erected

It was then used as Wheelwrights Shop and Smithy.

of Cardiff Castle January 1706, and held office as Comptroller of the Household to Queen Anne April 1704 to April 1708, and again June 1711 to July 1712. He was a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury (salary £1,600 a year), 10 August 1710 to 30 May 1711, and one of the four Tellers of the Exchequer (a very lucrative sinecure, executed by Deputy) July 1712 to November 1714, when the accession of George I. displaced the Tories from power. He sat for Cardiff 1689-98, and for Glamorgan December 1699 to December 1700 and December 1701 until raised to the Peerage as Baron Mansel 31 December 1711, being one of the twelve Peers created at that date to increase the Tory party in the Upper House, of whom a witty opponent inquired if they voted by their foreman. Lord Mansel was made Vice-Admiral of South Wales and Governor of Milford Haven in January 1714, and died 11 December 1723.

1690 March 5
1695 November 13. } The same.

1698 July 29. Sir Edward Stradling, bart. (T.)

Sir Edward was the second but eldest surviving son of Sir Edward Stradling, knight and baronet, of St. Donat's, whom he succeeded as fifth baronet 5 September 1685. He was born in or about 1672, matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, 18 July 1684, at the early age of 12, and married at Margam 5 June 1694 Elizabeth, younger daughter of Sir Edward Mansel, second baronet, M.P., of Margam, and sister to Lord Mansel (*see* 1689.) Sir Edward was M.P. for Cardiff 1698 to November 1701, and 1710-22; J. P. for Glamorgan; High Sheriff 1710, and patron of the living of St. Donat's. He died at St. Donat's Castle 5 April 1735, having made his will 9 February 1714, which was proved 31 May 1735. The title became extinct on the death, unmarried, of his younger son, Sir Thomas Stradling, sixth baronet, who was killed in a duel at Montpelier, in France, 27 September 1738, aged 28. Much litigation ensued, lasting over several years, with regard to his estates, and the matter was finally settled by a special Act of Parliament.

1701 January 15. The same.

1701 December 19. THOMAS MANSEL.

This Thomas Mansel was of Briton Ferry, the only son of Thomas Mansel, M.P., of that place, and grandson of Colonel Bussy Mansel (*see* 1660.) He was born about 1668, and was M.P. for Glamorgan January to November 1701, and for Cardiff December 1701 until his decease, being buried in Westminster Abbey, 15 January 1706. He was Constable of Cardiff Castle at the time of his death, in which post he was succeeded by his kinsman, Lord Mansel. He bequeathed his estates to his godson, Bussy (fourth Lord) Mansel (*see* 1727.)

1702 July 31 } The same.
1703 May 30 }

1706 February 1. Sir JOHN AWBREY, baronet.

Sir John was the only son of Sir John Awbrey, second baronet, M.P., of Llantrithyd, who was killed by a fall from his horse in September 1700. He was baptized at Llantrithyd 27 May 1680, and matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, 7 May 1698, aged 17. He married three wives: (1) Mary Staley, who was buried 7 July 1714; (2) Frances, daughter of William Jephson of Boarstol, Oxon; and (3) Jane Thomas. Sir John sat for Cardiff February 1706-10; was J.P. for Glamorgan, High Sheriff, 1711, and dying on 16 April, was buried at Boarstol 23 April 1743.

1708 May 13. The same.
1710 October 10. Sir EDWARD STRADLING, baronet.

1713 September 2. } The same.
1715 February 18. }

1722 March 29. EDWARD STRADLING.

This was the elder son of the last Member (*see* 1698.) He was born 26 May 1699, matriculated Christ Church, Oxon, 16 April 1716, aged 17, and was elected for Cardiff at the age of 22, in 1722, but died unmarried in his father's lifetime, 3 October 1726, at the early age of 27, and was buried the next day.

1727 January 31. Hon. Bussy Mansel, (T.)

The Hon. Bussy Mansel of Briton Ferry was another of the Cardiff Members who also represented the County. Born in St. Anne's, Westminster, the third son of the 1st Lord Mansel (*see* 1689,) he matriculated Christ Church, Oxford, 13 July 1717, aged 16, and succeeded to the Briton Ferry estate under the will of his godfather and kinsman, Thomas Mansel (*see* December 1701.) He married twice: (1) on 8 May 1724 Lady Betty Hervey (who died in 1727), third daughter of John, first Earl of Bristol; and (2) on 13 March 1729 Lady Barbara, only daughter of William (Villiers), second Earl of Jersey, and widow of Sir Walter Blackett, baronet, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Mansel, who became "Honourable" by courtesy, 31 December 1711, was attached to the Hon. Charles Fane's mission to Florence, November 1737 to January 1738. He came into an estate of £3000 a year on the death of his kinsman, Sir Thomas Stradling, last Baronet, 27 September 1738, and became tenant for life of the St. Donat's estate. He voted against Walpole's measures on the subject of the employment of the Hessian Troops 1730, and the Excise Bill 1733, and sat for Cardiff January 1727-34, when he stood for the County. Owing to the very partial conduct of the Sheriff, Mr. Mansel was at first returned, but on a scrutiny his opponent, the Hon. William Talbot of Hensol Castle, was declared duly elected. The death of his father, Lord Talbot, the Lord Chancellor, called him to the House of Lords, and on 9 March 1737 he was succeeded without opposition, as Member for Glamorgan, by Mr. Mansel; who, however, was himself called to the House of Lords as fourth Lord Mansel, on the death of his brother Christopher, 26 November 1744. His Lordship died 29 November 1750, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, the Peerage becoming extinct at his death. His only child and heir, Barbara, married George, second Lord Vernon. The Margam estate eventually devolved upon the Rev. Thomas Mansel Talbot, son of John Ivory Talbot, of Laycock, Wilts, who had married Lord Mansel's youngest sister, Mary. The Earl of Jersey is the present owner of the Briton Ferry property.

1727 September 5. The same.

1734 May 10. Hon. Herbert Windsor (T.)
Rear-Admiral Thomas Mathews (W.)

Admiral Mathews of Llandaff, who unsuccessfully petitioned against this return, was afterwards Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. He sat for the County January 1745-7.

Hon. Herbert Windsor of Beechworth, Surrey, and St. Fagan's Castle, was the only son of Thomas, Viscount Windsor, and married 16 April 1737 Alice, eldest daughter of Sir James Clavering, bart., of Axwell, "with £60,000." He sat for Cardiff 1734, until he succeeded his father as second Viscount Windsor 8 June 1738, and died 24 January 1758, when the title became extinct. His eldest daughter and co-heir, Charlotte Jane, married in 1766 John, fourth Earl of Bute, the celebrated Prime Minister 1762-3.

1739 February 16. Herbert Mackworth (T.)
(*vice* Windsor called to the Upper House.)

Herbert Mackworth of Gnoll was the eldest son of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, knight, M.P., of Gnoll, and grandson of Sir Herbert Evans (*see* 1660). Born on 7 September 1689, he matriculated, Magdalen College, Oxford, 12 October 1704, aged 15, and was created Hon. D.C.L. 8 July 1756. He became a student of the Inner Temple 1708, but was never called to the Bar. Mr. Mackworth married 29 April 1730 the Hon. Juliana Digby, daughter of William, fifth Lord Digby, and was J.P. for Glamorgan and High Sheriff January 1733. He voted against Walpole on the matter of the Convention with Spain 1739, and sat for Cardiff for 26 years, from February 1739 till his death, 20 August 1765.

1741 May 28.
1747 July 6.
1754 April 22.
1761 April 6.
} The same.

1766 January 2. Herbert Mackworth (T.)
(*vice* his father, deceased)

Herbert Mackworth of Gnoll Castle, only son of the last Member (*see* 1739), was born 1 January 1737, and married about 1761 Eliza, daughter of Robert Cotton Trefusis of Trefusis, Cornwall. He

was Major of the Glamorgan Militia 14 January 1761-5, and Lieut.-Colonel 1765-91, a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Vice-President of the Marine Society. He was created a baronet 16 September 1776, voted for Wilkes 1769, and sat for Cardiff for 24 years, January 1766-90, being also elected for Midhurst 1774, when he gave his preference to Cardiff, which he and his father thus represented without interruption for 51 years. He died at his seat, Gnoll Castle, on 25 October 1791, aged 54, very rich, being possessed of large landed property. "His death was occasioned by a thorn breaking in his finger, which brought on a violent inflammation and swelling in the hand and arm, no medical assistance being called in till a month after the accident happened. His real estate (not an acre of it entailed) is near £5,000 per annum; the personalties of which Sir Herbert died possessed are expected to amount to £60,000. He left £1,000 to his widow, and £12,000 in money to be partitioned among his two younger children." *(Gentleman's Magazine.)*

1768 March 25.
1774 October 18. } The same.

1780 September 15.
1784 April 9. } The same, as Sir H. Mackworth, bart.
1790 June 19. Hon. John Stuart, (T.)

He was the first of his family to represent Cardiff. The Hon. John Stuart of Cardiff Castle was the eldest son of John, fourth Earl of Bute, who was created Marquis of Bute 21 March 1796, and grandson of the third Earl, who was Prime Minister 1762-3. His mother was the eldest daughter of the last Viscount Windsor (*see* 1734.) Born on 25 September 1768, he was created M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, 1787, and was elected for Cardiff in 1790, at the age of 21 (Sir Herbert Mackworth having yielded the seat to him.) He was made Colonel of the Glamorgan Militia in 1793, and Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County (in the room of his father, who resigned in his favour) May 1793. The death of his grandfather occasioned the removal of his father to the House of Lords as fourth Earl of Bute, when Mr. Stuart assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Mountstuart, 10 March 1792. On 12 October following he married the Lady Elizabeth Penelope

Crichton, daughter and sole heir of Patrick, fifth Earl of Dumfries, and thereby greatly added to the already vast Bute estates. Young, rich and amiable, life seemed to be opening its most attractive features to him, only to be blighted by his early death, at the age of 25, in his father's lifetime, on 22 January 1794, at Basingbourn Hall, near Stanstead, Essex, in consequence of a "fall from his horse about a month before. His heart glowed with the virtues which were rendered irresistibly endearing by the brilliancy of his accomplishments. He was an inestimable blessing to his family, and not solely a distinguished but a beneficial ornament to society." (*Gentleman's Magazine.*) His lady only survived him till 26 June 1797, leaving two sons, John, who succeeded his grandfather as second Marquis of Bute in 1814, and Patrick (*see* 1818.)

1794 February 4. Hon. Evelyn James Stuart (T.),

vice his brother, John, Viscount Mountstuart, deceased. He was the second son of the first Marquis of Bute, was born 7 May 1773. Being elected for Cardiff at the age of 20, in February 1794, he took his seat 2 June following, after coming of age, and represented the borough till 1802, and again November 1814-18. He became "Lord" by courtesy, on his father being made a Marquis 21 March 1796. Lord Evelyn Stuart entered the army, and was a Lieutenant (with the rank of Captain) in the Foot Guards in 1796. He became Lieutenant-Colonel in the army 1797, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the 21st Foot, and also Lieutenant-Governor of Fort Augustus, near Inverness (£300 a year) under the celebrated Sir Ralph Abercromby in 1800, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 52nd Regiment in 1802, and became Colonel in the army 2 November 1805. He appears to have left the army before 1813. He died unmarried 16 August 1842.

1796 May 28. Lord Evelyn Stuart (T.).

1802 July 10. Lord William Stuart (T.).

This nobleman was the fifth son of the first Marquis of Bute, and brother to the two last Members, and uncle to the M.P. 1818. He was born 18 November 1778, became "Lord William Stuart" 21 March 1796, and married June 1806 Hon. Georgiana Maude

(who died 31 August 1807), fourth daughter of Cornwallis, first Viscount Hawarden. He became a Captain in the Royal Navy at the age of 20 or 21, in 1799; commanded the "Champion," of 24 guns, in the Mediterranean, took the "Bulldog," of 14 guns, from under the batteries of Gallipoli, and commanded the "Crescent," of 36 guns, in the Channel in 1806. He represented Cardiff 1802 until his death, s.p., 12 July 1814, aged 35.

1806 November 3.
1807 May 11.
1812 October 13.
} The same.

1814 November 7. Lord Evelyn James Stuart (T.) *vice* his brother Lord William, deceased.

1818 June 23. Lord Patrick Stuart 45.
Frederick Wood - - 17.

Lord Patrick James Herbert Crichton-Stuart, of Cardiff Castle, and Rosemount, Ayrshire, was the younger of the two sons of Viscount Mountstuart (*see* 1790,) and was born (posthumously) 23 August 1794. He was made M.A., Christ College, Cambridge, 1814, and married 13 July 1818 Hannah, daughter of William Tighe, M.P., of Woodstock, co. Kilkenny. He assumed by sign-manual 21 March 1817 the additional surname and arms of Crichton, and was granted a patent of precedency and the rank of a younger son of a Marquis, 28 May 1817. Lord Patrick was M.P. for Cardiff 1818-20, and 1826-32, when he lost his seat, this being the only occasion in which one of the Bute family has suffered defeat at Cardiff. He however was also M.P. for Buteshire 1820-6; Ayr Burghs March 1834-52, and Ayrshire 1857 until his death, 7 September 1859, having succeeded his brother, Lord Bute, as Lord Lieutenant of Buteshire

1820 March 15. Wyndham Lewis (T.) 457.
Ebenezer Ludlow (T.) 245.

The poll was kept open for seven days. Wyndham Lewis of Greenmeadow and Pantwynlais Castle, fourth son of Rev. Wyndham Lewis, M.A., of Newhouse, was born 7 October 1780, and called to the Bar at Lincolns Inn 25 November 1819. He married in

December 1815 Mary Anne, only daughter of Capt. John Viney Evans, R.N., of Bamford Speke, Devon. He was J.P. and D.L. for Glamorgan, Major of the Glamorgan Militia, and M.P. for Cardiff 1820-6, and for Aldeburgh (Suffolk) May 1827-30. Mr. Wyndham Lewis unsuccessfully contested Camelford 1826, and Maidstone 1830 and 1832, but represented the latter place from 1835 till his death s.p., 14 March 1838. His widow re-married on 28 August 1839 to Benjamin Disraeli (who was elected his colleague for Maidstone 1837), afterwards the celebrated Prime Minister in 1868 and 1874-80, who was created Earl of Beaconsfield in 1876 and died 19 April 1881.

1826 June 12. LORD PATRICK STUART (W.)

1830 July 31. } The same.
1831 May 2. }

1832 December 13. JOHN NICHOLL JUN. (T.). 342.
Lord Patrick Stuart (W.). 191.

This was the first election after the passing of the celebrated Reform Act, 1832. John Nicholl jun., of Merthyr Mawr, who sat for Cardiff nearly 20 years, 1832-52, when he was defeated, was the only son of the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, knight, M.P., of Merthyr Mawr, Dean of the Arches, who died 1838. Born 21 August 1797, he was educated at Westminster School, and matriculated Christ Church, Oxford, 12 June 1815, where he held a studentship 1816-22, and graduated first class in classics, B.C.L. 1823, D.C.L. 1825. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1824, admitted a member of the College of Advocates 1826, and married 14 December 1821 Jane Harriet, second daughter of Thomas Mansel Talbot of Margam, and sister to C. R. M. Talbot, M.P. for Glamorgan 1830-90. Mr. Nicholl held office under Sir Robert Peel as Junior Lord of the Treasury, for a few weeks in March and April 1835, and as Judge Advocate General September 1841 to July 1846. He was sworn a Privy Councillor 14 September 1841, was Master of the Faculties and Vicar General of Canterbury August 1838 to September 1841, appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner and a member of the Board of Trade January 1846, and was J.P. and D.L. and Chairman of Quarter Sessions of Glamorgan. He died abroad 27 January 1853, aged 55.

1835 January 5. JOHN NICHOLL, jun.
1835 March 20. The same.
(Re-elected after accepting an office of profit under the Crown.)

1837 July 24.
1841 June 30. } The same.

1841 September 17. Right Hon. JOHN NICHOLL.
(Re-elected on taking office.)
1847 July 30. The same.

1852 July 8.	WALTER COFFIN (L.)	490.
	Right Hon. John Nicholl (C.)	464.

Walter Coffin, of Llandaff Court, son of Walter Coffin, of Bridgend, was born 1784, and sat for Cardiff 1852-7. He was a J.P. for Glamorgan, became Deputy Chairman of the Taff Vale Railway 1846, and was Chairman thereof in 1855. He was Chairman of the Cardiff Board of Guardians in 1855, and died unmarried in London 15 February 1867.

1857 March 27. Lieut.-Col. JAMES STUART (L.).

Lieutenant-Colonel James Frederick Dudley Crichton Stuart, of London, was the elder son of Lord Patrick Stuart (*see* 1818), and was born 17 February 1824, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered the army as Ensign and Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, October 1842, became Lieutenant and Captain February 1847, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel June 1855, but retired from the army in 1861. He married 28 July 1864 Gertrude Frances, second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B. and sat for Cardiff 1857-80. He was J.P. Ayrshire and Glamorgan, and Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Buteshire (in succession to his father) 1859 till his death, 24 October 1890.

1859 April 29
1865 July 12 } The same.

1868 November 16.	LIEUT.-COL. JAMES STUART (L.)	2,501.
	Hardinge S. Giffard, Q.C., (C.)	2,055.

Hardinge Stanley Giffard, Q.C., was created Lord Halsbury in 1885, and was Lord High Chancellor June 1885 to February 1886, July 1886 to August 1892, and again from June 1895.

1874 February 13. Lieut.-Col. James Stuart (L.) 2,780.
Hardinge S. Giffard, Q.C. (*C.*) - 2,771.

1880 April 6. Edward James Reed (L.) 3,831.
Arthur Edward Guest (*C.*) 3,483

Mr. Guest was M.P. for Poole 1868-74, and is a brother to Lord Wimborne.

Mr. Reed was born at Sheerness 20 September 1830, and is the third son of John Reed, of Sheerness Dockyard. He was educated at the School of Mathematics and Naval Construction, Portsmouth, and was Chief Constructor of the Royal Navy July 1863 to July 1870, being made C.B. 1868, and K.C.B. 1880. He unsuccessfully contested Hull October 1873, but was M.P. for Pembroke 1874-80, and for Cardiff 1880-95, when he lost his seat. He held office as a Junior Lord of the Treasury (£1,000 a year) February to July 1886. Sir Edward Reed married in 1851 Rosetta, eldest daughter of Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, K.C.B., of Sheerness, Constructor of the Navy. He was chosen President of the Committee to determine the load-line of steamers 1884, F.R.S., Vice-President of the Institute of Naval Architects, member of the Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers, member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Joseph of Austria 1874, a Knight of the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie (second class), and of the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun. Sir Edward is author of "Our Ironclad Ships," "Shipbuilding in Iron and Steel," "Our Naval Coast Defences," "Japan, its History, Traditions and Religions," "The Stability of Ships," and of papers in "Philosophical Transactions." He is a J.P. for counties Pembroke and Glamorgan.

1885 November. Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B. (L.) 5,569.
Henry Harben (*C.*) - - 5,429

Mr. Harben, of Hampstead, was knighted in 1897.

1886 February. Sir E. J. Reed (L.) - - 5,703
J. T. Dillwyn Llewelyn (*C.*) 4,875.

This election was occasioned by Sir Edward Reed accepting office. John Thomas Dillwyn Llewelyn of Penllergaer was created a Baronet in 1890, and elected M.P for Swansea Town 1895.

1886 July 7. Sir E. J. Reed (G.L.) 5,307.
Hon. H. R. Brand (L.U.) 4,965.

The Hon. Henry Robert Brand was M.P. for Herts 1868-74, and for Stroud in 1874 and 1880-6, and was Surveyor General of the Ordnance 1883-5. He succeeded his father (who was Speaker of the House of Commons 1872-84) as second Viscount Hampden in 1893, and has been Governor of New South Wales since 1895.

1892 July 7. Sir E. J. Reed (G.L.) 7,226.
John Gunn (L.U.) 6,540.

Mr. John Gunn, of Llandaff House, son of Donald Gunn, of Achlibster, Caithness, was born in 1837 and married in 1877 Harriette, daughter of James Boyle, J.P., of Ballymacrea, co. Antrim. He is a J.P. for Glamorgan, and also for Cardiff.

1895 July 18. J. M. Maclean (C.) 8,386.
Sir E. J. Reed (L.) 7,562.

James Mackenzie Maclean was born 13 August 1835, the youngest son of Alexander Maclean, of Liberton, Edinburgh, and married in 1867 Anna Maria, daughter of Philip Whitehead. Residing in India as a journalist, he was editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for several years, was elected a Fellow of Bombay University, and was sometime Chairman of the Bombay Town Council. He is author of Maclean's "Guide to Bombay," and of numerous essays on Indian subjects. On his return home he unsuccessfully contested the Elgin Burghs 1880, but sat for Oldham 1885-92, when he was defeated. Mr. Maclean, who is one of the proprietors of the *Western Mail*, has been the Member for Cardiff since 1895.

The registered electors for the Cardiff District were 687 in 1832; 778 in 1841; 1,640 in 1858; 5,388 (after the extension of the franchise) in 1868; 7,445 in 1874; 10,384 in 1884; and 18,415 (after the further extension of the franchise by the Act of 1884) in 1894 (when Cardiff had 17,776, Cowbridge 208, and Llantrisant 441 voters). In 1895 the electorate had advanced to 19,358. The Mayor of Cardiff for the time being is the Returning Officer.

CHAPTER XII.

List of Officials.

IN this section of the work it is intended to give as complete a catalogue as possible of the names of those persons who successively held the more important public offices in the Lordship of Glamorgan and in the Hundred, the Borough, the Parish and the Port of Cardiff. The Lists begin with the MAYORS OF CARDIFF BURGH, who were also CONSTABLES OF CARDIFF CASTLE down to the middle of the 16th century. It will be remembered[1] that, some considerable time subsequent to the Royal grant of the Lordship of Cardiff Castle and its dependencies to the first Earl of Pembroke of the new line, an idea grew up that the Lord, instead of being himself the Constable of the Castle on behalf of the Sovereign, was entitled to appoint a Constable, who could appoint a Deputy. There can be little doubt that this view was erroneous. It was not, indeed, consistently maintained. We find, for instance, the Survey of 1666[2] formally recording that the Lord is the Constable.

[1] See Vol. II., pp. 113, 117—119.

[2] See Vol. II., p. 69.

The earliest Mayor of Cardiff to be met with is one Ralph, who, in 1126 is described as *Prepositus de Kardi*, Prevost of Cardiff. The title of Constable is first met with *circa* 1148.

It will be well to mention here that there is a good deal of difficulty, in many cases, of distinguishing clearly between the various offices—for instance, between the prevostship or mayoralty of Cardiff Burgh, and the prevostship or shrievalty of the *Comitatus* of Glamorgan; both being sometimes held by officials styled "*Prepositus de Kerdyf.*" Many titles were often united in one person, the most striking examples being Charles, Earl of Worcester, in 1516, and Sir William Herbert in 1549.

The ancient feudal mayoralty was superseded by the modern civil mayoralty in 1835, in consequence of the Municipal Reform Acts. Since that date the title of Constable of Cardiff Castle has not been used, but it may be presumed that the office survives in the person of the Marquess of Bute.

The Bailiffs of Cardiff Burgh (who were also Coroners and Escheators of the same) were of feudal institution and were the Lord's appointed officers to govern the Burgesses and collect his dues. They were, however, chosen by the citizens and in course of time acquired a large measure of independence of the Castle, chiefly through the acquisition of seignioral and royal charters. The Act of 1835 transferred their powers to the new Mayor, whom, moreover, it made independent of the Lord.

The Serjeants-at-Mace were anciently officers of high authority, and represented the executive. In the earliest known mention of them (1492) they are styled "Catchpoles of the Vill of Cardiff." It must be borne in mind that the antiquity of an office cannot be gauged by the date of its first appearance in existing records. The Serjeants are two in number, and were appointed by the Lord previous to 1835. The appointment was made annually until of late years. Since 1876 it has practically been a permanent one, and a regretable habit has arisen of calling these officers "Mace-bearers"—as though that were, legally as well as actually, their principal function. The Serjeants wear a uniform consisting of a long frock-coat with scarlet lappet and pewter buttons (the latter bearing the arms of the borough), a scarlet waistcoat, black trousers, top hat and white gloves.

The Recorder, Steward or Seneschal of the Borough was first appointed by the Charter of 1608. Unfortunately, the list of Recorders is far from complete. The Recorder must be "learned in the Laws of England"—in other words, a barrister. He presides over the Borough Quarter Sessions.

The Town Clerk is in practice, though not of necessity, always a Solicitor. The office is as ancient as any in the Borough; but it is not met with in the records earlier than 1623, and the list is consecutive only from 1690. Previous to the appointment of the present holder of this office, the Town Clerk was an attorney in private practice, who received a small fixed salary from the Corporation, and charged by Bill of Costs for his municipal work. The position carries with it that of Clerk of the Peace for the Borough, to which various minor posts are now added.

The Common Attorneys were annually appointed in pairs, their duty being to have charge of the municipal finances. The office was abolished in 1835, and the powers of these officials transferred partly to the Town Clerk and partly to the Borough Treasurer.

It has not been possible to trace the office of Water Bailiff further back than 1788, nor to carry the consecutive list of Water Bailiffs beyond the year 1818. It is, however, probable that such officers existed in ancient times. The Water Bailiff's duty is to maintain the fairway of the river Taff within the Borough, and to superintend the buoys and collect the Corporation's harbour-dues. The jurisdiction of the Water Bailiff has of late years been greatly curtailed by the various private Acts of Parliament procured by the Marquesses of Bute in connection with the Cardiff Docks. The Water Bailiff wears a kind of naval uniform, with brass-bound cap and jacket.

The Town Crier, though not mentioned in records of earlier date than 1772, holds what is certainly an ancient office. His bell and his stentorian voice have not been heard in Cardiff streets since about 1895, but he heads municipal processions carrying his black pole surmounted by the gilded acorn. His uniform consists of a long frock-coat trimmed with black braid, a scarlet waistcoat, black trousers, top hat, encircled by a gold band, and white gloves.

The office of Aletaster was of great antiquity, and his duty was to try the quality of all beer and ale brewed or sold within the

Borough. Only a few names of Aletasters have come down to us in the records, the latest known appointment being in 1828.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures was in old times called "Public Weighman." The earliest-known holder of the office was appointed in 1747, but the consecutive list goes back only to 1854. The present Inspector is partly under the control of the Board of Trade. He wears a uniform frock-coat, braided trousers and peaked cap.

The Customer and Collector of the Port of Cardiff is an officer of the Customs, appointed by the Brethren of Trinity House. For a long time past, however, the Corporation have regularly conferred upon the "Inspector of Customs" (as he is now usually styled) the post of Collector of Harbour Dues for the Borough. The earliest recorded name of a Customer is of the year 1567, and the list is fairly consecutive from 1686.

A Borough Treasurer was first appointed in 1836, and inherited the functions of the old Common Attorneys. He was at first called "Financial Clerk."

A Borough Surveyor was not appointed until 1860. The present holder of that office bears the title "Borough Engineer and Surveyor."

The earliest Medical Officer held that office in 1875. The present one, Dr. Edward Walford, is his successor. He is responsible for the health of the public and for the prevention of contagious and infectious disease within the Borough.

The present Police Superintendent is the fourth holder of this office and title. The first, appointed in 1839, succeeded the last of the old-fashioned Head Constables. The present Superintendent is often called the "Head Constable" or "Chief Constable." He wears a full-dress and an undress uniform, of a military pattern.

The remaining lists relate, for the most part, to long-obsolete offices, and call for no special remark in this place.

MAYORS OF CARDIFF BURGH AND CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE.

1126. Ralph ("Prepositus de Kardi.")
1147. Roger Fitz-Osmund ("Prepositus de Kaerdif.")
c. 1148. William Fitz-Stephen, Constable.
1169. Hamo de Valoignes.
c. 1198. Geoffrey.
1205. Peter de Stradling ("Custos castri et burgi de Kaerdif.")
,, Henry de Pembrigg do. do.
1297. Richard Talebot ("Custos castri et ville de Kerdyf.")
1307. Henry de Lancarvan ("Custos castri de Kaerdyf.")[1]
1375. Thomas Broun.[2]
1376. William Walssh.[3]
1399. Stephen.
,, Richard Woottun.
1400. Thomas Sproteley.
,, Richard de Hum.[4]
1421. Watkin Morton.
1424. Henry Slake.
1432. William Buttiller.[4]
1452. John Nanfan.
1455. John Throkmorton.[5]
1491. William Butteler.
1516. Charles, Earl of Worcester.[6]
1542. Henry, Earl of Worcester.

[1] Also Chancellor and Receivor of Glamorgan.

[2] and Chief Forester, and Receivor of Glamorgan and Morganwg.

[3] and Receivor of Glamorgan and Morganwg.

[4] The title of esquire must be understood to attach to all the names in this list unless another is expressed.

[5] and Receivor.

[6] King's Chamberlain and, with Henry Somerset, Lord Herbert, jointly Sheriff and Steward of Glamorgan, Constable of the Castles of Cardiff, Cowbridge and Neath, and Steward of Malefaunt's Lands.

THE HIGHER GRADE SCHOOLS, OPENED 19TH JANUARY, 1885.

1549. William Herbert, knight.[1]
1553. George Herbert, knight.
1563. Rowland ap Morgan.
1573. William Herbert.
1574. Thomas Lewis.
1585. William Herbert of Swansey, knight.
1594. Thomas Wiseman.
1597. Rowland Morgan.
1602. Thomas Throgmorton, knight.
1605. William Herbert, knight.
1614. William Mathew.
1625. Thomas Morgan, knight.[2]
1635. William Herbert.
1650. John Herbert.
1660. Herbert Evans.[3]
1682. Edward Stradling, baronet.
1685. William Herbert.
1696. Charles Kemeys.
1707. Thomas Mansell, baronet.
1729. Edward Herbert.
1733. Thomas Stradling.
1734. Hon. Herbert Windsor.
1737. Watkin Morgan.
1738. Thomas Morgan.
1741. Herbert Mackworth.[4]
1766. Herbert Mackworth.[5]
1780. Herbert Mackworth, baronet.
1792. John Richards.[6]

[1] Clerk of the Exchequer, King's Apparitor and Attorney in Glamorgan, Prevost of Roath and Leckwith, Chancellor and Forester of Glamorgan, Constable, Gatekeeper, Steward and Chamberlain of the Castle of Cardiff.

[2] and Chief Steward to the Earl of Pembroke.

[3] Described as "Constable" this year, but "Deputy Constable" in 1666.

[4] Described in later years as "Deputy Constable."

[5] Afterwards baronet, son of the preceding. He was appointed Steward or Recorder 1759.

[6] Of the Corner House, Cardiff. John Culbert is styled "Deputy Constable."

1817. Peter Taylor Walker.[1]
1823. Lord James Stuart.[2]
1833. Richard Morgan.[3]

BAILIFFS, CORONERS AND ESCHEATORS OF CARDIFF BURGH.

c. 1270. Clement Clerk & Richard Lude.

1289. John Odyn & Roger le Poleter.

1318. Hugh de Raath & Richard Elys.

1319. John Odyn & Elias le Gildere.

1344. Thomas le Barbour & William Dauy.

1347. John Josep & Thomas le Barbour.

1349. John Josep & Thomas Harbour (Prevosts of the Castle of Cardiff.)

1376. Richard Gloucester & John ap Res (Prevosts of Cardiff burgh.)

1398. William David & John Shedde.

1431. Howell Webbe & Thomas Chapman.

1492. John Hugh & William Mey.

1514. Thomas Lichfield &

1518. John Lenard & William Cogan.

1529. Philip Thomas & Thomas Lychefeld.
1530. John Lenard & William Cogan.

[1] William Owen, "Deputy Constable." In 1822 William Bird was Deputy Constable.

[2] John Homfray, Deputy Constable. In 1829 John Langley was appointed Deputy Constable. Jonathan Howells was Deputy Constable in 1833.

[3] Of Llandough Castle.

1533. Thomas Lichefeld &

1536. John Barfote & John Leonard. (John Lyddon *vice* Leonard deceased.)
1537. John Lyddon & William Yeoman.

1541. William Yeoman & John White.
1542. Roger Bailley and John White.

1546. Thomas ap Owen & John Roberts.
1547. John Whighte & Henry Edwards.
1548. John Hyett & William Yoman.
1549. John Whit & Henry Edwards.
1550. William Yoman & John White.

1552. John Tanner & William Colchester.

1554. John Roberts & William Colchester.
1555. Leonard Lambert &
1556. John White & Henry Edwards.

1558. John Roberts & Nicholas Hawkins.
1559. Henry Edwards & William Colchester.

1563. John White & John Tanner.
1564. John Robert & William Colchester.

1569. Nicholas Hawkyns & John Smith.
1570. John Roberts & John Robert ap Ieuan.

1573. John Tanner & Watkin Morgan.
1574. John Roberts and Nicholas Hawkyns.

1576. Nicholas Hawkins & John Smith.

1584. John Robert ap Jevan & Lewis Frowde senior.
1585. John Roberts & John Robert ap Ieuan.

1587. John Robert ap Ieuan & Robert Adams.

1592. John Andrew & John Tanner.

1594. Robert Adams & John Tanner.
1595. Charles Ffroude & Morgan Williams.

1597. Nicholas Hawkins & Charles Frowd.
1598. Robert Adams & John Frowen.

1603. John Roberts & John Smith.

1605. John Tanner & Roger Jones.

1610. John Edwards &
1611. Nicholas Hawkins & John Collins.

1614. John Tanner & Rice Roberts.

1616. John Edwards & John Collines.
1617. Henry Hore & James Gale.
1618. Henry Hore & James Gale.

1622. Richard Roberts & Thomas Rimbron.

1625. John Edwards & Edmund Treherne.

1635. Thomas Rimbron & Arthur Lloyd.

1642. Nicholas Wastell & Miles Morgan.

1644. William Mathew &

1648. William Morgan & John Yeoman.

1650. George & John

1655. Rice Davies & John Fenwell.

1657. Richard Sheers & Roger Sheers.
1658. George Morgan & Jenkin Williams.

1663. Arthur Love & William Jones.
1664. William Jones & Nathaniel Wells.
1665. Thomas Morgan & John Sheere.

1669. Cradock Wells & Arthur Yeomans.

1672. Arthur Yeomans &

1674. Benjamin Brown &

1676. Thomas Williams & Edward Greene.

1678. Thomas Williams & Edward Greene.
1679. Thomas Williams & Benjamin Browne.
1680. Thomas Williams & Benjamin Browne.

1682. Arthur Yeomans & Benjamin Browne.

1684. Henry Draper & Cradock Nowell.
1685. William Jones & Christopher Wells.
1686. John Richards & Alexander Purcell.
By Charter 21 Feby. 1687. William Jones & Christopher Wells. (Wells died same year.)

(The above did not act, and were soon set aside and the following elected.)

Benjamin Browne & Cradock Nowell.
1688. Jonathan Jones & William Richards.
1689. Jonathan Jones & William Richards.
1690. Thomas Williams & John Archer.
1691. Cradock Nowell & Lewis Cox.
1692. Cradock Wells & Alexander Purcell.
1693. John Archer & Emmanuel Jones.
1694. Emmanuel Jones & William Richards. (Lewis Code *vice* Richards deceased.)
1695. Thomas Williams & Christopher Mathews.
1696. Thomas Williams & Christopher Mathews.
1697. William Jones & Cradock Nowell.
1698. William Jones & Cradock Nowell.
1699. George Stephens & William Lambert.
1700. Thomas Edwards and Christopher Mathews.
1700. George Stephens & William Lambert. April 1701.
1701. William Jones & Cradock Nowell. August 1701.
1702. William Jones & Cradock Nowell.
1703. Lewis Cox & George Stephens.
1704. Christopher Mathews & Alexander Purcell.
1705. Christopher Mathews & Alexander Purcell.
1706. Alexander Purcell & Nathaniel Wells.
1707. Alexander Purcell & Nathaniel Wells.

1708. John Price and Jonathan Jones.
1709. Alexander Pursell & Nathaniel Wells.
1710. Christopher Mathews & George Stephens.
1711. William Jones & Pethuel Shears.
1712. William Jones junior & Pethuel Sheers.
1713. Alexander Purcell & William Richards.
1714. George Stephens & Nathaniel Wells, acting August 1715.
1715. George Stephens & Nathaniel Wells.
1716. Arthur Yeomans & Francis Jones.
1717. William Jones & William Lambert, acting April 1717 and April 1718.
1718. Arthur Yeomans & Francis Jones, acting Sept. 1718.
1719. Nathaniel Wells & Cradock Nowell.
1720. George Stephens & William Mathews.
1721. Francis Jones & David Owens.
1722. William Lambert & William Hylie.
1723. Jenkin Williams & Thomas Wilkins.
1724. Edward Morgan & George Lewis.
1725. Thomas Meredith & Edward Herbert.
1726. Thomas Meredith & Edward Herbert.
1727. David Owen & Thomas Mathews.
1728. David Owen & Thomas Mathews.
1729. David Owen & Thomas Mathews.
1730. Arthur Williams & John Tanner.
1731. Arthur Williams & John Tanner.
1732. George Lewis & William Lambert.
1733. David Owen & Thomas Meredith.
1734. Arthur Williams & William Lambert.
1735. Arthur Williams & William Lambert.
1736. Arthur Williams & William Lambert.
1737. David Owen & Edmund Lloyd.
1738. David Owen and Edmund Lloyd.
1739. George Watkins & John Okey.
1740. George Watkins & John Okey.
1741. David Owen & John Tanner.
1742. George Watkins & John Okey.
1743. George Watkins & John Okey.
1744. Arthur Williams & Edmund Lloyd.

1745. John Okey & Philip Stephens.
1746. John Okey & Philip Stephens.
1747. Arthur Williams & George Watkins.
1748. Arthur Williams & George Watkins. (Williams died.)
1749. Edmund Lloyd & John Okey.
1750. George Watkins & Henry Yeomans. } 24 January 1750
1751. George Watkins & Henry Yeomans. } to
1752. George Watkins & Henry Yeomans. } 29 Sept. 1753.
1753. Edmund Lloyd & Cradock Nowell, 9 November 1733.
1754. Edmund Lloyd & Cradock Nowell.
1755. Philip Stephens & Robert Savours
1756. Philip Stephens & Robert Savours, 1 January 175$\frac{4}{5}$.
1757. Philip Stephens & Robert Savours.
1758. Henry Yeomans & Thomas Edwards, 24 January 1759.
1759. Henry Yeomans & Thomas Edwards.
1760. Henry Yeomans & Thomas Edwards.
1761. Henry Yeomans & Thomas Edwards.
1762. Henry Yeomans & Thomas Edwards.
1763. Philip Stephens & Arthur Williams, 31 December 1763.
1764. Philip Stephens & Arthur Williams.
1765. Henry Yeomans & Arthur Tanner, 22 February 1765.
1766. Henry Yeomans & Arthur Tanner.
1767. Thomas Edwards & Alexander Purcel, 23 January 1767.
1768. Henry Yeomans & Arthur Williams, 15 January 1768.
1769. Thomas Edwards & Alexander Purcell, 12 January 1769.
1770. Thomas Edwards & Alexander Purcell.
1771. Thomas Edwards & Alexander Purcell.
1772. Thomas Edwards & Alexander Purcell, acted 2 July 1772.
1773. Henry Yeomans & David Prichard, 28 August 1773.
1774. Thomas Edwards & Francis Minnitt.
1775. Thomas Edwards & Francis Minnitt.
1776. Henry Yeomans & Powell Edwards.
1777. Henry Yeomans & Powell Edwards.
1778. Robert Savours & Bartholomew Greenwood.
1779. Thomas Edwards & Francis Minnitt.
1780. Robert Savours & Bartholomew Greenwood, October 1780.
1781. Francis Minnitt & William Prichard, January 1782.

1782. Francis Minnitt & William Prichard.
1783. Henry Yeomans & Samuel Sabine, November.
1784. Francis Minnitt & William Prichard, October.
1785. Henry Yeomans & John Richards senior, February 1786.
1786. Samuel Sabine & Henry Hollier, October.
1787. John Richards & Bloom Williams, November.
1788. Samuel Sabine & Henry Hollier, November.
1789. John Richards & Bloom Williams, November.
1790. Samuel Sabine & Henry Hollier, June 1791.
1791. Samuel Sabine & Henry Hollier.
1792. John Richards and Bloom Williams (Francis Minnitt *vice* Williams deceased), October.
1793. Henry Hollier & John Hussey, October.
1794. Francis Minnitt & Bloom Williams (James Capper *vice* Minnitt deceased.)
1795. Samuel Sabine & Henry Hollier.
1796. Bloom Williams & James Capper.
1797. Henry Hollier & John Hussey.
1798. Bloom Williams & James Capper.
1799. William Prichard & Henry Hollier.
1800. Bloom Williams & John Hussey.
1801. Henry Hollier & Hugh Whiting.
1802. Bloom Williams & Thomas Thomas (Henry Hollier *vice* Williams deceased.)
1803. James Capper & William Prichard.
1804. Henry Hollier & Thomas Morgan.
1805. James Capper & Thomas Thomas (Thomas Morgan *vice* Thomas deceased.)
1806. Henry Hollier & Henry Williams.
1807. James Capper & Thomas Morgan.
1808. Henry Hollier & William Prichard.
1809. James Capper & Thomas Morgan.
1810. Henry Hollier & Hugh Whiteing.
1811. James Capper & Thomas Morgan.
1812. Henry Hollier & William Prichard.
1813. James Capper & Thomas Morgan.
1814. Henry Hollier & Thomas Morgan.
1815. John Wood senior & Thomas Morgan.

1816. Edward Thomas & John Wood junior.
1817. William Prichard & Thomas Charles.
1818. William Prichard & Thomas Charles.
1819. William Prichard & John Bird.
1820. Thomas Charles & John Thackwell.
1821. William Prichard & John Bird.
1822. Thomas Charles & John Thackwell.
1823. William Prichard & John Bird.
1824. Thomas Charles & John Bradley.
1825. William Prichard & John Bird.
1826. Thomas Charles & John Bradley.
1827. John Bird & Whitlock Nicholl.
1828. Thomas Charles & John Bradley.
1829. John Bird & John Wick Bennett.
1830. Thomas Charles & John Bradley.
1831. John Bird & Whitlock Nicholl.
1832. Thomas Charles & John Homfray, elected September.
1833. John Bird & Whitlock Nicholl.
1834. Thomas Charles & John Homfray.
1835. John Homfray (William Prichard, Senior Alderman), Nov. 9.

MAYORS.

1836. Thomas Revel Guest, January 1.
1836. Charles Crofts Williams, Nov. 9.
1837. Henry Morgan.
1838. Charles Crofts Williams.
1839. Richard Reece.
1840. David Evans.
1841. James Lewis.
1842. Charles Crofts Williams.
1843. John Moore.
1844. William Jonas Watson (died in October. No mayor elected for the remainder of the year.)
1845. Richard Reece.
1846. James Lewis.
1847. Richard Lewis Reece.
1848. Walter Coffin.

1849. Charles Vachell.
1850. William Bird.
1851. Griffith Phillips.
1852. William Williams.
1853. John Batchelor.
1854. David Lewis.
1855. Charles Vachell.
1856. Sydney Dan Jenkins.
1857. Charles Crofts Williams.
1858. Charles Crofts Williams.
1859. William Alexander.
1860. Charles Williams David.
1861. John Bird.
1862. James Pride.
1863. John Bird.
1864. James Pride.
1865. William Bradley Watkins.
1866. Charles Williams David.
1867. Richard Lewis Reece.
1868. Thomas Evans.
1869. Edward Whiffen.
1870. Charles Williams David.
1871. Charles Williams David.
1872. Henry Bowen.
1873. William Vachell.
1874. Daniel Jones.
1875. Daniel Jones.
1876. Joseph Elliott.
1877. William Taylor.
1878. Daniel Lewis.
1879. John MacConnochie.
1880. Rees Jones.
1881. Alfred Thomas.
1882. Gaius Augustine Stone.
1883. Robert Bird.
1884. Andrew Fulton.
1885. David Edgar Jones.
1886. Morgan Morgan, knight.

1887. Thomas Windsor Jacobs.
1888. David Jones.
1889. William Sanders.
1890. John Patrick, Marquess of Bute.
1891. Thomas Rees.
1892. William Edmund Vaughan.
1893. William John Trounce.
1894. Patrick William Carey.
1895. Robert George, Baron Windsor.
1896. Ebenezer Beavan.
1897. Joseph Ramsdale.
1898. Thomas Morel, knight.
1899. Samuel Arthur Brain.
1900. Thomas Andrews.
1901. Francis John Beavan.
1902. Edward Thomas.
1903. John Jenkins.
1904. Robert Hughes.

SERJEANTS-AT-MACE.

1492. John Saunder & Philip Tvunne (Catchpoles of the Vill of Cardiff.)

1569. Robert Cutteler.
1570. Leonard Lambert & Thomas Appowell.

1577. John Davies.

1596. John Grene.

1615. Edward Collins, cordwainer.

1642. Richard Archer.

1649. Hugh Hawkins & William Wran.

1687. Gabriel Lewis.

1696. John Sweet.
1697. William Stephens, barber.

1731. Thomas Estance.

1733. Thomas Williams innkeeper & Henry Williams chandler.
1734. John Griffiths & John Whiteing.

1738. James Owen.

1745. David Prichard joiner & John Jenkin glasier.

1748. Edward Noble victualler & Jacob Rosser.
1749. John Jenkin tailor & Richard Driver victualler.
1750. William Portrey & Watkin Morgan.

1753. Richard Mulsop shoemaker & Thomas Deer perukemaker.

1757. John Cary cooper & Thomas Williams carpenter.

1759. William Lewis feltmaker & Hezekiah Hopkin yeoman.

1765. Francis Davies chapman & William Glascott currier.

1767. Shadrach Williams maltster & Thomas Waters tallow-chandler.
1768. John Bird shoemaker & Samuel Williams victualler.
1769. Alexander Willson watchmaker & Isaac Rosser glasier.

1771. John Owen & Morgan John.
1772. William Evans.
1773. Lionel Stibbs innkeeper & John Hussey cordwainer.
1774. John Lewis & Edward James.

1776. John Waters & Thomas Stibbs.

1778. William Prichard & John Ovens.
1779. Hugh Whiteing & William Attwood.
1780. William Evans & Wilfrid Colley.

1783. William Scandrett & William Watkins.
1784. John Howell & John Bird junior.

1786. William Rees & William Stone junior.
,, William Brewer & Ricket Willet.
1787. John Evans & Thomas Thomas.
1788. Arthur Turner & Hugh Whiteing.

1789. John Whiteing & Emmanuel White.

1792. William Bew & William Jenkins.
1793. Thomas Morgan glasier & Thomas Morgan chandler.
1794. Thomas Lewis & Thomas Stibbs.
1795. William Bew & William Evans.
1796. Thomas Charles & William Westmacut.
1797. Richard Price & Edward Bird.
1798. Lionel Stibbs & John Owen.
1799. Edward Thomas & William Jenkins.
1800. William Stibbs & William John.
1801. Thomas Jones and John Evans.
1802. John Purcel & Thomas John.

1805. John Purcel & William Owen.

1814. Evan Leyshon & John Winstone.
1815. Nathaniel French junior & Henry Morgan.
1816. Edward Thomas & John Wood junior.

1821. George Morgan.

1827. Windsor Rees.

1832. Evan Evans & David Evans.
1833. John Lloyd & James Jacob.
1833. Nicholas Hook & John Williams.

1836. Nathaniel French shopkeeper & William Williams accountant.
1837. John French & William Williams.

1841. William Bird ship-agent & James Lucas.

1844. Edmund Jones shoemaker & James Richards trumpeter.

1868. Richard Robertson & William Morgan.
1869. William Evans & John Christopher.
1870. William Evans & Robert Thomas.
1871. William Evans & Richard Robertson.
1872. William David & William Hopkins.
1873. William Thomas & Thomas Thomas.

1874. George Robertson & Joseph Monk.
1875. Richard Robertson & William David.
1876. William Davis & Joseph Monk.
1877. Thomas Davies & Joseph Monk.[1]
1880. Thomas Davies & Joseph Monk.
1884. Joseph Monk & William Read.
1885. Joseph Monk & Thomas Rees.
,, Joseph Monk & Thomas Kelly.
1890. Charles Pearce & James Locke.
1893. Charles Pearce & Jacob Wise.
1895. Jacob Wise & John Bulger.
1896. John Bulger & Thomas Thomas.
1900. Thomas Thomas & James Holman.

SENESCHALS, STEWARDS OR RECORDERS OF THE BOROUGH OF CARDIFF.

1608. Henry Williams.

1687. Walter Evans.
1694. Martin Button.
1714. William Phillips.
1722. Walter Churchey.
1735. Llewelyn Williams (of the Dyffryn.)
1748. William Powell.
1759. Herbert Mackworth junior.

1890. Benjamin Francis Williams.

STEWARDS.

1787. Herbert Mackworth, baronet.
1792. William Nicholl of Ham.
1829. Onesiphorus Tyndall Bruce.
1890. Benjamin Francis Williams.

[1] From this year onwards the office has not been renewed annually

TOWN CLERKS OF CARDIFF.

1623. Thomas Davies.

1690. William Thomas.
1714. Michael Richards.
1729. Edward Herbert.[1]
1742. Edmund Lloyd.[2]
1742. John Thomas.
1766. Thomas Thomas (12 August.)
1786. Henry Hollier (29 September.)
1789. John Wood senior (6 March.)
1804. John Wood junior.
1815. Nicholl Wood (17 August.)
1818. William Bird (January.)[3]
1818. Nicholl Wood.[4]
1836. Edward Priest Richards (1 March.)[5]
1857. Benjamin Matthews (15 May.)
1864. Montague Grover (7 January.)
1867. George Salmon (12 August.)
1879. Joseph Larke Wheatley (21 January.)

COMMON ATTORNEYS OF CARDIFF BOROUGH.

1655. John Wollvin & John Price.

1713. Charles Gibbon & Morgan William.
1714. William Foord & Evan Deer.
1715. William Powell & Richard Jenkins.
1716. Philip Stephens & Thomas Rosser.

[1] 1740. John Thomas, Deputy.

[2] Appointed by the Lord, but not accepted by the Corporation.

[3] This appointment does not appear to have been confirmed; as, in May of the same year, Charles Brown was appointed Deputy to Nicholl Wood, who retained the office until his death in 1836.

[4] In 1830 William Jenkins was Deputy Town Clerk and a Common Attorney.

[5] John Lloyd was his Deputy for many years.

1719. Gabriel Lewis & Morgan Jenkins.
1720. John Price.
1737. Richard Price & Joan Meredith [female.]
1759. John Jenkin & Thomas Deere.
1765. William James and Henry Williams.
1777. William Prichard.
1779. Edward Whiting & Thomas Waters.
1783-88. John Waters & Thomas Stibbs.
1789-91. William Evans & John Evan.

1795. Thomas Thomas & John Bird.
1796. Thomas Morgan & Thomas Morgan.
1797. John Evans & Thomas Morgan.
1798. Thomas Morgan & Thomas Morgan.
1799-1802 Thomas Morgan.
1814. Thomas Morgan.
1817. Thomas Morgan senior.
1818. Philip Woolcott & Joseph Wheeler.
1821. Samuel Dimond & William Ray.
1822. Joseph Wheeler & Edward Bird.
1833. William Jenkins & William Bird senior.

WATER BAILIFFS.

1788. John Bird.

1818. Charles Jones.
1820. Charles Jones & Edward Thomas.
1824. Edward Thomas & Alexander Wilson.
1826. John Lucas & John Morgan.
1829. John Lucas & James Lucas.
1834. Alexander Wilson & John Lucas.
1836. William Pettigrew.
1841. John Owen.
1848. Richard Dauberry Hyde.
1852. John Hurry Riches.
1855. Thomas Rees.
1860. Jenkin Jones.

Virgil Street Board Schools, Opened November, 30th, 1900.

1871. Henry Fraser.
1877. Richard Scudamore.
1879. David Morse.
1881. Thomas Thomas.
1884. Daniel Jones.
1897. Richard Morgan.

TOWN CRIERS.

1772. Christopher Phillips.

1820. John Hussey.
1836. John Hussey.
1841. Edward David.
1845. John Ballard.
1858. William Llewellyn.
1860. Edward David.
1869. Morgan John.
1880. William Cox.
1882. Joseph Mountstephen.
1890. Thomas Thomas.
1896. Robert Oliver.

ALETASTERS.

1759. Thomas Estons & William Jones.

1818. William Llewellin & Edward Jones.
1824. Edward Phillpott.
1828. John Thomas & William Llewellyn.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

1875. H. J. Paine.
1887. Edward Walford.

BOROUGH SURVEYORS.

1860. Thomas Waring.
1875. T. L. Johnson.

1876. J. A. B. Williams.
1882. William Harpur.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS.

1839. Jeremiah Box Stockdale.
1872. E. Bond.
1876. Walter Hemingway.
1889. William McKenzie.

PUBLIC WEIGHMEN AND INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1747. John Abbis, ironmonger.

1854. Francis May.
1855. Edward Jenkins.
1870. John Meredith.
1872. Luke Evans (and Inspector of Explosives.)
1892. Thomas Caister Major.

CORONER.

1889. Edmund Bernard Reece.

BOROUGH TREASURERS.

1836. William Jenkins.
1850. John Lloyd.
1856. William Davies.
1872. Frederick R. Greenhill.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

1858. Robert Oliver Jones.
1886. Thomas William Lewis.

CUSTOMERS AND COLLECTORS OF THE PORT OF CARDIFF.

1567. John Leake (and Searcher.)

1686. Rowland Davies.

1712. William Morgan (Collector & Deputy Customer.)
1714. Alexander Pursell do.
1716. Llewelyn Trahern do.
1719. Thomas Hoskins (Customer.)

1741. Llewelyn Trahern (Collector.)
1766. Edmund Traherne do. (and Deputy Comptroller 1788.)
1797. Henry Hollier (Collector).
1799. Edward Morgan do.
1806. J. D. (Collector and Deputy Customer).

1848. Robert Daw.
1849. William Peake.[1]
1860. D. Williams.
1870. T. S. Miller.
1877. G. B. Raggett.
1882. G. M. Douglas.
1886. . . . Leonard.
1895. F. S. Tolputt.
1899. M. J. Harte.

SURVEYORS AND COMPTROLLERS OF THE PORT OF CARDIFF.

1577. David Roberts (Comptroller.)
1586. William Wood do.
1598. John Millon do.
1598. Edward Jurden do.

[1] He and his successors (now commonly styled Inspector of Customs) receive from the Corporation the appointment of Collector of Harbour Dues.

1666. Richard Dutton (Comptroller.)
1689. Jonathan Greenfield (Surveyor and Deputy Comptroller.)
1693. Jonathan Greenfield (Surveyor and Comptroller and Deputy Searcher, 1694.)
1712. Jonathan Greenfield (Comptroller.)
1724. Thomas Brian do.
1724. Jonathan Greenfield (Deputy Comptroller.)
1730. George Watkins (Surveyor, Deputy Comptroller and Deputy Searcher; later also Coal Meter.)
1732. William Richards (Surveyor and Deputy Comptroller; later also Coal Meter.)
1741. William Richards (Surveyor and Comptroller.)
1742. Tobias Johnson (Comptroller.)
1745. J. M. do.
1750. John Milward (Deputy Comptroller.)
1765. Edward Jones (Deputy Comptroller.)
1776. Alexander Wilson (Surveyor.)
1785. Evan Thomas (Deputy Comptroller.)
1788. Edmund Traherne (Collector & Deputy Comptroller.)
1788. Alexander Wilson (Deputy Comptroller.)
1788. Evan Thomas (Surveyor.)
1806. T. B. (Surveyor and Comptroller.)

PATENT SEARCHERS OF THE PORT OF CARDIFF.

1567. John Leake.
1584. Thomas Moate.

1660. Philip Mansell.
1694. Jonathan Greenfield (Deputy Searcher.)
1727. Rowland Seys.
1730. George Watkins (Deputy Searcher.)
1742. William Richards.

CHANCELLORS OF GLAMORGAN.

1344. John de Coventre (and Treasurer.)
c. 1490. Morgan Kidwelly

1515. Charles, Earl of Worcester.
1550. Henry, Earl of Worcester, with reversion to William Herbert, knight.

CHIEF FORESTERS OF GLAMORGAN.

1514. Thomas Gamage, knight.
1515. Charles, Earl of Worcester.
1550. Henry, Earl of Worcester, with reversion to William Herbert, knight.

STEWARDS OF GLAMORGAN AND MORGANWG.

Hubert.
Richard de Cardiff.
1338. William de Erkalewe.
1340. Morgan Lloyd.

TREASURERS, RECEIVORS AND APPROVERS OF GLAMORGAN.

1213. William de Everton (Treasurer and Dapifer.)
1297. William de Caversham (Treasurer of Cardiff.)
1320. Thomas de Stayngreve (Treasurer of Cardiff.)
1344. John de Coventre (Treasurer and Chancellor.)
1492. Richard Meuric (Receivor of Glamorgan and Morganwg.)
1515. Christopher Mathew (Approver of Glamorgan and Morganwg.)
1515. Matthew Cradok (Receivor of Glamorgan and Morganwg.)
1546. Matthew Herbert do.

CLERKS OF GLAMORGAN AND MORGANWG AND CLERKS OF THE PEACE OF GLAMORGAN.

1376. Thomas Harding.
c. 1500. Ralph Bampton (Clerk of Exchequer & Chancery.)
1515. John Griffith.

1515. Nicholas Williams (Clerk of Exchequer & Chancery.)
1546. Roger Carne.
1554. Rhys Meuric.
c. 1590. Thomas Williams.
1737. Richard Powell.
1739. John Phillips.[1]
1766. Thomas Edwards.

SHERIFFS AND BAILIFFS OF GLAMORGAN AND MORGANWG.

c. 1102. William ("Vicecomes de Cardi'.")
1119. William de Cardi' ("Prepositus Domini de Kardif.")
1126. Ralph ("Vicecomes de Cardi'.")
1139. Robert Norreis, knight ("Vicecomes de Glamorgan.")
1147. William de Bosco.
1149. Robert Fitz-Gregory.
1149. Edric.
c. 1157. Eglin de Purbec.
c. 1183. Richard de Cardif ("Dapifer et Senescallus Comitis.")
c. 1183. William de Clifford.
1184. Philip de Marcross ("Sub-Vicecomes.")
1185. Hugh Bardolph ("Custos.")
c. 1190. Walter de Sully.
1200 Baldwin de Swinesheved.
Henry de Penbruge.
Martin.
1202. Hamo de Valoignes ("Ballivus de Glamorgan.")
c. 1202. William d'Acre.
William de St. Elena.
1208. Fulk de Bréauté ("Ballivus Regis.")
1214. Ralph de Swinnerton.
1217. David de Burghull (Sheriff of Cardiff and Custodian of Glamorgan.)
1232. Ralph de Hurle ("Ballivus Glamorgancie.")
1233. Richard Siward do.

[1] In 1733 he was Vice-Chamberlain of Glamorgan.

1242. Stephen Bauzayn, knight.
1245. William de Wauton.
1246. Stephen de Beauzayn.
1249. Geoffrey de Fanecurt.
c. 1250. Peter Pincerna.
1281. Robert le Vel ("Vicecomes et Ballivus Comitatûs.")
1285. Robert le Neel.
1289. John de Crepping.
1299. Aron ap Howel ("Ballivus Comitatûs de Kerdyf.")
1300. Symon de Ralee.
1316. Robert de Grendon (Sheriff of Glamorgan.)
1319. John Inge.
Adam de Bozes.
1325. William le Fleming, knight.
c. 1328. Stephen Bauzayn.
1329. Nicholas de Clare.
1330. Peter le Veel.
1330. Roger de Chaundos (Custodian and Sheriff.)[1]
1330. Roger Graunt ("Ballivus Comitatûs Glamorgancie.")
1331. Howel ap Howel.
1333. John de Mounteney.
1338. William de Erkelewe (Steward and Sheriff.)
1338. John Lovell ("Ballivus Glamorgancie.")
1339. Peter Corbet.
William de St. Elena.
Adam le Brun.
1334. Matthew le Sore.
1345. Walter de Sully.
1345. John le Botyler ("Ballivus de Kaerdif.")
1348. Thomas Penarth do.
1352. Thomas de Aston.
1358. Gilbert de Ellesfield, knight.
1360. John de Coventre, Archdeacon of Llandaff (Custodian.)
1366. Edward Stradling.
1369. Edward Stradling, knight.
1371. Walter Wrottesley, knight.

[1] And Sheriff of Herefordshire.

1375. Ralph Seymour (Custodian and Sheriff.)
1396. Gilbert de Ellesfield, knight.
1397. John de St. John, knight.
1397. John Stradling, knight.
1399. John Sadler ("Ballivus de Kaerdiff.")
1400. John Greindore, knight.
1413. Avery Trussell.
1421. John Stradling.
1424. Oliver de St. John, knight.
1440. William Thomas, knight.[1]
1448. Walter Skull, knight.
1451. Thomas Nevill, knight.
1468. John de Crepping.
1484. James Tyrrel, knight.
1485. Roger Cotton, knight.[2]
1488. Richard Croft, knight.
1490. Oliver de St. John, knight.
1492. Walter Herbert, knight.
1515. Charles, Earl of Worcester.
1530. Henry, Earl of Worcester.[3]

STEWARDS OF GLAMORGAN.

c. 1129. William ("Pincerna Comitis.")
1147. Robert d'Almeri ("Dapifer Comitis.")
1169. Richard de Cardiff do.
Hubert do.
Robert Fitz-Gregory do.

1359. Richard de Cardiff ("Dapifer Comitis.")

1515. Richard Croft.
1516. Charles, Earl of Worcester.

[1] Presumably Sir William ap Thomas of Raglan.

[2] Custodian of the Castle, Steward and Chancellor, and Sheriff, for life, by grant.

[3] George Mathew, Deputy Sheriff.

STEWARDS OF CARDIFF LORDSHIP.

1596. Thomas Morgan ("Steward in House to the Earl of Pembroke.")

1663. William Thomas.
1665. John Gibbs ("Steward or Seneschal of Cardiff.")
1678. William Herbert.
1682. Richard Bassett.
1693. David Jenkins.
1694. Thomas Edwards.[1]
1703. Godfrey Harcourt.[2]
1712. John Seward.[3]
1730. Edmund Treharne.
1737. Watkin Morgan ("Steward to Lord Windsor.")
1738. Thomas Morgan do.
1745. Edmund Lloyd do.
1759. Thomas Edwards.[4]

1824. Edward Priest Richards (Steward and Solicitor to the Marquess of Bute.)

CORONERS AND ESCHEATORS OF GLAMORGAN.

1491. Jenkyn Basset.
1492. Ralph Bampton.
1515. John Turbervile.
1537. William Carne ("Escaetor Comitis.")
1546. William Griffith.
1559. John ap Gryffeth ("Escaetor Comitis.")
1561. David Kemmeys do.
1591. Robert Button do.

[1] To 1702.
[2] To 1711.
[3] To 1718.
[4] To 1771.

JUDGES OF GREAT SESSIONS FOR THE COUNTIES OF GLAMORGAN, BRECKNOCK AND RADNOR.

1542. John Pakyngton.
1552. John Pollard.
1556. William Simonds.
1560. William Gerrard.
1596. Edward Walter & Thomas Estcourte.
1607. George Kingsmill & Thomas Estcourte.
1625. David Jenkins of Hensol.
1633. Walter Pye & Walter Romsey.
1651. John Eltonhead & John Norbury.
1654. John Corbet.
1678. Thomas Streete & Owen Wynne.
1690. William Powlett.
1699. William Powlett & Edward Smith.
1701. William Powlett & Robert Price.
1702. William Powlett & Charles Cox.
1704. Charles Cox & William Banister.
1714. Charles Cox & William Bridges.
1717. William Wright & Edward Whitaker.
1721. Richard Carter & Edward Probin.
1727. Richard Carter & John Verney.
1732. Richard Carter & Henry Procter.
1745. Richard Carter & John Hervey.
1790. George Hardinge & Abel Moysey.
1817. William Wingfield & Abel Moysey.
1819. William Wingfield & Robert Mathew Casberd.
1824. Michael Nolan & Robert Mathew Casberd.
1828. N. G. Clarke & Robert Mathew Casberd.

GATEKEEPERS OF CARDIFF CASTLE.

1376. Peter John.

1485. Philip Blount.
1492. John Otter.

c. 1500. William Pye.
1515. Robert Jones, knight.

1550. Henry, Earl of Worcester, with reversion to William Herbert, knight.

1759. William Morgan.

CHIEF CONSTABLES OF KIBBOR.

1547. Llewelyn Thomas Llewelyn & Morgan Lewes.
1550. Edward William & Morgan Lewis.
1553. Edward Williams & John Goche.
1555. Edward William & John Griffith Gogh.
1576. Reginald Kemmes & Philip Griffithe.
1585. Lewis ap William & James ap Jenkin.
1594. William Vaughan & Hoel ap Hoell.
1597. William Lewis & William Mathew.
1602. William Vaughan & Hoel ap Hoell.
1605. Henry Rimbron &
1611. Henry Llewelyn & James Morgan.
1614. Henry John & Morgan Lewis.
1615. Rice Lewis & John Morgan Gamage.
1617. John Morgan Gamage & Rice Morgan Leison.
1625. William Lewis & John Morgan Gamage.

1663. George & Treharne Lewis.
1678. Lewis Thomas & James Williams.
1679. Rice Davies & William James.
1685. & Thomas.
1686. William Meredith & Morgan Mathew.
1688. Henry Mathew & William Watkins.
1689. Edward Arthur & Thomas Williams.
1690. William Morgan & Thomas Williams.
1691. Thomas Charles & Henry Richard.
1693. James Lewis & Matthew Morgan.
1694. Jenkin Williams & Thomas Humberstone.
1696. Abednego Arthur & Illtyd Nicholl.
1697. William Hamond & John Thomas Elbright.

1698. John Williams & Morgan Williams.
1699. John Williams & Evan Davies.
1700. Thomas Humberston & Evan David.
1701. Nathan William & Edmund Meredith (April.)
1701. Edward Meredith & Thomas Jones (August.)
1702. Edward Meredith & Thomas Howell.
1702. Samuel Hodges & Morgan John.
1703. Miles Meredith & John Williams.
1704. William James & John Williams.
1705. Samuel Powell & John Williams.
1706. John Hamerston & John Phillipps.
1707. Samuel Powell & John Phillipps.
1708. Thomas Morgan & Edward Morgan.
1709. John Morgan & Charles Evan.
1709. Moses Morgan & Walter Hugh.
1710. John Morgan & Charles Evan.
1711. William Springett & Thomas William.
1712. Joshua Robotham & William Owen.
1713. William Lewis & Morgan John.
1714. Thomas Rees Davis & Edward Rees.
1714. Edward Thomas & Richard Hugh.
1715. David Richard & Edward Morgan.
1716. Philip James & Edward Arthur.
1717. Jenkin Jenkins & Morgan William.
1718. William Miles & Charles Edwards.
1719. Sherrah Sweet & Lewis Thomas.

1724. Henry Richard & Lewis Charles.
1725. Matthew James & John Bevan.
1726. Lewis Thomas & Miles John.

1729. Henry Lewis & Thomas Richards.
1730. George Stephens & Thomas Rees.
1731. Matthew Thomas & William Rees.
1732. William Meredith & William Miles.

1734. Philip Stephens & William Williams

1736. Felix Fox & Edward Lewis.

1737. Edmond Thomas Arthur & John Rees.
1738. Thomas Collins & William Edward.
1739. David Charles & Miles Jones.
1740. John Griffith & John Thomas.
1741. Evan Jeffreys & William David Llewelin.
1742. Thomas Cook & Rees John Edward.
1743. Edward William & Philip Evan.
1744. William Thomas & Richard Thomas.

1746. Richard Watkins & . . . . . .
1747. George Collins & Joseph Meredith.
1748. John William Harry & Richard Watkins.
1749. Thomas John & John George.
1750. Henry Thomas & Richard Evan.
1751. Thomas David & Thomas John.
1752. Lewis Thomas & Lewis Watkin.
1753. Abraham Howard & William Davies.

1755. Miles Meredith & Philip David.
1756. Reynold James & James Phillip.
1757. Llewelyn Powell & William Miles.

1760. William Treharn & John David.
1761. Harman John & . . . . .
1762. Jenkin Cattwg & Nathaniel Robotham.
1763. John Harry & John Evan.
1764. James James & Philip David.
1765. Edward Morgan & Abraham Rowland.
1766. John Jenkin junior & William Lewis.
1767. John Morgan & Edmund Rosser.

1774. Edward Thomas & Thomas Jenkin.

c. 1870. George Thomas.

BAILIFFS OF KIBBOR AND CARDIFF.

c. 1500. Robert ap Meuric Vychan.
1515. James ap Morgan.
1542. Thomas Avan.

1547. William John.
1550. John ap Merik.
1553. Thomas Page.
1555. John Griffith Gogh.
1576. Hugh Llewelin.
1585. Morice Hoell.
1594. John ap Powell.
1597. Christopher Mathew.
1602. Lewis Mathew.
1605. William David.
1611. Thomas Jenkin.
1614. John Morgan Gamage.
1617. Miles Edwards.
1625. Lewis Edwards.
1650. John Meredith.
1663. John Evans.
1678. Griffith Jenkin.
1679. Watkin Williams.
1684. . . . . H . . . . .
1685. William Lytunase.
1686. Edward Lewis.
1688. Henry Jerome.
1689. Edward Lewis.
1690. Thomas Humberstone.
1691. Lewis Rosser.
1698. Matthew Water.
1699. Edward Mathew (and of Dinas Powys.)
1701. Walter Evans.
1704. William Watter.
1706. Walter Evans.
1711. Watkin Howell.
1713. Edward Beavan.
1714. Watkin Howell.
1715. David John.
1717. William Grandfield.
1718. Edward Bevan.
1719. Walter Evan.
1720. William Robins.

1721. William Lewis.
1722. William Grandfield.
1723. William Lewis.
1724. William Grandfield.
1725. Richard Trueman.
1726. William Lewis.
1727. William Grandfield.
1729. William Lewis.
1730. Thomas Watkins.
1731. William Lewis.
1732. William Grandfield.
1733. Thomas Watkins.
1736. William Lewis.
1737. Thomas Watkins.
1738. William Lewis.
1740. Richard Bassett.
1742. William Lewis.
1743. Nicholas Williams (and of Miskyn and Caerphilly.)
1745. Richard Williams.
1748. William Lewis senior (and of Dinas Powys.)
1749. John Lewis.
1750. William Lewis (and of Cowbridge and Dinas Powys.)
1752. Richard Williams (and of Miskyn.)
1753. John Lewis (and of Miskyn.)
1764. David Howell (and of Caerphilly.)
1770. William Lewis (and of Cowbridge and Dinas Powys.)
1771. Thomas Thomas.

KEEPERS OF THE COUNTY GAOL AT CARDIFF.

1729. William Phillips.
1731. John Morgan.
1734. William Phillips.
1736. Henry Thomas.
1739. Thomas Williams.
1748. Thomas Lewis.

1808. Thomas Morgan.

1819. Thomas Lebreton.
1821. John Bateman Woods.
1824. William Gittins.

c. 1840. John Bateman Woods.

CONSTABLES OF LLANTRISANT CASTLE.

1376. William Davyntre.

1504. Robert Jones, knight (and Keeper of the Park of Clonne and of the Isle or Warren of Barry.)

PORTREEVES OF LLANTRISANT.[1]

1492. William Buttry.
1515. Robert ap Thomas Llwyd.
1519. Hoel David.

1630. Edmund Treharne.

Edmund Hughes.

1734. Henry Powell.
1736. Philip Williams.
1737. Henry Powell.
1738. Philip Williams.
1740. Morgan Jones.
1743. Henry Nicholls.
1744. Henry Morgan.
1747. Thomas Morgan.
1748. Thomas David.
1753. Meirick David.

1770. Richard David.
Rees David.
William Glascott.
William Meyrick.
1779. John Thomas.

[1] The municipal corporation of Llantrisant was abolished by the Act of 1883.

1786. Richard Fowler Rickards.
1789. Thomas John.
Richard David.

1801. Thomas Morgan.
1803. Evan Jones.
1806. (Rev.) Robert Rickards.
1809. Evan Thomas.
1810. Thomas Ajax.
1817. James Jacob.
1823. David Llewellyn.
1827. John Thomas.
1830. Robert Hellier Rickards.
1835. John Jenkin Harries.
1839. Richard Howell.
1847. (Major) T. Smith.
1848. (Rev.) Hely Hillier Rickards.
1849. William John.
1854. Thomas Evans.
1857. Morgan Watkin Harries.
1860. (Dr.) E. Lloyd.
1862. Josiah Lewis.
1867. William Morgan.
1868. William Evans.
1869. Roderick Lewis.
1872. David Morgan.
1873. John Treharne.
1874. Evan Llewellyn.
1880. John Evans.

PREVOSTS OF ROATH AND LECKWITH.

1315. William Gilbert [of Leckwith.]

1376. David Creek.

1455. Patrick Crispy.

1492. Robert Jones.

1504. Robert Jones, knight.
1515. Robert Jones, knight.
1518. Robert Jones, knight [John Vaughan, of Leckwith.]

1542. Gruffydd Dafydd ap Gwilym.
1546. Robert Marche.
1550. Henry, Earl of Worcester, with reversion to William Herbert, knight.

PREVOSTS OF WHITCHURCH.

1492. Matthew Dais.

1515. Morgan ap Ieuan Dafydd.
1519. Thomas ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn.

1546. Lewis ap Gwilym.

PREVOSTS OF GRIFFITHSMOOR.

1492. Morgan ap Ieuan Gwyn.

1515. Lewis ap Ieuan Gwyn.

PREVOSTS OF PENTYRCH.

1315 David Vychan.

1492. Philip Llwyd.

1515. Ieuan ap Sion.
1518. Philip Adam.

1546. William Herbert.

PREVOSTS OF RADYR.

1492. Ieuan Crwn.

1515. William Mathew.

PREVOSTS OF REMPNEY.

1301. Geoffrey Payn.

1402. Richard Crede.

PREVOSTS OF COGAN.

1492 to 1515. Thomas Prowtynge.

PRIORS OF CARDIFF.

c. 1111 Robert.

1295. Simon.

STEWARDS OF LLYSTALYBONT.

1603. Thomas Williams.
1625. William Herbert.
1631. Arnold Thomas.
1635. Thomas Lewis.
1649. John Herbert.

WARDENS OF THE CORDWAINERS AND GLOVERS.

1667. Francis Donne.
1669. Lewis Lloyd.
1670. Arthur Lewis.
1684. Harry Jones.
1714. William Evans.

1783. Reece David.
1798. Thomas Evans.
,, Edward Matthew.
1799. Morgan John.
,, Thomas Newton.

1801. William Davy.
1806. William Evans.

POST-REFORMATION CLERGY OF SAINT JOHN'S.

[*N.B.*—William Dawkyn was perpetual vicar of Saint Mary's in 1546, and John Pyll, B.L., *circa* 1558. At that time Saint Mary's was the premier parish church of Cardiff, with Saint John's and Roath under it. The living of Saint Mary's still subsisted in 1663, when William Erbery was the vicar, and the yet more famous Walter Cradock his curate—both ejected for Nonconformity.]

1669.	Theodoret Price, Vicar.	
1674.	William Evans, Vicar.	
1679.	Thomas Andrews, Vicar.	Wren, Curate.
1718.	Thomas Colrick, Vicar.	[William Williams, Curate ?]
1734.		Nathaniel Wells, Curate.
1716.	Owen Jenkins, Vicar.	Richard Evans, Minister. James Thomas, Minister. Christopher Wells, Curate.
1808.	John Jones, Vicar.	

SAINT MARY'S CHURCH WARDENS.

c. 1538. John Moyer.
c. 1540. Roger Lewis & John Yoman.
1558. John Pill. (Apparently also Perpetual Vicar, and Parish Clerk.)

1710. Evan Jones & Christopher Hugh.
1711. [John New & Christopher Hugh ?]
1712. [William Richards & Robert Keer ?]

1715. [Henry Williams ?]

1736. William Brewer junior & William Purcel.
1737. Richard Bevan & John James.
1738. John Jenkins & John Howse.

1739. Isaac Rosser & Gabriel Evans.
1740. William Evans & Marmaduke Watkin.
1741. William Brewer junior & John Watkins.
1742. Isaac Rosser & Thomas Lewis.
1743. John Watkin & John James.
1744. John Watkin & Thomas Lewis.
1745. Michael Richards & William Richards.
1746. William Richards & Thomas Lewis.
1747. Richard Bevan & John Watkins.
1748. Richard Bevan & Thomas Lewis.
1749. William Richards & John Watkins.
1750. William Richards & Thomas Lewis.
1751. John Watkin & John Howell.
1752. William Richards & Thomas Lewis.
1753. John Watkin & William Thomas.
1754. Thomas Lewis & Isaac Rosser.
1755. John Watkins & John Howells.
1756. Isaac Griffiths & John Watkins.
1757. John Howell & Hezekiah Hopkins.
1758. Isaac Rosser & Jacob Rosser.
1759. John Howell & Hezekiah Hopkins.
1760. William Morgan & Evan Richard.
1761. do.
1762. Hezekiah Hopkins & John Bird.
1763. William James & Jacob Rosser.
1764. William Bird & John Jones.
1765. William Rees & William Morgan.
1766. William Morgan & Hezekiah Hopkins.
1767. William Richards senior & William Richards junior.
1768. Evan Evans & James James.
1769. do.
1770. Jacob Rosser & William Rees.
1771. James James & William Rees.
1772. James James & Abraham Leggatt.
1773. Hezekiah Hopkins & William Sunfield.
1774.
1775. William Richards & James James.
1776. do.

1777. William Richards & James James.
1778. William Rees & Henry Charles.
1779. Thomas William Bowen & Lewis Philpot.
1780. Thomas Roberts & Lewis Philpot.
1781. Thomas Roberts & Thomas Williams.
1782. Thomas Roberts & Rees David.
1783. William Rees & Edward Thomas.
1784. James James & Henry Charles.
1785. Thomas Williams & Henry Charles.
1786. Hezekiah Hopkins & Thomas Jones.
1787. John Roberts & Hezekiah Hopkins.
1788.
1789. Henry Charles & Daniel Jones.
1790.
1791. James James & Edward Thomas.
1792. Thomas Morgan & Lionel Stibbs.
1793. Charles Jones & Thomas Rees.
1794. Thomas Morgan & Lionel Stibbs.
1795.
1796. William Brewer & Thomas Lewis.
1797. John Richards & Thomas Bourne.
1798. do.
1799. Thomas Morgan & Charles Jones.
1800. Thomas Morgan & John Whiteing.
1801. do.
1802. Thomas Morgan & Charles Jones.
1803. Thomas Charles & Lewis Evans.
1804. do.
1805. John Pride & John Davies.
1806. William Wood & Daniel Hooper.
1807. George Lyndon & Robert Eyre.
1808. William Wood & Daniel Hooper.

[This year the parishes of Saint Mary and Saint John were united under the name of the latter, and no further Churchwardens were appointed for Saint Mary's.]

SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH WARDENS.

1669. Alexander Pursell.

1676. George Williams.

1687. Lewis Shear & Charles Davies.

1696. William Seward & William Hunt.
1697. George Mower & John Hamond.
1698. Arthur Yeomans.

1702. Henry Hammond.

1707. George Stephens.

1711. Richard Jones & George Stephens.
1712. George Stephens & Nathaniel Wells.
1713. William Jones & Edward Jenkins.
1714. William Hiely & John Morgan.
1715. Alexander Purcel & Pethuel Sheres.
1716.
1717. William Mathews & Arthur Yeomans.
1718. David Owen & Nathaniel Wells.
1719. David Owen & William Mathews.
1720. William Mathew & Francis Jones.
1721. John Thomas & Francis Jones.
1722. William Lambert & Edward Morgan.
1723. Richard Jenkins & Thomas Meredith.
1724. Richard Jenkins & John Cornish.
1725. Cradock Nowell & William Cornish.
1725. Nicholas Brewer & Arthur Williams.
1726. James Williams & William Mathews.
1727. Thomas Mathews & Charles Gibbon.
1728. John Tanner & Charles Gibbon.
1729. John Tanner & Charles Gibbon.
1730. Philip Stephens & George Lewis.
1731. John Oakey & William Lambert.
1732. Alexander Pursel senior & George Watkins.
1733. [No election recorded.]

1734. Alexander Purcell junior & Henry Lewis.
1735. Alexander Purcel junior & Henry Lewis.
1736. Richard Jones & Henry Lewis.
1737. James Williams & William Mathews.
1738 Henry Llewellin & Alexander Purcell junior.
1739. William Richards & Richard Jenkins.
1740. William Richards junior & Llewellin Treharne.
1741. Michael Richards & William Richards.
1742. Roger Powell junior & Alexander Purcell junior.
1743. do.
1744. Henry Williams & George Williams.
1745. Alexander Purcell junior & Richard Jones.
1746. do.
1747. Arthur Tanner & Henry Lewis.
1748. Henry Lewis & Arthur Tanner.
1749. Arthur Tanner & Ralph Bowen.
1750. Henry Williams & Ralph Bowen.
1751. William Jones & Henry Williams.
1752. Richard Jones & William Jones.
1753. Richard Jones & Ralph Bowen.
1754. Henry Yeomans & Ralph Bowen.
1755. Howell Davies & Henry Yeomans.
1756. John Priest & Richard Jenkins.
1757. John Priest & Arthur Tanner.
1758. Arthur Tanner & Richard Priest.
1759. Richard Priest & Robert Savours.
1760. Robert Savours & Arthur Williams.
1761. Arthur Williams & David Prichard.
1762. David Prichard & Francis Minnitt.
1763. Francis Minnitt & Thomas Waters.
1764. Thomas Deer & Michael Brewer.
1765. Henry Williams & Shadrach Williams.
1766. John Llewellin & Edmund Traherne.
1767. Edmund Traherne & John Llewellin.
1768. Edmund Traherne & William Lewis.
1769. William Richards & John Thomas.
1770. William Richards & John Thomas.
1771. Richard Jenkins & John Priest.

1772. Robert Savours & Francis Minnitt.
1773. Bloom Williams & William Williams.
1774. Bloom Williams & John Waters.
1775. Bloom Williams & Thomas French.
1776. William Sweet & Thomas Thomas.
1777. Thomas Thomas & Henry Williams.
1778. Thomas French & Thomas Thomas.
1779. Thomas Bennett & Bloom Williams.
1780. Thomas Bennett & Bloom Williams.
1781. William Pritchard & Edward Whiteing.
1782. Robert Stephenson & Thomas Thomas.
1783. Isaiah Verity & Jonathan Davy.
1784. William Glascott & William Olds.
1785. John Ovens & Hugh Whiteing.
1786. Thomas Stibbs & Charles Williams.
1787. John Hussey & Hugh Whiteing.
1788. Rickett Willett & William Lewis junior.
1789. William Wilson & Edward Thomas.
1790. Edward Morgan & John Blannin.
1791. Thomas Thomas & William Bew.
1792. John Bradley & Thomas Thomas.
1793. William Taitt & Thomas Thomas.
1794. William Priest & Thomas Thomas.
1795. Samuel Allen & Thomas Thomas.
1796. Thomas Dalton & Thomas Thomas.
1797. Thomas Guest & William Willson.
1798. Thomas Morgan & Thomas Dalton.
1799. William Williams & John Thackwell.
1800. Thomas Bourne & Samuel Diamond.
1801. William Perkins & Henry Williams.
1802. Richard Hill & Henry Jones.
1803. Edward Bird & Nathaniel French.
1804. Charlest Vachell & Richard Street.
1805. Thomas Lloyd & Richard Jenkins.
1806. John Bird junior & James Frazier.
1807. John Wood junior & William Taitt.

1808. William Taitt & John Wood junior.
This year the parishes of Saint Mary and Saint John were united under the name of the latter.
1809. William Taitt & John Wood junior.
1810. Thomas Charles & William Rees senior.
1811. Thomas Jones & Thomas Charles.
1812.
1813. William Stibbs & William John Vine.
1814. do.
1815. William Morgan & Robert Thomas.
1816. do.
1817. do.
1818. Philip Woolcott & Joseph Wheeler.
1819. Joseph Wheeler & Edward Bird.
1820. Edward Bird & Charles Vachell senior.

SIDESMEN OF SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH.

1735. Robert Jones & John Minnitt.

1738. William Evans & Robert Jones.
1739. Arthur Price & Edward Thomas.
1740. George Williams & John King.
1741.
1742. William Thomas & William Jones.
1743. do.
1744. John King & Edward Thomas.
1745. John King & Eustons Evans.
1746.
1747. John King & Eustons Evans
1748. do.
1749. do.
1750. do.
1751. do.
1752. John King & William Jones.
1753.
1754. William Jones & John King.

1755. John King & William Jones.
1756. do.
1757. do.
1758. do.
1759. do.
1760. do.
1761. [None appointed.]
1762. John King & William Jones.
1763. do.
1764. do.
1765. do.

1770. William Jones & John King.
1771. do.
1772. do.
1773. William Jones & Edward Stone.
1774.
1775. Edward Stone & John Roberts.
1776. [None appointed.]
1777. William Jones & Edward Stone.
1778.
1779. Edward Stone & John Roberts.
1780. do.

ORGANISTS OF SAINT JOHN BAPTIST.

1548. Hugh Laine.

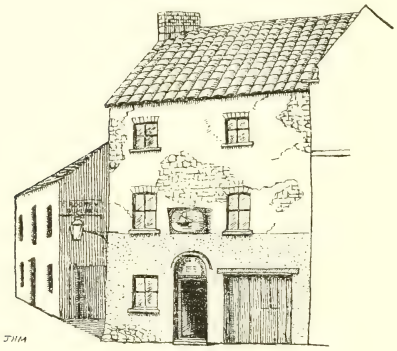
1731. Richard Leigh.
1732. Abraham Smalley.
1737. Philip Moutier.
1738. James Nooth.
1749. Henry Webber Chilcott.
1770. Samuel Mineard.
1773. James Moore.
1785. George C. Whatley junior.
1799. George Forster Cooke.
1801. Arnold Merrick.
1802. William Sweet.

PARISH CLERKS OF SAINT JOHN BAPTIST.

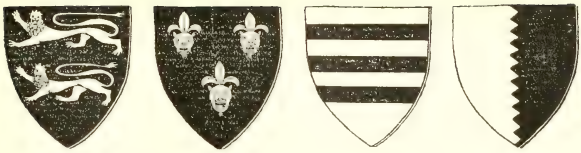
1680. John Rathborne.
1686. Arthur Roberts.
1704. James Thomas.
1731. Richard Price.
1756. John Willson.
1763. Paul Price.

SEXTONS OF SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH.

1714. Henry Williams.
1732. Henry Parry.
1750. John Willson (also Belfryman and Organ-blower.)
1801. Thomas Newton (appointed Sexton of the united Parishes of Saint Mary and Saint John.)
1814. George Kebbey.



CARDIFF BOAT.



CHAPTER XIII.

A Glossary

OF OBSCURE, OBSOLETE, TECHNICAL AND NON-ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES WHICH OCCUR IN THE FOREGOING PAGES.[1]

Abbot, fem. Abbess. (Latin *abbas, abbatissa.*) The superior of a monastic house of first rank, which is termed an abbey.

Acquittance. A document freeing a person from liability.

Administrator. A person appointed by the Court to wind up and distribute the personal estate of one who has died intestate or without having appointed executors.

Advowry, advoury (Latin *advocaria.*) Rent paid for the agistment of cattle.

Advowson (Latin *advocatio.*) The right of presentation to a vacant benefice. In such records as the Ministers' Accounts this word means tribute paid to the Lord of Glamorgan by Welshmen who held no land individually.

Agistment (French *gite,* a lair.) The pasturing of another's cattle on one's land.

Alderman (elder man.) One of a certain select number of the senior members of a Borough Council, next to the Mayor in

[1] The Editor would beg leave to remark that the definitions and explanations in this Glossary have been specially written, and not copied from any dictionary or other work.

civic dignity; generally elected by the Council to hold office for life.

Aletaster. A municipal officer charged with the testing of the ale and beer brewed and sold within the borough, to ensure its purity and wholesomeness.

Allhalontide. The festival of All Hallows, or All Saints (1 November), with the eve and the octave.

Altar. A sacrificial table. The table-shaped structure in a Catholic church, surmounted by a consecrated slab of stone, whereon "the sacrifice of the Mass" (the eucharistic oblation) is offered up. The principal A. in a church is termed the High Altar.

Altar cloth (I 386.) A covering of cloth, silk or other similar material, laid over the surface of the altar and hanging down the sides.

Amercement, amerciament. A fine assessed by a Jury.

Antiphon. A chant sung alternately by two sides of a choir.

Antiphoner (Latin *antiphonarium.*) A book containing the various antiphons sung in the daily Office of the Catholic Church.

Ap, ab (Welsh.) "Son of."

Apprise, appraise. To estimate the value of an article.

Apparitor. The process-server of an ecclesiastical Court.

Approvement. Improved value of lands or tenements.

Appurtenance. What belongs to and goes with the enjoyment of a tenement.

Armorial. Embellished with a coat-of-arms.

Aron, Arund. A Welsh male personal name. (It has no connection with the Hebrew Aaron.)

Articulate. Mentioned in an Article of the Interrogatories in Star Chamber proceedings.

Assign. A person to whom personal property is made over by its owner.

Assize. The regulation of the weight, measure and price of certain common articles of food, particularly bread and ale.

Atchievement (heraldry.) A complete set of the heraldic insignia of an individual, consisting of the shield or coat-of-arms, with helmet, mantlings, wreath, crest, scroll and motto; and, in certain cases, garter or chain, coronet, supporters, second crest, badge and war-cry.

Attachment. Arrest effected by a writ.

Attorney. A person appointed to act in another's place in some formal transaction. An obsolete name for a Solicitor.

Attaint, attainted (Latin *attinctus*.) Deprived of civil rights as a consequence of undergoing sentence of death or outlawry.

Augmentation Papers. Documents relating to proceedings in the Court of Augmentation of the Revenues of the Crown, established by King Henry VIII. to deal with the confiscated Church property.

Avoid. To cease.

Backe, The. (I. 399.) Welsh Back, Bristol, where vessels trading to Welsh ports were moored, and Welsh mariners resorted.

Bailiff. (Law Latin *Ballivus*.) A land-steward. A high officer representing the lord's civil jurisdiction over a borough. The chief magistrate of a municipality, and the head of the corporation. This office, which in some towns was held by two persons jointly, has in most cases been changed for that of mayor.

Bailiwick. The office of bailiff. The district over which the bailiff's jurisdiction extends.

Band. A bond.

Banneret (heraldry) A little square, fringed banner, upheld by one or both the supporters of the shield. It bears usually the paternal coat-of-arms in miniature.

Bar, Pleas in. Pleadings which, if allowed, barred an action. There were two of these, viz., *Non culpabilis* and *Autrefois acquit*. The former was "not guilty"; the latter meant that the accused had been previously tried and acquitted on the present charge.

Barrator. An encourager of litigation, one who goes to law with his neighbour on the smallest provocation.

Barton. Properly, the home farm of a manor; used also to denote a small manor, in some cases.

Baston. A tipstaff, a Sheriff's officer, a warder.

Battery. A beating.

Baugh, bagh. A corrupt spelling of the Welsh *bach*, the Little, the Younger.

Beadle (Low Latin *bedellus*, from Saxon *bidan*.) A crier or messenger of a Court.

Bearing bill. A small axe, worn at the girdle.

Bedelry. The district within the jurisdiction of a beadle.

Bend (heraldry.) A band crossing the shield diagonally from left to right of the spectator.

Bendlet (heraldry.) A narrow variety of the bend (*q.v.*)

"Ben Dee" (Welsh *ben du*.) "Black-head," a personal nickname.

Benedictines. The original order of Western monks, founded by Saint Benedict in the 6th century. They wear a black habit with very wide sleeves, and have always been distinguished for their devotion to literature and the arts. English civilization, in particular, owes much to the Black Monks.

Bill of Complaint The formulated written statement of a Complainant, in the Star Chamber and some other Courts of Justice.

Billa vera (Latin.) "A true Bill." The finding of a Grand Jury that there is a *prima facie* case against the prisoner, to be tried by the Judge and Petty Jury.

Bills. A pair of sharp iron implements forming part of the machinery of a mill.

Bole. A corrupt spelling of the Welsh word *bôl*, the belly. Used as a nickname for a fat man.

Bondsman. A serf, a villein, an unfree tenant of the lord of a manor, bound to the soil and to a periodical performance of bodily labour on the lord's demesne. A surety.

Booth-hall. An old English name for a Town Hall.

Borough. A town possessed of certain privileges, municipal or parliamentary.

Branche (I, 384.) A branched candlestick or chandelier.

Brazill (I, 356.) A Brazilian wood affording a red dye.

Brassing (I, 283.) Brazen.

Brewyn (Welsh *brwyn*, rushes.) "The Trinity Brewyn" was a place in the town of Cardiff (1542), probably the same as the Trinity Garden, or near it, and so called from rushes or sedges growing there.

Bridges satten (I, 381.) Bruges satin.

Brodreed (I, 384.) Embroidered.

Buckler. A small, round shield.

Burgage. A tenement holden of the lord at a fixed yearly rent, in an ancient borough.

Burgess. An inhabitant of a borough, entitled to full municipal rights and privileges, especially the right to vote at the election of a Councilman.

Burgh (Teutonic.) A walled and fortified town; thence, a borough.

Caliver. A small naval gun.

Candlemas. The Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, kept on the 2nd day of February. So called because the ceremonial at the Mass of that day includes the blessing and offering of wax candles.

Cantref, cantred. (Welsh *cant tref*, "a hundred homesteads.") A Hundred.

Caparisons. The trappings of a knight's horse, when in full martial array.

Capias utlegatum. Latin ("thou shalt take the outlaw.") The title of a writ directing the Sheriff to arrest such a person.

Capitage. A tax paid by a bondsman to his lord for liberty to reside out of the manor.

Capital, adj. Chief, head, principal, belonging to the lord. Thus a capital messuage means the chief house on an estate, or the mansion-house of a manor.

Capital Burgess. One elected to the Town Council to represent the burgesses in the deliberations of their representatives; now termed a Councillor.

Carmelites. Heremitical friars. One of the four mendicant orders, but claiming to be of much more ancient origin than the others. In England they were known as White Friars, from the white hooded cloak worn over their russet habit.

Cartbote. Necessary timber, found on an estate, for the repair of the carts and wains.

Castle Bailey. The precincts of a castle; dwelling-houses erected within its outer wall.

Castle Ward. The feudal service of manning the walls of the lord's castle, for its defence. A tax levied to defray the expense of such defence.

Casualty (I, 347.) A chance profit accruing to the lord.

Catchpole. A constable.

Cate (I, 325.) ? Caterer.

Cathedral church. One in which stands the Bishop's permanent and official *cathedra* (Latin), *i.e.*, chair; and where, in consequence, the episcopal rites and functions of the see are regularly performed.

Causey. (French *chaussée.*) A causeway, or metalled highroad.

Ceassed (I, 355.) Assessed.

Cell. A monastic house of lesser rank than a priory, and dependent on a priory or abbey.

Cellarer. A monk charged with the care of the food and drink of a monastery.

Censer. A vessel in which incense is burned on live charcoal, in certain rites of the Catholic Church. The thurifer holds the C. by chains, and swings it, while the perfumed smoke arises through orifices in the cover.

Chace. Land on which big game is preserved.

Chalice (Latin *calix.*) A cup, of precious metal, for the reception of the wine at the celebration of Mass. It has a wide and rather shallow bowl, a bulky knob halfway down the short stem, and a

wide base or foot. (After the Reformation the C. was replaced by the Communion-cup, a much more capacious vessel, with a deeper and narrower bowl, a longer, knobless stem, and a smaller foot—an alteration significant of changes in doctrine and ritual.)

Chancel (Latin *cancellum.*) The eastern and most sacred portion of a church, containing the high altar. So called because separated from the nave by a *cancellum* or screen of wood, stone or wrought iron.

Chancery (Latin *cancellaria.*) A Court of equity, the highest Court next to Parliament. A division of the High Court of Justice.

Chantry. A chapel founded for securing a regular and perpetual celebration of Mass, usually for the soul of some particular deceased person.

Chantry lands. Lands and tenements which, before the Reformation, were charged for the perpetual maintenance of a priest to say Mass and prayers for the repose of the donor's soul and the souls of his friends.

Chapel (Latin *capella.*) A small place of worship, inferior in rank to the parish church, but authorised for the performance of Mass and Office on certain days of the year, and, in some cases, for baptism. Its use was to accommodate people who lived far from the mother church. It was served by a chaplain or curate, and its district was termed a chapelry.

Chaplain (Latin *capellanus.*) The priest in charge of a chapel. In the Middle Ages the word was also used to denote what is now termed a curate, *i.e.*, a clerk in holy orders who acts as an assistant to the parish priest.

Chapter. The Dean, Archdeacon and Canons of a Cathedral church; the Abbot, Prior and choir-monks of an Abbey, or the principal members of any house of religion.

Charged (heraldry.) A surface is said to be "charged with" any object that is depicted upon it.

Charter (Latin *charta*, paper.) A deed in writing and under seal; thence, a grant of hereditaments so made. A municipal

C. is a grant to the burgesses, by the Sovereign or Lord, of liberties and privileges to be thenceforth inherent in their citizenship.

Chasuble, "chesyble" (Latin *casula*.) The Mass-vestment. A nearly circular garment, with a hole in the centre, which is put on over the head of the celebrant priest. In old English speech it was called a "vestment," shewing the importance which was attached to it.[1]

Chattel. Such an article of property as is not in the nature of freehold.

Cheapman. A chapman, a pedlar.

Checquy (heraldry.) A surface divided into small squares of alternate metal and colour.

Chense, chensary, cense. (Latin *census*, a reckoning, an assessment.) A feudal impost in the nature of a poll-tax.

Chevalier, chivaler (French.) A horseman, hence a knight. From Low Latin *caballus*, Welsh *ceffyl*, a horse. Prince James Stuart, and his son Prince Charles, were termed the Old and the Young Chevalier respectively, by Jacobites and Hanoverians alike, in their mutual intercourse, so as to avoid both the terms "Pretender" and "King," offensive to one side or the other.

Chevron (heraldry.) An angular object, in shape like the gable of a house, extending from one side of the shield to the other, with its apex upward in the centre. When more than one chevron appears in the same shield, each is of less width and is called a chevronel.

Chief, in. Lands holden "in chief" are those which are held directly of the King or other chief lord, not of any mesne lord.

Chimmar, "chymmer" (I, 418.) A sleeveless garment worn by a bishop between his gown and rochet.

Cinquefoil (heraldry.) A flower of five petals, conventionally drawn.

[1] See "The Mass and its Folk-lore," by John Hobson Matthews; London, 1903.

Cistercians. Monks of a reformed rule of the Order of Saint Benedict, founded at Citeaux, in France, 1098. They wear a white habit, and are much devoted to agriculture. The order was very popular in Wales.

Clan (Irish *clainne*, children. Welsh *cenedl*.) An entire family. A social group in Celtic countries, consisting, at least in theory, of all the descendants of a remote common ancestor, and living together under the rule of his representative, their genealogical head, called the chief.

Clerk (Latin *clericus*.) A cleric or clergyman; a person in holy orders. In the Middle Ages the word was rarely used to denote a layman who could write.

Close (Latin *clausura*.) A piece of land enclosed by a hedge.

Clove (Latin *clava*, a club.) An obsolete measure, as of wafer-bread.

Cocket. A document under the seal of the Custom House, certifying goods for exportation as having paid the duty.

Comitatus, of Glamorgan (Latin, a county.) The district under the jurisdiction of the lord's Sheriff, and under the Courts held in the Castle of Cardiff—as distinct from the more important of the manors in the lordship of Glamorgan, which had their own courts.

Commissioners. Persons appointed by the Sovereign to conduct an enquiry by examining witnesses on oath, and to report to the Crown.

Common. Land subject to rights on the part of neighbouring tenants of the manor.

Common Council of a Corporation. The Mayor, Aldermen and Capital Burgesses assembled for the transaction of the public business of the Borough, assisted by their Town Clerk.

Common Pleas. One of the Superior Courts of Justice, abolished by the Judicature Act, 1873.

Common Seal. That used in the official business of a body corporate. The Common Seal of a municipal corporation is affixed by the authority of the Mayor, and is kept in the custody of the Town Clerk.

Commote (Welsh *cwmwd.*) A Welsh division of territory, intermediate between a manor and a Hundred.

Comorant. Resident.

Comptroller (Latin *Contrarotulator.*) An official whose duty it was to duplicate the Rolls in a public office. Hence, a person charged with the oversight of the business of certain public departments.

Concealed lands. Lands and tenements which, before the Reformation and the suppression of religious foundations, were charged with annual payments to some religious object; and which, after the Reformation, were held without disclosing to the Government the fact of their having been so charged.

Coney. An old name for a rabbit.

Confirmation. The ratification of a Charter by the authority which granted it.

Consort (Latin *consors*, one whose lot is cast with another.) The wife or husband of a king or queen regnant.

Constable (Latin *comes stabuli*, "count of the stable".) A functionary representing the executive of the chief authority. The principal military officer under the lord, in particular charge of the castle. An official entrusted with the execution of warrants and the preservation of the peace.

Cope (Latin *cappa.*) An ample vestment, open and fastened by a clasp in front, with a hood at the back. It is used in many rites of the Catholic Church; but, unlike the chasuble (*q.v.*), the C. is not an exclusively sacerdotal vestment.

Copyhold. The tenure by which a person holds an unfree tenement in a manor by copy of Court Roll, at the will of the lord and according to the custom of the manor, in most cases, but at a certain fixed rent.

Corf. A mysterious word occurring in the Charter of 1340. From the context, it seems to mean something in the nature of a trading company; and it is probably the Welsh word *corff*, or *corph*, from Latin *corpus.*

Coroner. A person exercising certain ancient and important judicial and ministerial functions. His chief duty is to hold inquests.

He is appointed by the Crown, which he directly represents, holds office for life, and is *virtute officii* a magistrate and justice of the peace. Under the Charter of 1608 each Bailiff of Cardiff (now the Mayor) for the time being is a Coroner.

Corporal Oath. One sworn while laying the hand upon some sacred object, such as the book of the Gospels.

Corporas cloth (I, 386) or corporal. A square piece of linen placed on the centre of the altar slab at Mass.

Corporation (of Cardiff.) The governing body of the borough, as constituted by Royal Charter.

Corrody, corody (Latin *corrodium.*) An allowance of food, clothing or money, made by a religious house to a private person by direction of the King, lord or founder.

Cottar, cottager (Latin *cotarius.*) A squatter occupying a cot or cabin on the lord's waste, who was undisturbed in his holding so long as the lord accepted his labour.

Council for the Marches of Wales. A Royal tribunal which sat at Ludlow, in Shropshire, and had jurisdiction over the eastern-most Welsh and the adjoining English counties.

Counterpart. A duplicate; especially the duplicate of an indenture (*q.v.*)

Country, To put one's self on one's. To appeal to Judge and Jury to decide the question of one's innocence or guilt.

County (Latin *comitatus.*) Originally, the territory governed by a Count, Earl, or Marcher Lord; afterwards, by a Shire Reeve or Sheriff. As regards the present work, the word signifies, during mediæval times, that portion of the lordship of Glamorgan which was under the jurisdiction of the lord's Sheriff, and immediately subject to the Courts held in the Castle of Cardiff.

Courant (heraldry.) Running, of an animal.

Court Baron. A court pertaining to a manor; held therein periodically before the Steward in the lord's name, and having jurisdiction in matters which purely concern the manor.

Court Leet. A court of record pertaining to a manor; held therein periodically before the Steward in the King's name, and having jurisdiction in minor offences.

Court of Record. One qualified to act judicially on behalf of the Sovereign, and whose proceedings are consequently entered on parchments and enrolled. At Cardiff this term was especially applied to the Town Court held on alternate Thursdays, down to 1835.

Covery. A Welsh measure of land, less than an acre.

Crannock. An old Welsh measure of corn or malt.

Crescent (heraldry.) A half moon, with the horns upward.

Crest (heraldry.) The armorial device surmounting a helmet.

Crewel. A kind of embroidery, in two-threaded worsted and yarn.

Criwets, cruets. Phials for holding the wine and water which are to be poured into the chalice by the celebrant at Mass.

Croft. A little meadow near a dwellinghouse.

Cronne, Croune. A corrupt spelling of the Welsh *crwn*, round. A descriptive male personal nickname.

Cross Adored, feast of the. Probably the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (14 September.) This feast was instituted in the year 335 at Jerusalem, and is kept by both East and West.

Cross crosslet (heraldry.) A cross having each limb in the form of a smaller cross.

Cummin, *cimin* (Hebrew.) "An annual plant, whose seeds have a bitterish warm taste, and are carminative." (Nuttall.) A payment of it was often reserved as a nominal rent.

Cursal barn or mill. One which paid to the lord a proportion of the grain brought to it.

Curtilage. The yard and kitchen-garden of a dwellinghouse.

Custodian (Latin *custos*) of Glamorgan. The person responsible to the King for the administration of the revenues of the Lordship during the lord's minority.

Customary-holder, customar. (Latin *custumarius.*) A tenant who holds his land according to the custom of the manor; a copyholder.

Cutter (Latin *messor.*) A reeve or bailiff; especially one in charge of a common or turbary.

Cymmorth Glanmai (Welsh, "aid on the calends of May.") Commorth. Plural *cymhorthau.* A customary rent paid by the tenants of some Welsh manors to their lord, in substitution for manual services formerly rendered to him on or about the first day of May.

Cymry (Welsh, "Welshmen.") Latin *Cambrici.* The word is composed of *cyn* + *bro*, and means literally "the inhabitants of a common region." Singular *Cymro;* feminine *Cymraes. Cymraeg* signifies the Welsh or Cambrian language

Damask. Textile material (properly rose-coloured silk) embroidered with a raised design of flowers &c., of a kind originally made at Damascus.

Dead Store (Latin *mortuum staurum.*) A stock of inanimate articles, particularly farming implements; as opposed to Live Store (*vivum staurum*), live stock.

De inquirendo de dampnis. (Latin, "for inquiring concerning losses.") The title of a Writ directing the Sheriff to assess the damages in an action.

Deio, Daio. A familiar Welsh form of Dafydd or Dewi, David.

Demesne (Latin *dominium.*) Land in the lord's own occupation.

Demise (Latin *dimittere.*) To transfer land, especially by lease.

Demurrer. A certain kind of pleading, viz., a formal objection, to the effect that the party is not bound to answer to the last preceding plea.

Dependencies of a lordship. Outlying lands in or over which the lord has any interest or jurisdiction.

Deponent. A person making a deposition (*q.v.*)

Deposition. The sworn statement of a witness, taken down in writing to serve in evidence at a trial.

Derogation. Diminution of, or any action detrimentally affecting, a rightful power or privilege.

Dewhopper. An obsolete term for an agricultural labourer employed to break the soil with what is now termed a Dutch hoe.

Dexter, the (heraldry.) The right-hand side of the shield as held by its bearer.

Deynes. A rent, toll or tribute in the lordship of Boviarton, 1550.

Diapered (heraldry.) Lightly ornamented in a uniform design covering the whole surface.

Diem clausit extremum (Latin, "He has closed his last day.") The title of a Writ directing an enquiry as to the lands of a person recently deceased.

Disherison. Disinheritance, deprivation of inherited right.

Disseisin in le post, Writ of. One for the recovery of lands and tenements from the last of a series of wrongful holders.

Dissolution, The. The confiscation of religious houses, and dispersion of their inmates, by King Henry VIII. Called also the Suppression.

Distraint. The summary seizure of a chattel to enforce a due payment, satisfaction or performance.

Distress. Goods taken in distraint.

Dom. An abbreviation of the Latin *Dominus*, "Sir." In olden times this was the title of a priest who was a Master of Arts or a professed Benedictine monk.

Dominicans. Friars of the mendicant order founded by Saint Dominic early in the 13th century. In England they were known as Black Friars, from the black cloak worn over their bleached flannel tunic. Their special work is preaching, whence they are also called Preaching Friars.

Dower. A wife's share in the lands of her husband, under the old common law.

Easements. Certain rights of user which a person may have over the property of another—*e.g.*, a right of way.

Endorsement. What is written on the back of a document.

Engrossment. The final writing-out of a legal document, from the draft; in which the abbreviations and hasty calligraphy of the latter are replaced by a full and careful version, to be executed by the parties.

Equestrian figure. One of a knight on horseback, as occurring (*e.g.*) on the seals of important personages in the Middle Ages.

Escheat. The reversion to the Crown or to the lord, of an estate of inheritance, for want of an heir or by the felony of the tenant.

Escheator. An officer of the Crown or of the lord, charged with securing for such authority the escheats (q.v.) which from time to time may become due to it.

Escutcheon (heraldry. French *écusson*, big shield.) A shield with a coat-of-arms painted on it.

Esquire (French *écuyer*, shield-bearer.) A gentleman possessed of one or more of certain qualifications, as laid down in the official Table of Precedence.

Essay, assay, of bread, beer, wine &c. The exclusive right of testing and allowing such common articles of food.

Estate (Latin *status.*) Aggregate real and personal property. Strictly, the amount or nature of a person's interest in property.

Estray. An animal found straying, and unclaimed.

Estreat (Latin *extractum.*) An extract from the roll of fines due to the King, in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Evil cross, The (Latin, *mala crux.*) An old name for the gallows or gibbet.

Examine. In legal phraseology means to compare the copy of a document with its original, in order to insure the correctness of the former.

Exchequer (Latin *scaccaria.*) The office in which the revenues of a kingdom or of a lordship were managed, and which, in process of time, was evolved into a Court of Law.

Executor. A person appointed by a Testator to carry out the provisions of his Will with regard to his personal estate.

Exemplification of a municipal Charter An attestation, under the Great Seal, of a prior grant or confirmation by the same Sovereign.

Ex officio (Latin.) "By virtue of the office."

Extend. To draw up a document called an Extent (*q.v.*)

Extent. A statement of the area, contents and value of an estate or lands.

Extort, as of strength malice, &c. in a criminal charge. Wrongful.

Fair. A great market held in a particular place at a fixed date in every year, and authorised either by prescription or Statute.

Farm. The deriving of profit by using the property of another, after payment of rent to the owner.

Fealty (Latin *fidelitas,* faithfulness.) A tenant's sworn fidelity to his lord.

Fee (Latin *feodum.*) An estate of inheritance.

Fee farm rent. An immutable chief rent paid to the lord for all his rights over the land and its tenants.

Fee simple. The amplest estate known to the law, amounting practically to absolute ownership of a freehold estate of inheritance.

Fee tail. A freehold estate of inheritance which must descend to the owner's lawful progeny.

Felony. A crime whose punishment involved a forfeiture of the criminal's estate to the Sovereign.

Felys, an English form of the Latin male name Felix, which means happy, fortunate.

Feoffment. The possession of land granted by livery of seisin.

Fess (heraldry.) A wide band horizontally crossing the middle of the shield.

Feudal (from Latin *feodum.*) Appertaining to the system of land-tenure, and the relationship between the lord and his tenant, which prevailed during the Middle Ages.

Feudary. An officer of the Court of Wards.

Firebote. The necessary wood for fuel, found on an estate.

Flowery Easter (Latin *Pascha Florida.*)

Forestall. To buy provisions on their way to the market or fair, in order to sell them in the town at a higher price. This was formerly a criminal offence.

Forfeiture (Latin *forisfactura.*) A forfeit.

Franchise. A freedom, liberty or privilege, secured by grant or prescription.

Franciscans. Friars of the mendicant order founded by Saint Francis of Assisi early in the 13th century. In England they were known as Grey Friars. Their special work is the evangelization of the masses in the large towns. Their habit is a gown and cowl of brown cloth, with a cord about the waist, and sandals for the feet.

Freehold. A free tenure, *i.e.*, in fee simple, fee tail, or for life.

Freeman of a borough. One who enjoys the franchises and privileges of citizenship.

Freshmead. Meadow land which is not overflowed by the highest tides of the sea. The opposite of Saltmead (*q.v.*)

Fret. A heraldic charge in the form of a loose true-love knot, lozenge-shaped, the four ends extending to the edges of the shield.

Fretty (heraldry.) A surface crossed and re-crossed diagonally by a trellis of narrow bands.

Friars Preachers. *Vide* Dominicans.

Frontal, front. A covering, usually of needlework but sometimes of silver, for the front of an altar.

Fulling-mill. One for scouring and thickening cloth.

Fusil (Latin *fusillum.*) A spindle, a portion of the machinery of a mill.

Fustian. Coarse cotton cloth, of a kind originally made at Fustat, a suburb of Cairo.

Gainage (French *gaignage.*) Plough-tackle and instruments of husbandry. Farming, the profitable working of land.

Gaol Delivery. The trying and acquitting or sentencing of criminals in the Crown Courts of Assize.

Gaol Files. The bundles of parchment and paper documents composing the records of the Crown Courts of Assize—in Wales, of the Court of Great Sessions, criminal side.

Garter (heraldry.) An object, sufficiently described by its name, which encircles the coat-of-arms of a Knight of the Order of the Garter. It represents that which is fastened under the knee of a person upon his admission to the Order, and worn by him as part of his insignia.

Gentleman. In a wide sense, a man of good education and refined manners. In the literal sense, a man rightfully bearing coat-armour and entitled to wear a sword.

Glebe. The land appertaining to a parsonage.

Gough, gogh, goz. Corrupt spellings of the Welsh descriptive personal name *Goch*, meaning the Red, the Redhaired.

Gowt. A water-pipe under the ground. A sewer. A flood-gate, through which the marsh-water runs from the reens into the sea.

Grange. A farm belonging to an abbey or priory, from which the monks drew their supplies of provisions.

Granger. A superior farm-servant, having charge of a grange or barn.

Grayle. A Gradual; a church-book containing the words and music of the variable portions of the Mass.

Great Seal. The Sovereign's principal seal, kept by his Chancellor, for State documents of the highest importance. It bears on the obverse an effigy of the King or Queen enthroned, and on the reverse the Sovereign on horseback.

Great Sessions. The Assizes held in Wales from 1542 to 1830, by Judges specially appointed for the Principality

Guest. (See *Gwestfa.*)

Guesthouse. That portion of a monastery wherein visitors are entertained.

Guild, gild. A corporation of craftsmen or tradesmen in a town.

Guildhall. A building set apart for the use of the guilds of a town, in the transaction of their public business; thence the word is often applied to a Town Hall.

Gwestfa, *gwest* (Welsh), *guest.* A food-rent anciently paid by Welsh clansmen to their chiefs.

Gwilym. The Welsh form of William.

Gwyn (Welsh.) White, fair-haired.

Gymen. ? Gimmal, a ring with two rounds.

Habeas Corpus (Latin "Thou shalt have the body.") A Writ commanding an officer to bring his prisoner before the Court.

Hale. To haul.

Ham, hame. Meadow land by the side of a river.

Hamlet. A group of homesteads, not amounting to a village.

Hamper or Hanaper. The (Latin *hanaperium.*) An office of the Chancery; so called because its writs and returns were kept in a hamper. One of its functions was the receipt of fees for grants under the Great Seal. It was long ago superseded by the Crown Office in Chancery.

Harneys, harness. Armour.

Hatch. A trellised wooden enclosure for keeping fish alive in the water.

Haybote, hedgebote. The necessary timber, found on an estate, for the repair of the fences.

Hayward. The officer, in a mediæval village community, who had custody of the enclosure (Anglo-Saxon *hæg*, a hedge) wherein the cattle were kept.

Heir. A person who inherits landed property in the ordinary course of law.

Henge. An old name for a weir.

Herbage. The coarse grass of a forest, suitable for the pasture of goats and asses.

Hereditament. Any property that can be inherited.

Heriot. A tribute paid to the lord of a manor on the death of a tenant. Usually the best beast, or a sum of money representing its value.

Hermitage. The cell of a hermit, a man who spent his life there in solitary meditation and prayer. The hermit sometimes had charge of a bridge or a ford, and of the chapel commonly built close to the same.

High Mass. Mass celebrated with full ritual, *i.e.*, with several lights, incense, chant &c., by priest, deacon, subdeacon and acolytes.

Hockday. The Tuesday following the second Sunday after Easter. A day of feasting, supposed to commemorate the accession of King Edward the Confessor and the ending of Danish rule, but perhaps the survival of some pagan festival.

Homesoken. Entering a house violently and without licence, against the King's peace. (Termes de la Ley.)

Honour. A seigniory of several lordships under a lord paramount.

Hooker. A reaper or harvestman.

Hospitallers. An order of knighthood, founded early in the 12th century for the protection of pilgrims to the Holy Land. Its headquarters were successively in Jerusalem, Cyprus, Rhodes and Malta. Since their expulsion from the last-named island by Buonaparte in 1798, the Knights are governed from Rome. This is the most exclusive of military orders, and the only one dating from the Crusades. Its members are termed "Knights Hospitallers, of the Sovereign Military Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, otherwise called Knights of Rhodes and Knights of Malta." It had many establishments in Wales, down to the Reformation. Suppressed throughout his dominions by King Henry VIII., who seized its possession, it was partially restored by Mary Tudor, and finally put down by Elizabeth. Theae have, however, always been English Hospitallers, and the Earl of Ashburnham is now President of the Order in England and Wales.

Housebote. The necessary timber, found on an estate, for the repair of the mansion.

Hue and Cry (Latin *hutesium et clamor.*) The pursuit of a felon, with "horn-blowing and shouting," which all men were bound by the common law to join in as far as the bounds of their parish.

Hundred. A subdivision of a county, originally composed of a hundred free homesteads. In some counties it is called a cantred, from Welsh *cantref*, a hundred homesteads.

Illumination. The embellishment of manuscript (and, occasionally, of print) by painting the initial letters and adding margins and miniatures, in gold and colours.

Impeachment (French *empêchement.*) Interference, prevention.

Incontinent. Immediately.

Indenture. A deed written on one skin of parchment in duplicate, the two writings being afterwards cut asunder in an irregularly indented line, so that their mutual dependence can be ascertained by collating them.

Indictment. The formal accusation, presented by a Grand Jury, of a person charged with a legal offence, written (formerly in Latin) on a strip of parchment.

Induction to a traverse (I, 411.) The part of the pleadings which leads up to the traverse (*q.v.*) by stating the reason for it.

Inferior duplex (Latin) I, 380. Lesser or lower double. A term denoting the relative liturgical rank of a festival in the Church calendar.

Inground. A term applied in the lordship of Wentllwg to lands which, though on the sea level, were good for agriculture—as opposed to "warth" (*q.v.*) which was subject to floods.

Inquest (Latin *inquisitio*, an enquiry.) The enquiry held by a Coroner and his jury, and certified by their oath and seals, as to the cause of death, the right ownership of treasure-trove, &c.

Inquisition. An inquiry by a Jury.

Inquisitiones post mortem (Latin "Enquiries after death.") Parchment documents containing returns made to the Crown, on the death of a land-holder, as to the nature, extent and value of the deceased's landed property, based upon a judicial enquiry and certified by the oath of a local jury.

Inlargement (I, 339.) Discharge from liability or imprisonment.

Inspeximus (Latin "We have inspected.") A copy of the enrolment of a charter or letters-patent, under the Sovereign's Seal.

Interrogatories. Questions put to a witness by a judicial authority, with regard to a particular matter under investigation, and

written down there and then, together with the Answers, by the Examining Clerk. (The term Interrogatories in modern legal procedure has a somewhat different meaning.)

Intestate. Having died without leaving a Will.

Iolitie (I, 350), jollity. Impudent boldness.

Issue (after pleadings.) The point of fact or of law remaining to be decided by the Court.

Istan, Saint. The church-founder after whom Llanishen is named.

Jesuits. Members of the Society of Jesus, an order of Regular Clerks founded by Saint Ignatius of Loyola in the year 1554. Its success in opposing the progress of the Reformation soon earned for it the unexampled fear and dislike of Protestants.

Jeyne, Jayne. A corrupt spelling of Ieuan, the Welsh form of John.

Jointure. The provision made by a husband for his widow.

Jury (Latin *jurati.*) A body of persons sworn to give a true verdict in a judicial proceeding.

Kahithe. A foreign measure, as of salt.

Keel. A large liquid measure, as of ale. A vessel for liquid to cool in.

Kelthywastagh (I, 457.) A rent of 4*s.* paid in the lordship of Wentllwg in 1547. Probably the word is the name (*Gelly-wastad,* the level grove) of the land held at that rent.

Kilderkin. A barrel of 18 gallons.

Kill. A kiln.

Kitchen rent (Latin *redditus coquinæ.*) A rent of capons paid to the lord at Christmas, by freeholders.

Knight. A man who has been solemnly admitted into the ranks of an equestrian military order. (Teutonic *knecht,* one who serves.)

Knight's fee (Latin *feodum militis.*) An estate of freehold under the King or lord, charged with maintaining and providing a knight and his equipment to serve under the superior's banner in time of war.

Kyntall, quintal. A South European measure, to wit, a hundredweight.

Lady Chapel. Our Lady's chapel. A portion of a cathedral or large church, specially dedicated in honour of the B.V.M. It is usually the easternmost portion, beyond the chancel.

Lady Mass. Mass of the B.V.M., so called because its variable parts commemorate her.

Lairwite, "lerwit." A fine for adultery or fornication. Query whether also a tax on sojourners within the manor.

Lambrequins (heraldry.) A French term for the mantling depicted around helmet and shield. It means "tatters," and the L. represent the warrior's surcoat torn in battle.

Lamprey. A fish resembling the eel.

Lastage. Money payable for the privilege of carrying goods to and from fairs and markets.

Latimer (Latin *Latimarius.*) A clerk whose duty it was to draw up and translate documents in a foreign tongue, especially Latin.

Latten (Latyn, I, 382.) A fine brass used in the making of crosses for churches.

Lazarhous, Lazarus (Latin *Domus Leprosum.*) A leper hospital.

Lefull. Lawful.

Legal fiction. A conventional idea, only indirectly based on facts, respected for the sake of facilitating procedure.

Legens (I, 380), legends; from Latin *legendum,* something to be read. Lives of saints, and portions of their writings, occurring in the Breviary and recited in the daily Office of the Catholic Church.

Lenten seed. Seed sown in the early spring-time.

Letters Close (Latin *literæ clausæ.*) "Missives addressed by the Sovereign to particular persons for particular purposes, and sealed with the royal signet or privy seal." (Pocket Law Lexicon.)

Letters Patent (Latin *literæ patentes,* an open letter.) A grant by the Crown, issued unfastened and with the Great Seal pendant, for the inspection of all men.

Ley, lea. A field of swardland.

Leygat. The gate leading into a ley or lea (*q.v.*)

Liberties (feudal.) The matters wherein, by prescription or by grant, the tenants of a lordship or the inhabitants of a borough have freedom from the lord's control. The area within which such freedom can be claimed.

Licentia concordandi (Latin "Licence of agreeing.") Leave given to settle an action after it has come before the Court.

Liege. One bound by the duty of loyalty, as the King's subject or as the lord's tenant.

Lily, the crowned (heraldry.) A lily of conventional design, surmounted by the Royal crown of England, symbolising the sovereignty formerly claimed by this country over France. A badge of our Kings and Queens down to George III.

Livery (Latin *liberatio.*) Something given and delivered to servants, whether food or clothes.

Lloyd. A corrupt spelling of the Welsh word *llwyd*, grey. A male personal descriptive name.

Lord. A feudal superior. One of whom land is held. The owner of a manor or seigniory.

Low Mass. Mass celebrated with the minimum of pomp; *i.e.*, with only a pair of tapers, and without incense or chant, by one priest and a clerk or server.

Lustith (I, 350.) Desireth.

"Mab Cernyw." A Welsh bardic name, meaning Son of Cornwall.

Mace (Latin *massa.*) A club or truncheon; an ancient weapon with a heavy knob. Those which were carried as emblems of authority, were by progressive ornamentation transformed into elaborate silver insignia.

Magis duplex (Latin) I, 380. Greater double. A term denoting the relative liturgical rank of a festival in the Church calendar.

Mainour. A stolen article found in the hand of the thief.

Mainprise. (Latin *manucaptio*, taking by the hand.) An old term for bail.

Manor. An estate in fee granted by the Crown, before the passing of the Statute *Quia Emptores* in 1290. This definition cannot, however, be applied in all its strictness to manors in Wales and the Marches, owing to special circumstances of their history. Incidents to a manor are: Lord, free and copyhold tenants, fines, court baron, steward, demesne, and common lands.

Mansion (Latin *mansio*, an abiding-place.) A gentleman's dwelling-house; especially the capital messuage or chief house of a manor.

Manycles (I, 350) manacles. Handcuffs; but here, probably, some instrument of torture, such as a thumbscrew, is meant.

Marches of Wales. The borderland between England and the Welsh tribe-lands. This borderland was in the hands of powerful lords, called Lords Marchers, the descendants of the original conquerors, who held it by military force and exercised a quasi-regal authority over it.

Mark. An obsolete English silver coin, of the value of thirteen shillings and fourpence.

Marriage, as a feudal term, was the lord's right of giving his ward in marriage to whom he pleased—in other words, of receiving a money payment for liberty to wed her.

Masar. A bowl.

Mass (Latin *missa*.) The eucharistic liturgy, or rite of Holy Communion, of the Catholic Church.

Master of the Rolls. A Judge of the Supreme Court, next in dignity to the Lord Chancellor, having the official custody of the Royal records.

Mayor (Latin *major*, greater, senior.) An officer presiding over the Council of a borough and exercising the chief magisterial power within the liberties of the same. He was formerly the principal military officer of the lord, and appointed by him; but his office has long been purely civil and elective, representing more nearly that of the senior bailiff of earlier times.

Member. (Latin *membrum*, a limb.) A branch or organic part, having a local function—as a manor may be of a superior lordship, or as a creek is of a port.

Membrane. A skin of parchment.

Meslin. (Latin *mixtilium.*) A mixture of different sorts of grain.

Messuage. A dwelling-house, with the curtilage, yard or kitchen-garden.

Metes. Measurements.

Meuric, Meurig, corruptly Meyrick, Mayrick, Maybrick, Merrick &c. The Welsh form of the Latin *Mauricius*, Maurice or Morris.

Mill-leat (Teutonic *leiten*, to lead.) A watercourse from a mill.

Minister's Account. A financial statement, by an officer administering an estate for the King, of the expenses and profits thereof during a definite period.

Minorite Friars, Friars Minors. Franciscans of the original foundation. Saint Francis termed his followers *Fratres Minores*, "the Lesser Brethren," out of humility.

Minority (Latin *minoritas*, from *minor*, less.) The condition of legal incapacity by reason of want of age.

Misdemeanour. An offence which in gravity falls short of felony.

Mise. A poll-tax payable to the Lord of Glamorgan at his accession, by ancient custom.

Misprision. The concealment of another's crime.

Missal (Latin *missale.*) A Mass-book; a book containing the words of the Mass.

Mixon, mixen. A dungheap, a compost heap.

Moat. A wide and deep ditch, filled with water, surrounding a castle, for its defence.

Molares (Latin.) Grinders, millstones.

Morowe Mass. Early Mass; the first Mass, said early in the morning, for the convenience of the working classes.

Muniments. Documentary evidences of title to hereditaments.

Murage. A tax levied for keeping town walls in repair.

Muster. The periodical assembling of trained-bands for drill and exercises.

Narration. The statement of a Plaintiff's Case in the Court of Exchequer.

Obit. (Latin *obitus*, a going to meet.) A Mass said at specified times for the soul of a deceased person—usually on the anniversary of his death.

Oblation (Latin *oblatio.*) An offering; particularly a gift, in money or kind, made at the shrine of a saint on his festival day.

Obvention. A customary offering to the priest of a particular church.

Obverse. The side of a seal, coin or medal bearing the more important device, usually the Sovereign's effigy.

Octave (Latin *octava.*) The eight days following a festival.

Operative part of a written instrument. The vital words, essential to its effectiveness.

Paddle-staff. A long spiked staff used by mole-catchers &c.

Paly (in heraldry.) Partitioned vertically into several strips of equal width.

Panel. A list of twelve Jurymen sworn to try an action.

Pannage. Acorns, beech-nuts and other mast in the forest, eaten by the swine of the manor.

Parcel (Latin *parcella.*) A part, of lands.

Parcel gilt, "p'cell geilte." Partly gilt. Gilded metal.

Parchment. Sheepskin, or split vellum, prepared for the engrossment of legal or other formal writings.

Park. Wooded fields in the demesne of a manor, enclosed for the preservation of the lord's deer.

Parker (Latin *parcarius.*) An official of secondary rank, charged with the custody of the hay-fields.

Particulars for a grant. A document, prepared by the intended grantee, setting forth in detail the various items of the subject-matter of the grant. In the case of a grant of hereditaments, this is done in order to show the full monetary value of the same.

Passing of Aust, The. The passage across the Severn, from Aust Ferry to Beachley, both in Gloucestershire. Now called the Old Passage.

Paten, "patent" (Latin *patena.*) A small, shallow plate, of precious metal, on which the Host is placed during the celebration of Mass. (After the Reformation the P. was replaced by a much larger and deeper plate.)

Patria Walensium (Latin. "The tribe-land of the Welsh.") Lands which were the hereditary tribal possessions of the various native clans, and the tenure whereof was vested in the chiefs of those clans, as heads of the patriarchal families.

Patronage, of a church-living. The right of advowson and presentation, *i.e.,* of nominating to a vacant living.

Pavage, paviage. A rate payable for the maintenance of street paving.

Pax, pax-board. A small panel of precious metal, bearing a crucifix or Agnus Dei, and having a handle at the back. It is carried round during the giving of the kiss of peace at High Mass (just before the priest's communion) to be kissed by the male members of the congregation nearest the altar.

Payn. An English form of the Latin male name Paganus, which means a person born in the country.

Peace, the King's. "That peace and security, both for life and goods, which the King affords to all under his protection." (Bailey's Dict., 1728.)

Pedoren (Welsh *pedwaran.*) A Welsh measure; a quartern.

Pencragh, a corrupt spelling of *Pen-crach,* a Welsh nickname meaning "Scabby-head."

Penfold, pinfold, poundfold, "ponfald." A place in which cattle are confined.

Pensidan (Welsh.) A personal nickname, meaning "Silky-head."

Perquisites of Court (*perquisita Curiæ.*) The money arising from the fees of suitors and the fines of persons amerced.

Picage. Money paid for the privilege of breaking ground to erect a stall in a fair or market.

Piepowder, Court of (*Curia Pedis Pulverizati.*) A court of record incident to fairs and markets and having jurisdiction in contracts and offences in connection with the same. (French *pied poudré*, dusty foot.)

Pilcorn. Corn of an inferior sort, grown on a small patch of ground.

Pill. A word current in the Marches of South Wales to denote an inlet of the Severn or of one of its tributaries.

Pinnace. A long boat, with sails and oars. A boat with two fore-and-aft sails.

Pipe, The. The Pipe Office, a department of the Court of Exchequer, which dealt with debts due to the King.

Plea (Latin *placitum.*) A case in a court of law. The formal answer of a defendant to the plaintiff's declaration in an action.

Ploughbote. Necessary timber, found on an estate, for the repair of the ploughs and other farming implements.

Pointmaker. Lacemaker.

Poll-tax. One levied on each individual.

Pontage. A rate payable for the use and towards the maintenance of a bridge.

Portingal, Portingale. A Portuguese.

Portion. Part of an estate given or left by a father to his child, particularly to his daughter on her marriage.

Portman (as in Portmanmoor.) A gate-keeper.

Portreeve, portreve, portrieve. An old name, still retained in some ancient boroughs, for the mayor or other chief magistrate.

Pound. An enclosure wherein cattle &c. taken damage feasant, or as distress, are placed until redeemed by payment to the Lord of the Manor.

Prebendary. A clergyman deriving a stipend from a cathedral.

Precentor. The clergyman who leads the choral service in a cathedral.

Prerogative. A peculiar privilege attached to a certain dignity (Nuttall.)

Presbytery. i. A priest's house. ii. That part of a cathedral, between nave and chancel, reserved for canons, choristers and other clerics assisting but not officiating at a service.

Prescription. A right allowed by virtue of long and uncontested use.

Presenter. A person making a presentment (*q.v.*)

Presentment. A report to the Sovereign, made upon oath, from their own knowledge, by persons officially charged with the making of the same.

President (of a Chapter.) The Dean. At an early stage of the Reformation, but not for long, the Bishop of a Diocese was so styled.

Prevost,[1] provost (Latin *prepositus*, set over.) A bailiff or reeve. A sheriff. A mayor.

Primate. The chief archbishop of a country.

Prior, prioress. The superior of a monastic house of secondary rank, termed a priory. In an abbey, the next in authority to the abbot.

Prise of ale (Latin *prisa cerevisiæ.*) The levying of duty on the brewing or importation of ale or beer.

Privy Council. Persons nominated by the King, without patent or grant, to assist him in affairs of state.

Privy Seal, The (Latin *privatum sigillum.*) One set to grants by the Sovereign, as an authority to the Chancellor to affix the Great Seal.

Processional. A church-book containing the words and music of the chants sung in procession.

Proctor (Latin *procurator*, one who procures, or takes care.) A Solicitor of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Procure. A fee paid by a parish priest to the Bishop or Archdeacon at his annual visitation.

[1] The Editor assumes all responsibility for giving preference to the form "Prevost," rather than "Provost"; and this on the ground of etymology.

Proofs ("proves," I, 356.) The evidence which a witness will give, taken down in writing for the use of the examining counsel or attorney.

Pynnom, pynam, pinnom &c. A corruption of "pine-end," meaning one of the narrow sides of a house.

Pyx. i. A vessel of precious metal in which the consecrated Host is reserved on or over the altar of a church. ii. A mint or coinage.

Quarter Sessions. At Cardiff these were originally the lord's Court Leet for the manor of Roath Dogfield; but they assumed the regular form of Borough Quarter Sessions under the Charter of 1608, and still more under modern Acts of Parliament. Quarter Sessions of the County are also held in the town.

Quarter victualler. One who supplies provisions *e.g.* to the crew of a vessel.

Quarterly (heraldry.) A surface divided into four sections of equal size.

Quayage. A toll payable for the use of a quay or wharf.

Quere. Choir.

Queresters. Choristers.

Quit. Freed, acquitted or exempt from legal liability or demand.

Quit-rent (Latin *quietus redditus.*) A nominal annual payment to the lord, by the owner of a free tenement, in acknowledgment of his seigniory over the same; originally paid in lieu of manorial services.

Quittance. Freedom from feudal dues and services.

Quoil. Tumult, disturbance.

Quo Warranto (Latin, "by what warrant.") A writ on behalf of the Crown against a person whose claim to any franchise is called in question.

Rampant (of a lion, in heraldry.) Standing erect on its hind legs, with the forepaws in a menacing attitude.

Ray, of cloth or silk. Uncoloured and undyed.

Reaper (Latin *messor.*) In the Records this term implies a reapreeve (q.v.)

Reapreeve. A farm bailiff; particularly one charged with the oversight of the reapers.

Receiver of Glamorgan. A person appointed by the King to take and hand over the revenues of the Lordship during the lord's minority.

Recital. The rehearsal, in a written instrument, of the circumstances leading to the making of it.

Recognizance (Latin *recognitio*, an acknowledgment.) Of a debt enrolled in a Court of law; with a condition to be void on the performance of a certain obligation, the debt being due to the King in default.

Record (Latin *recordare*, to remember, bear in mind.) A memorial. An authentic testimony of the acts of a Court or other authority. In the strict legal sense, one entered on parchment and enrolled, and consequently not requiring to be proved.

Recorder. "A barrister of five years' standing, appointed by the Crown under the Municipal Corporations Act 1882. He is sole judge of Quarter Sessions, and may appoint a 'deputy' and an 'assistant' recorder. (2.) A person appointed by various corporations . . . . . by prescriptive right, to assist the Mayor and other magistrates in legal matters." (Pocket Law Lexicon.)

Rectory. A right to the whole ecclesiastical revenue of a parish or living, including all the tithes.

Reen, rine. A channel or ditch cut in marshy land, for water to run along.

Refection. A meal, particularly of a religious community.

Regulus. (Latin, a ruler.) A petty king, prince, chieftain.

Relict (Latin *relicta*, left.) A widow. The word is only used in conjunction with the late husband's name.

Relief (Latin *relevare*, to take up again.) A payment made to the lord of a manor on becoming his tenant by taking up an estate under him in the manor, in succession to a tenant who has died or surrendered.

Remembrancer. One of three superior clerks of the Exchequer, viz., the King's R., the Lord Treasurer's R., and the R. of the First-Fruits.

Rent resolute (Latin *redditus resolutus.*) Rent repaid, or allowed in account.

Rents of Assize. Chief rents, fixed annual payments (usually of small amount in modern reckoning) from the freeholders to the lord of a manor.

Reprise. Repair; the recurrent cost of periodical repairs.

Resiant. (Norman French). Resident.

Residentiary Canons. Those residing in the cathedral city and in regular attendance at its services.

Resolute (of rent.) Repaid.

Respite. To allow the payment of a debt to be deferred.

Reverse. The side of a seal, coin or medal bearing the less important device.

Reversion. The interest which remains, in a person who has granted property for a limited period, to have it again on the termination of that period.

Rind, millrind. The iron clamp in the centre of a millstone.

Rod, the. That by delivery of which a person is formally admitted to possession of a copyhold tenement by the steward of the manor.

Roll of Court. The records of a manor, containing the entries of the admission and surrenders of tenants, fines, heriots, rents, services &c.

Rolls. Records entered on long skins of parchment, (often several such skins sewn together, end to end) which are rolled up and tied round with strips of the same material.

Rose, the Tudor (heraldry.) A crowned rose of conventional design, half red, half white, symbolising the union of the houses of Lancaster and York. A badge of the Sovereign since the time of King Henry VII.

Rosser, the English spelling of Rosier (pron. Rosher), the Welsh form of Roger.

Rother (as in Rothers-moor.) Horned cattle.

Royal Prerogative. "The exceptional powers and privileges of the Crown." (P.L.L.)

Royal Supremacy. The Anglican doctrine of the Sovereign's headship over the Church of England, in spirituals as in temporals, to the exclusion of the Pope's jurisdiction in the former.

Royalty. Money payable to the lord by a tenant, out of the value of minerals dug in the manor.

Sack (French *sec*, Latin *siccus*, dry.) A dry wine from the Canary Islands; also called Canary.

Sacring bell. A little bell kept on the altar steps, and rung at Mass to apprise the congregation of the most solemn portions of the service.

Saint Peter's Chains, feast of (*Sancti Petri ad vincula.*) The festival held on August 1st to commemorate the miraculous deliverance of the Prince of the Apostles from prison.

Sallee ("Sallie," I, 365.) A harbour of Morocco, whence issued forth a vast number of pirates.

Saltmead. Low land over which the sea flows at very high tides.

Sanctuary. The ecclesiastical protection accorded to a fugitive in a church or its precincts.

Sanctus bell, saunts bell. As used I, 378, this evidently means a sacring bell (*q.v.*); but the term properly signifies a bell hung in a turret over the chancel to give notice, to parishioners who are not in the church, of the consecration and elevation of the Host.

Sarcenet. A fine, thin, woven silk.

Satchelor (Latin *saccularius*; from *sacculum*, a little sack.) The official having charge of the Petty Bag, in which all original writs relating to the business of the Crown were formerly kept. See Vol. I., p. 49, line 6, where the abbreviation "Sat." stands for the title of this official.[1]

[1] In copying this abbreviation, I incurred the amused criticism of Dr. W. De Gray Birch, F.S.A.; who, not knowing the word "Satchelor," thought it should be

Sayer. A surname which is either the English Sawyer, or the Welsh *Saer*, a carpenter or wright.

Sayse, Sayce, Seys, Seysse &c. A corrupt spelling of the Welsh descriptive personal name Sais, meaning a Saxon, an Englishman, an English-speaker. It was commonly given to a Welshman whose knowledge of the English tongue distinguished him from his fellows.

Schedule (Latin *schedula*, a small leaf of paper.) A written list, catalogue or inventory, especially of documents of title.

Scot and lot. Certain rates levied upon the inhabitants of a hundred, borough or parish, according to their ability, to be quit of customs and customary payments such as common tallage.

Searcher. A superior officer of the Customs.

Secretary hand, or Stuart Secretary. A running script used in rapid writing, *temp.* Eliz. and Jac. I. It was the first form of English handwriting in which a whole word was written without raising the pen from the paper. It is peculiarly difficult for the modern reader.

Seigniory (French *seigneurie*, Latin *senioria*) A lord's interest in his lordship.

Seisin. Feudal possession of land.

Sejant (heraldry.) Sitting.

Senior Alderman. The alderman who has longest held that office. At Cardiff he is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace, under the Charters of 1608 and 1687.

Sennight (seven-night.) A week. Half a fortnight or "fourteen-night."

Sergeant's-hold. A tenure by which the tenant was bound to render acts of personal service to the lord.

Serjeant-at-mace. An officer of the executive of a borough, especially attached to the person of the Mayor and charged

"Chancellor," and exposed my ignorance in a Cardiff newspaper. "'Egerton Sat.,' indeed," laughed the learned Doctor, "Pray, what did he sit on?" It was my critic, who, in the end, provided the sedentary accommodation.—J.H.M.

with the execution of his personal orders. On state occasions he carries the mace which symbolizes the mayoral authority. The office is commonly held by two men at the same time.

Serjeantry. A tenure by personal service of an honourable nature.

Service. 1. An active duty performed for a feudal superior in consideration of protection given to the servitor. 2. The public performance of religious worship by the clergy, particularly the regular celebration of Mass and recital of Office by a chantry-priest.

Sessor (I, 323.) ? A person assessed for payment of the borough rates.

Sheriff (shire-reeve.) The governor of a county, immediately responsible to the King.

Shingle-nail. Wooden nails or pegs for fastening shingles together, when making or mending a roof. (See Shingles.)

Shingles. Flat, water-worn stones from a river-bed, used for roofing houses.

Shire fee. That part of the County of Glamorgan which was under the jurisdiction of the Lord's Sheriff, and the inhabitants whereof were liable to payment of the cense.

Shrine. A receptacle, of architectural design, for important relics of a saint, particularly his body, or a portion of it. A S. is a structural feature of a church.

Signet. The Royal sign manual and seal affixed to an official document.

Sinister, the (heraldry.) The left-hand side of the shield as held by its bearer.

Skin of parchment or vellum. A single sheet of such material, made from the hide of a sheep or a calf.

Smoke-silver. A hearth-tax, the chense (*q.v.*)

Socage. Tenure by a determinate service.

Sole. Single, of a maid or widow. (Law term.)

Spar. A long piece of timber.

Spital. An abbreviation of Hospital. Welsh, *Ysbytty*.

Stake, stakes. An old name for a weir.

Stallage. Payment for the privilege of erecting a stall in a market.

Standers (I, 380.) Standards. Large metal candlesticks to stand on the steps of the chancel, before the high altar.

Star Chamber. An obsolete Court of summary justice, immediately under the Sovereign and exempt from many of the ordinary rules of legal procedure.

State Paper Office. An obsolescent term for the Public Record Office in London.

State Papers Domestic. Letters and miscellaneous documents formerly supplied to the Government for its secret information, and now preserved at the Record Office.

Steelyard, "Styllyard" (I, 356.) A lever balance for ascertaining weights.

Sterling (Anglo-Saxon *esterling*, "coming from the East.") An adjective denoting a genuine and superior quality in the gold and silver of a coinage.

Steward. "The lord's deputy, who transacts the legal and other business of the manor, keeps the court-rolls &c." (P.L.L.) The Steward of a Corporation is no longer an officer of the lord, but of the Sovereign. He is a barrister, and now bears the title of Recorder (*q.v.*)

Straiks. The tires of wheels.

Streamer, "stremer." A pennon, or narrow pointed flag, to stream in the wind.

Strike. A measure, as of grain or salt, containing four bushels.

Suit, "siwte." This word in the Middle Ages meant a set of vestments for priest, deacon and subdeacon, *i.e.*, chasuble, dalmatic and tunicle, of uniform colour and texture.

Suit of Court (Latin *secta curiæ.*) An incident of feudal tenure, consisting of the duty of the tenant to attend the lord's Court Baron of the manor.

Suit of Mill (Latin *secta molendinae.*) The duty of a feudal tenant to take his corn to be ground in the lord's mill and pay the cost of grinding.

Sumpter (Latin *summarius.*) A pack-horse.

Supporters (heraldry.) A pair of figures of men or animals, upholding a shield, one on each side of it.

Suppression, The. The confiscation of religious houses, and dispersion of their inmates, by King Henry VIII. Called also the Dissolution.

Sythens. Since.

Taffeta. A specially prepared kind of silk, smooth and lustrous.

Tallage. A tax or subsidy.

Teilo, Saint (anciently *Eliud.*) A Welshman of royal race, who was the second bishop of Llandaff with a fixed see in that city. His festival is 9 February.

Templars. A mediæval order of knighthood, which was formed for the recovery and protection of the holy places in Jerusalem. It was suppressed by the Pope, and its possessions transferred to the Hospitallers.

Tenement. Anything (of a permanent nature) that can in the legal sense be holden. A house.

Terrage. Money paid for freedom from compulsory labour on the lord's demesne land.

Testator. A person who makes a Will.

Texting. The old-style, formal handwriting of the commencement and catch-words of a legal document; written with a broad-pointed quill pen, cut obliquely.

Tinsel, "tynsill." Cloth of gold. Church vestments of this rich material are used on certain great festivals.

Tissue. Cloth interwoven with threads of gold, silver or various colours.

Tithe. A tenth. The proportionate contribution, in money or kind, paid by the parishioners to their rector, for the support of Church and poor.

Tithe-barn. The barn in which the parishioners delivered their tithe in kind.

Title. 1. The official style of a dignity. 2. The evidences of a right to property.

Toft. The site of a decayed or demolished dwellinghouse.

Toll. A small fixed payment to the lord by every person using a public easement furnished by him.

Toll-dish. A large vessel for holding the toll of grain paid in kind at the market or the lord's mill.

Toll of the pyx. A rent in the lordship of Boviarton, 1550.

Tourn, The Sheriff's. His Court.

Town Clerk. The chief official under a municipal corporation, having the principal charge of the clerical and legal, and a general control of the entire formal and public business of the municipality.

Town Hall. A building set apart for the use of the dignitaries and officials of a municipality in the transaction of the public business.

Train (I, p. 330, line 15.) To draw. French *trainer.*

Transubstantiation (Latin, a change of substance.) The Catholic doctrine of the Real Presence in the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

Travaill. Labour.

Traverse (in pleadings.) The denial of an alleged fact.

Trayn (I, 356.) Train oil.

Treasure trove (French *trésor trouvé.*) Hidden valuables found, whose owner is unknown, and which belong chiefly to the Crown or the lord of the soil.

Trespass. Any legal offence less than felony or misprision of felony. The term, however, is not usually applied to a misdemeanour, but is commonly used to denote a tort which furnishes matter for a civil action.

Trespass on the case. A private wrong the redress whereof required a specially-worded writ.

Tribe-land of the Welsh. (See *Patria Walensium.*)

Tronage. A toll payable for the weighing of wool.

Trow. A big flat-bottomed rowing-boat, for carrying goods on rivers.

Tucker (German *tuch*, cloth.) A cloth-worker.

Tunicle, "tunakill" (I, 386.) The vestment of a deacon or sub-deacon; properly only of the latter.

Upland. The country outside the walls of the burghs, but within the liberties.

Use. Beneficial interest in property, enjoyed by a person who is not the actual owner in point of law.

Vaughan. A corrupt spelling of the Welsh word *vychan, fychan,* a mutation of *bychan,* meaning the Little, the Junior, the Cadet.

Vawer. A corrupt spelling of *vawr, fawr,* a mutation of *mawr* (Welsh), meaning the Big, the Tall. A descriptive personal name.

Velin, *felin* (Welsh.) A mutation of *melin,* a mill.

Vellum. Calfskin prepared for the engrossment of legal or other formal writings.

Velyn, *felyn,* a mutation of *melyn* (Welsh) meaning yellow, or "the yellow-haired"; a descriptive personal name.

Venire facias. (Latin, "cause [them] to come.") The title of a writ commanding the Sheriff to form a Jury.

Verbatim et litteratim (Latin.) Verbally and literally; word for word, and letter for letter. A phrase applied to an exact copy.

Verch, vergh, ferch, vz. (Welsh.) "Daughter of."

Vicarage. The substituted incumbency of an impropriated ecclesiastical benefice, the vicar of which serves the cure but is entitled only to the smaller tithes.

Vicar Choral. A clergyman attached to a cathedral or collegiate church, whose duty it is to officiate at the daily choral services.

Vice-Admiral. A civilian officer having certain jurisdiction over a portion of the coast. The office is now obsolete.

Vicinage. The nearest area from which a jury may be drawn, to give a verdict in a particular cause at law.

View of Frankpledge. The jurisdiction of the manorial Court Leet, in matters civil and criminal.

Vill (Latin *villa*.) A group of dwellinghouses. A town.

Villein (Latin *villanus*, a man attached to a township.) A bondsman, holding a tenement in a manor by uncertain and menial service, at the will of the lord.

Villenage. The estate or tenure of a villein (*q.v.*)

Visitation. A visit of inspection officially paid to a church by the Bishop or Archdeacon, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the fabric, the furniture, the accounts, registers &c., and the conduct of the public services.

Voya. Welsh *voya*, *fwyaf*, the Biggest, the Tallest. A personal appellation.

Wafer-bread. Wafers or hosts of pure flour and water, stamped with some sacred symbol and destined for consecration in the Mass.

Waif. Goods found and unclaimed; or stolen, and abandoned by the thief in his flight.

Ward. A male or an unmarried female under age, who is heir to landed estate, and whose person and property are for the time being in the custody of a guardian.

Ward-silver, ward-penny. A tax levied by the Sheriff for maintaining watch and ward.

Warrant of Attorney. A written instrument authorizing an attorney to appear in Court on behalf of the signatory, and to suffer judgment to pass by default.

Warren. Land on which small game and rabbits are preserved.

Warth, corruptly *wharf*. A word locally used to denote the flat lands along the Severn shore, between Cardiff and Newport.

Watch and Ward. The feudal service of joining the body of constables for maintaining the peace by night and day respectively.

Welthian. A corrupt form of the Welsh female name Gwenllian, which means White-linen.

Wet fish, "wete fisshe" (I, 353.) Fresh fish.

Whin. A heath plant of the genus *ulex*, bearing an edible fruit. (Welsh *chwŷn*, weeds.)

Wood-gavel. A toll or rent paid by bondmen or villeins to the lord, for liberty to cut or gather wood in the forest.

Woolfell. A sheepskin with the wool still adhering to it.

Work (Latin *opus*.) In the Ministers' Accounts a work means an act of forced labour on the lord's land, by a villein tenant.

Writ of Right. One of the two forms of a Writ of Dower.

Xofer. An abbreviation for Christopher, the X (a cross) standing for "Christ."

Yate, Yat. A West Saxon form of "gate," an approach, an entrance, an alley, a lane.

Ychan. A doubly mutated form of Welsh *Bychan*, "the younger."

Yeoman. The class between a gentleman and a husbandman; one who farms his own land.

York silver. A periodical payment in the lordship of Boviarton, 1550.

RED COW.

FINAL CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

VOLS. I.—V.

VOL. I.

PAGE.	LINE.	
3	27	*vice* preserved *lege* reserved
6	26	*vice* 1452 *lege* 1453
8	last	From the bottom of this page, to the end of the Dissertation, read thus :— Some of the Charters were transcribed for Mr. Clark by an official of the British Museum, and published in the "Cartae et alia Munimenta Glamorganiae" in 1885-1893. These transcriptions are not free from inaccuracies, notably in the case of the Charter of 1340, where the bounds of the Burgesses' Liberties are misrepresented, through an obvious misreading of the original, "in mari in parte australi" ("in the sea on the south") being rendered "in marina porta australi" ("at the marine south gate.") A similar mistake is made with regard to the three other gates.[1]
10	heading	*vice* Glamorganniae *lege* Glamorganiae."
,,	1	*vice* Hec *lege* Hee
11	25-26	Between them should be a space with stars.
12	32	*vice* himself *lege* him
13	3	*vice* dove cotes *legi potest* malt-kilns
,,	15-16	Between them should be a space with stars.
15	heading	*vice* 1324 *lege* $132\frac{3}{4}$
,,	10	*vice* Panagio *lege* Pauagio
,,	18	*vice* kaerlionn *lege* kaerlioun
,,	21	*vice* panagio *lege* pauagio
,,	27	*vice* Willelmo *lege* Waltero
,,	,,	*vice* Cantuariensis *lege* Cantuariense
,,	28	*vice* Norwicencis *lege* Norwicence
,,	,,	*vice* Cicestrensis *lege* Cicestrence
,,	30	*vice* Danmory *lege* Daumory
,,	31	*vice* West monasterium *lege* Westmonasterium

[1] *Vide ante*, p. 201.

PAGE.	LINE.	
16	9	*vice* panage *lege* pavage
,,	20	do.
,,	27	*vice* William *lege* Walter
,,	30	*vice* Danmory *lege* Daumory
,,	33	*vice* 1324 *lege* 132[1]
17	11	*vice* deceteris *lege* decetero
,,	15	*vice* marchandisie *lege* marchandie
18	2	*post* freed *adde* [or "delivered"]
,,	28	*vice* senescallum *lege* senescallo
20	3	*vice* panagio *lege* pauagio
,,	8	*vice* cereuisie *lege* ceruisie
,,	17	*vice* busselum *lege* bussellum
,,	35	*vice* emendenda *lege* emenda
21	30	*vice* rustos *lege* ruscos
22	10	*vice* cereuisie *lege* ceruisie
,,	25	*vice* deceteris *lege* decetero
,,	33	*vice* grandi *lege* graui
,,	37	*vice* hutes *lege* hutesia
,,	38	*vice* ceteris *lege* cetero
24	5	*vice* panage *lege* pavage
26	16	*vice* claims *lege* proclamation
28	10	*vice* archidiacone Landauensis *lege* archidiacono Landauense
,,	note	*vice* observe *lege* obverse
29	14	*vice* second *lege* thirty second
,,	30	*vice* Cantuariensis *lege* Cantuariense
,,	,,	*vice* Wyntoniensis *lege* Wyntoniense
30	24	*post* Bohun *dele* :
,,	25	*lege* of Arundell, Roger de Mortimer, Earls of March; John de
32	2nd heading	*vice* 1400 *lege* 1401
33	9	*vice* Ex[t] *lege* Ex.
,,	24	*vice* 1400 *lege* 1401
34	8	*vice* imposterium *lege* imposterum
,,	9	*vice* Comitatum nostrum *lege* Comitatu nostro
,,	21	do.
,,	33	*vice* imposterium *lege* imposterum
,,	35	do.
35	1	do.
,,	3	do.
,,	20	*vice* Deuys *lege* Denys
37	22	do.
38	29	*post* Warwici *adde* [*sic, sed lege* Worcestrie]

PAGE.	LINE.	
38	28	*post prout in carta originali.*] *adde* Nos autem donaciones concessiones ratificaciones & confirmaciones predictas, ac omnia alia & singula in Cartis & literis predictis contenta, rata habentes & grata, ea pro nobis heredibus & Successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus, approbamus ratificamus & confirmamus prout Carte & litere predicte racionabiliter testantur
39	1	*vice* quod *lege* quos
,,	6	*vice* forticauerunt *lege* fortificauerunt
,,	8	*vice* exterius *lege* externis
,,	9	*vice* per inde *lege* perinde
,,	23	*vice* omnimodum *lege* omnimodorum
40	5	*vice* habitur *lege* habebitur
,,	5	*vice* Nicholo *lege* Nicholao
,,	18	*post as in the original Charter.*] *adde* Now We, recognising and agreeing the gifts, grants, ratifications and confirmations aforesaid and all and singular the other things in the Charters and Letters aforesaid contained, do accept, approve, ratify and confirm them for Us, Our heirs and successors, as much as in Us lies, as the Charters and Letters aforesaid reasonably testify.
42	7	*vice* contentis *lege* contenta
43	31	*vice* Ricu. *lege* Ricm.
45	2	*vice* quas *lege* quibus
,,	3	*vice* plene continentur. *lege* plenius continetur.
,,	22	*vice* Ulterea *lege* Ulterius
,,	30	*vice* Salvo nobis amerciamenta et alia *lege* Salvis nobis amerciamentis et aliis
51	9	*post* constitumus *adde* [*sic*]
,,	20	*vice* constitumus *lege* constituimus
,,	25	*vice* proquirendum *lege* perquirendum
53	13	*vice* artificium *lege* artificum
54	34	*vice* residui *lege* residuo
55	19	*vice* eligibiles *lege* eligibilium
,,	20	*vice* imposterium *lege* imposterum
,,	31	*vice* qui *lege* que
56	6	*vice* constitumus *lege* constituimus
	19	*vice* prestitum *lege* prestan' [*sic*]
57	2	*vice* defectis *lege* defectibus
58	25	*vice* secta *lege* secte
,,	,,	*vice* querela *lege* querele
59	19	*vice* reddendum et soluendum *lege* reddendo et soluendo
,,	21	*vice* feoda firma *lege* feodi firmas

PAGE.	LINE.	
59	22	*vice* demanda *lege* demandas
„	23	*vice* per *lege* pro
„	25	*vice* iniungendum *lege* iniungendo
„	29	*vice* quietancia predicta *lege* quietancias predictas
„	32	*vice* Eschaetariorum *lege* Eschaetorum
60	10	*vice* versos *lege* versus
„	13	*vice* attemptis *lege* attemptatis
„	15	*vice* continuentur *lege* continuent [*sic*, pro "continuantˢ"]
61	6	*vice* J. *lege* T.
68	23	*vice* misprison *lege* misprision
72	heading	*vice* 1687 *lege* $168\frac{6}{7}$.
74	17	*vice* per quirere *lege* perquirere
„	20	*vice* exequere *lege* exequi
75	25	*vice* artificium *lege* artificum
76	19	*vice* faciendae *lege* fiendae
77	19	*vice* residui *lege* residuo
„	29	*vice* initiantur *lege* admittantur
78	5	*vice* imposterium *lege* imposterum
„	29	*vice* constitumus *lege* constituimus
„	35	*vice* imposterium *lege* imposterum
79	23	*vice* Constabularius Castri predictus seu deputatus *lege* Constabularium Castri predictum seu deputatum
80	22	*vice* personabus *lege* personis
„	34	do.
„	„	*vice* quaelibet *lege* cuilibet
„	37	*vice* personabus *lege* personis
81	7	*vice* omnimodum *lege* omnimodorum
„	17	*vice* aliquis *lege* aliqua
„	36	*vice* duo *lege* duobus
82	1	*vice* secta et demanda *lege* sectae et demandae
„	5	*vice* secta . . . . querela *lege* sectae . . . . querelae
„	15	*vice* omnes *lege* omnia
„	33	*vice* aliqua *lege* aliquae
„	34	*vice* fuerunt vel fuit *lege* sint vel sit
„	35	do.
„	36	do.
83	1	*vice* Reddendum et solvendum *lege* Reddendo et solvendo
„	3	*vice* feoda *lege* feodi
„	„	*vice* denarios *lege* denariorum
„	„	*vice* demanda *lege* demandas
„	4	*vice* quaecunque *lege* quascunque
„	„	*vice* per *lege* pro
„	7	*vice* injungendum *lege* injungendo

PAGE.	LINE.	
83	33	*vice* declarabimus *lege* declaraverimus
,,	34	*vice* amoturae *lege* amovendae
,,	,,	*vice* declaraturae *lege* declarandae
84	4	*vice* qualia et quae *lege* qualibus et quibus
99	last	*dele* in the Manors of Llantwit and Ruthyn
102	24	*dele* -service
,,	25	*dele* probably field works, performed
107	heading	*vice* 1315 *lege* 1314.
113	heading	*vice* 1316 *lege* 1315.
116	27	*vice* brushwood *lege* firewood
122	24	*vice* the White Monastery *lege* Whitminster
141	21	*post* 1,000,000 *adde* [m⌊m⌊]
155	heading	*vice* 1393 *lege* 1392.
162	1	*vice* Cellerer *lege* Cellarer
163	heading	*vice* 1401 *lege* 1402.
174	12	*vice* Sergeants *lege* Serjeants
345	27	*vice* Mr. Mathew was *lege* they were
390	6	*dele* (an infant),
,,	21	*post* amount to this:—*insere* The Defendant never used the words "The Earl . . . . . not Lord thereof."
,,	22	*vice* He *lege* The Earl
392	10	*vice* Pye *lege* Peaked
416	11	*vice* Lewis, John *lege* Lewis John
438	17	*vice* gen, *lege* gent.
446	34	*vice* 1551 *lege* 1550.
457	heading	do.
461	25	*vice* coneys *lege* conies
463	heading	*vice* 1551 *lege* 1550.

VOL. II.

PAGE.	LINE.	
29	32	*vice* " called *lege* called
30	bottom	Add that in 1587 William Mathew of Radyr devised his manor or lordship of Glaspull *alias* Tiverton to William Mathew the younger, of Llandaff, in fee. (See Vol. III., p. 109.)

PAGE.	LINE.	
33	8	Add that in 1543 King Henry VIII. granted unto the Dean and Chapter of Bristol "the manor of Pennarth, with the appurtenances, parcel of the collegiate church of Saint Augustine in the city of Bristol," with the tithes of corn &c. in the demesne lands of the said manor. (See Vol. III., p. 25.)
55	19	*vice* Guildford *lege* Guilford
60 heading		*adde* Latin. Translation.
122 footnote	2	*vice* James *lege* David
150	18	*dele* Young
	bottom	Strike out the last sentence, and substitute the following :— From an unpublished document of 1719 it appears Kavanagh was arrested through the instrumentality of John Gwyn, an officer of the Customs at Cardiff; who in that year claimed promotion as a reward for his zeal on behalf of King George.
176	6	*vice* Pelline *lege* Penlline
200	5	Add that Thomas Harris was committed by the Justices at Monmouth, in 1722, for the theft of an iron bar.
201	16	*vice* Rhydylwad *lege* Rhydytwad
250	27	Note : "Orl" is the word used throughout Gwent to signify "alder," when speaking English. *Gwernen*, plural *gwern*, is the Welsh equivalent.
368	12	*vice* Row lege Row.
455	6	*vice* J pro ins d *lege* I promised

VOL. III.

PAGE.	LINE.	
3	20	Last word. *vice* the *lege* that
8	9	*adde* [1205.]
first heading		*adde* Latin.
203	28	*post* Oxen *insere* [*sic, sed lege* pigs]
513	*Shield I.*	*Twelve quarterings.*
		2. *lege* Or, two ravens in pale, proper (Corbet.)
		3. *adde* (Fitzwalter.)
		4. *adde* (Bernard Newmarch.)
		5. *adde* (Broadspere.)
		6. *lege* Party per pale azure and sable, three fleurs-de-lis or (Ynyr Gwent.)

PAGE.	LINE.	
513		7. *vice* Or *lege* Argent *et adde* (Sir David Gam.)
		8. *lege* Azure, semee of cross-crosslets, three boar's heads argent (Cradock.)
		9. *adde* (Einion ap Collwyn.)
		10. *adde* (Horton.)
		11. *dele* ?
		12. *lege* Gules, a chevron between ten crosses pattee argent, 6 in chief and 4 in base (Berkeley.)
ib.	*Shield II.*	*Twelve quarterings.*
		1. *dele* (Herbert)
		5. *dele* (France modern)
		7. *lege* Azure, a chevron between three spear heads argent (Bleddyn ap Maenarch.)
		8. *adde* (Einion Sais.)
527	1	*vice* 11 *lege* 10
„	18	*vice* 1862 *lege* 1832
583	footnote 1	last word. *vice* him *lege it*.

VOL. IV.

PAGE.	LINE.	
58	25	*vice* breastplate *legi potest* cap
„	31	buckram *quære*.
„	32	*vice* riding coat *legi potest* wambais [a quilted jerkin]
59	17	*vice* mares *legi potest* pad-horses *vel* baggage-horses
60	24	*vice* weight *legi potest* loads
155	footnote	"Morien" tells me Trefforest should be Treforys, *i.e.*, Morriston. Ed.
163	27	*post* hunc modum *insere* [*sic, sed lege* hoc modo.]

VOL. V.

PAGE.	LINE.	
7	footnote 1	*vice* 31st *lege* 30th
63	1	*vice* Sergeants-at-Mace *lege* Serjeants-at-Mace
252	3	*vice* Dyddiedig. *lege* Dyddiedig
341		*vice* BLACKFRIARS *lege* BLACK FRIARS
346		*vice* CAE SIAWNSLER *lege* CAE-SIAWNSLER

PAGE.	LINE.	
349		CARDIFF. Note that there is a Cardiff in North America, near Syracuse in the State of New York.
351		CATHAYS. Note that there were lands called Kytthays at Cloteley, Wilts.
352	12	*vice* cefn *lege* Cefn
359		CROCKHERBTOWN. Note that part of the city of Chichester is called Crockerland.
363		DUMBALLS. Note that there are lands called Dumballs in the parish of Slymbridge, Gloucestershire.
371		GOLATE. Cf. Quai de la Joliette, Marseilles.
	23	*adde* to
	24	*vice* to *lege* in
374		*vice* GREYFRIARS *lege* GREY FRIARS
415 footnote	2	*vice* Eastern Gwent *lege* Western Gwent
419	21	*vice* Bridge," simply *lege* Bridge" simply,
422		"THYNOG FAWR." The true form is *Yr eithinog fawr*, "the great furzy (field.)"
512		*Mayors and Constables.* Insert 1456, Thomas Herbert.
534		*Sheriffs and Bailiffs.* Insert *c.* 1205, Richard.
535	4	Geoffrey de Fanecurt was a knight.
536		*Sheriffs and Bailiffs.* Insert 1455, William Herbert, knight.
537		*Coroners and Escheators.* Begin 1455, Roger Vaughan.
538		*Gatekeepers.* Begin Roger Porter, *saec.* xii. Adam Porter, *saec.* xii. Robert Cusin, *saec.* xiii.
547		*Priors of Cardiff.* The following is a fuller list :— *c.* 1111. Robert. *c.* 1180. Robert de Westbury. *c.* 1205. Eustace. 1262. William de Deerhurst. 1295. Simon.

PAGE.	LINE.	
349		CARDIFF. Note that there is a Cardiff in North America, near Syracuse in the State of New York.
351		CATHAYS. Note that there were lands called Kytthays at Cloteley, Wilts.
352	12	*vice* cefn *lege* Cefn
359		CROCKHERBTOWN. Note that part of the city of Chichester is called Crockerland.
363		DUMBALLS. Note that there are lands called Dumballs in the parish of Slymbridge, Gloucestershire.
371		GOLATE. Cf. Quai de la Joliette, Marseilles.
	23	*adde* to
	24	*vice* to *lege* in
374		*vice* GREYFRIARS *lege* GREY FRIARS
415 footnote	2	*vice* Eastern Gwent *lege* Western Gwent
419	21	*vice* Bridge," simply *lege* Bridge" simply,
422		"THYNOG FAWR." The true form is *Yr eithinog fawr*, "the great furzy (field.)"
512		*Mayors and Constables.* Insert 1456, Thomas Herbert.
534		*Sheriffs and Bailiffs.* Insert *c.* 1205, Richard.
535	4	Geoffrey de Fanecurt was a knight.
536		*Sheriffs and Bailiffs.* Insert 1455, William Herbert, knight.
537		*Coroners and Escheators.* Begin 1455, Roger Vaughan.
538		*Gatekeepers.* Begin Roger Porter, *saec.* xii. Adam Porter, *saec.* xii. Robert Cusin, *saec.* xiii.
547		*Priors of Cardiff.* The following is a fuller list :— *c.* 1111. Robert. *c.* 1180. Robert de Westbury. *c.* 1205. Eustace. 1262. William de Deerhurst. 1295. Simon.

ST MARY STREET, CARDIFF. 1840.

SHOWING DAMAGE DONE BY A FLOOD IN THE RIVER TAFF

REPRODUCED (1904) FROM AN ORIGINAL WATER-COLOUR DRAWING BY Mrs. H. G. BADEN-POWELL.

PLAN OF THE CENTRE OF CARDIFF IN 1851.

Reproduced for the

RECORDS COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATION

from the Map in the Custody of the Borough Engineer.

Surveyed in 1851 by the Ordnance Survey Department in accordance with the provisions of the Public Records Act

PLAN OF THE SE

3597